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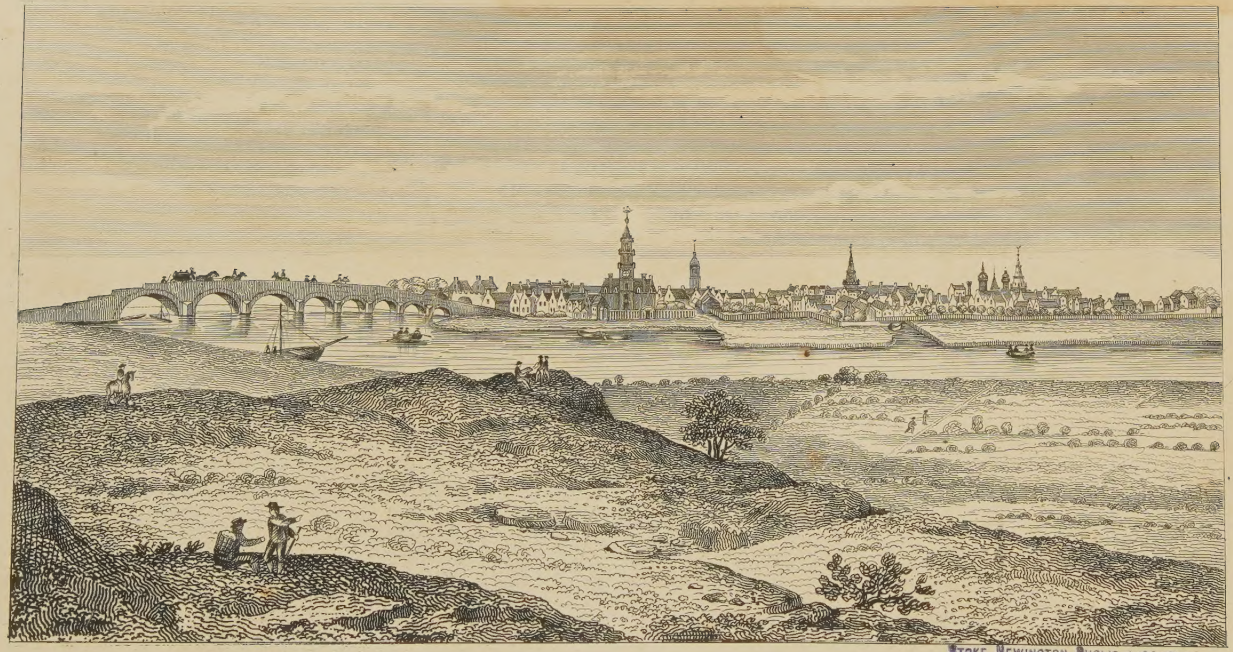

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GLASGHU FACIES:

A VIEW OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW;

OR,

An Account of its Origin, Rise, and Progress, with a more particular Description thereof than has been hitherto known:—Containing the Foundation of the Episcopal See, with the Succession of the Bishops and Archbishops from the year 1122 till the late happy Revolution; the erection of the Town into a Royal Burgh, with the subsequent Grants from the Crown thereto; the account of the Cathedral Church, as well as the other Churches of the City; the Hospitals, Halls, Streets, Lanes, Markets, Fairs; the several Incorporations; the Sett of the Merchants' and Deacon-Conveners' Houses; the Rise, Growth, and Progress of Trade; the several Benefactors to the City; the University; the Buildings and Builders, Gardens and Walks here, from the time of its Foundation to the present time. Illustrated with many curious and useful Observations and Reflections, collected from many ancient Records and other ancient Vouchers, and from the best Historians and Private Manuscripts,

By JOHN M'URE *alias* CAMPBEL, Clerk to the Registration of Seisins, and other Evidents for the District of Glasgow.

GLASGOW: Printed by JAMES DUNCAN, Printer to the City, and are sold at his Shop, near GIBSON'S WYND, in the SALTMARKET STREET. MDCCXXXVI.

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M'URE'S ARMS FROM THE ORIGINAL EDITION.

EDITED BY

J. F. S. GORDON, D.D.

GLASGOW: JOHN TWEED, 11 ST. ENOCH SQUARE.

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"*M'Ure's Book*, though the oldest, is yet the best which we have on the subject. It is, at the same time, only too obvious that, even if he could have had access to the Records from which the Annals of the City must be written, he was without the knowledge necessary either to read or to understand them. His mistakes, gross as they are, have been, for the most part, implicitly copied by his Successors, a few of whom were more competent than himself, and some, indeed, were still more illiterate." —[*Lib: Coll: Nos: Dom: lxix. Note* 7.—Maitland Club.—*Ed.*]

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DEDICATION

TO

THE DUKE OF ARGYLE.

To a Most High and Mighty Prince, JOHN,* *Duke of Argyle and Greenwich, Marquis of Kintyre, &c., Heritable Justice-General of the Sheriffdom of Argyle, Isles and others, Heritable Sheriff, Lord Lieutenant and Commissar of the said Isles, and Admiral within the said Bounds, and Heritable Master-Household to his Majesty in Scotland, and Field-Marischal of Great-Britain, Colonel of the Queen's Own Regiment of Horse, Governor of Portsmouth, General of the Foot, Master General of the Ordnance, One of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, and Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR GRACE,—

THE hereditary Virtues, and glorious Actions and Achievements performed by your Grace, both at home and abroad, That you became the Wonder of Europe, and the Hero of this Age, which will ever afford matter of History and Panegyric to latest Posterity.

I have, with a great deal of Pains and Industry, from the ancient and authentic Records of this Kingdom, collected a short List of the celebrated Heroes born and bred within this Shire. Many of them within four miles of our City, *to wit,* at K. Robert the III.† his Palace at Renfrew; and at the Castles of Cruxtoun and Inchinnan, belonging

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* This was the Fourth Duke of Argyle, (grandson to the Earl executed in 1685.) Born, 1693. Died, 9th Nov., 1770.—Since the 14th Century, KILMUN has been the Burial place of this Family, within the old Collegiate Church, dedicated to St. Mun, which was taken down in 1793, when the present plain pavilion-roofed Mausoleum, with wooden shutters, at the east end of the Kirk, was built and is used.—*Ed.*

† Pennant (II. 151) says: "Robert II. [not III.] had a Palace here [Renfrew], which stood on a piece of ground of about half an acre, still called the *Castle Hill;* but nothing remains but the ditch which surrounded it."

In 1757, the Castle and Lands of Crookston were bought from William, 2nd Duke of Montrose, by Sir John Maxwell of Pollok; and in 1847 the last Sir John repaired

to the Ancestors of the Dukes of Lennox and Richmond:—many of them related to your august Ancestors, and resembling your Grace in your wonderful Actions.

Enlarging no further, presuming to offer in all humility this *Performance* to your Grace's protection (seeing you are the undoubted Patron of our City), which I expect will not be unacceptable:—And that, in imitation of your most Noble Ancestors, eminently instrumentary in our beautiful and blessed, our great and glorious work of *Reformation* from *Popery*, and famous, as it is hoped, through Grace, still continue to be;—If the like sad Occasion, as we wish it, never may occur. And that still you may be the Support of the true *Reformed Protestant Religion*,—And that the Lord God of Sabaoth may cover your head in the Day of Battle, in defence thereof, as he has often done most wonderfully,—Is the ardent Prayers of the Godly in this Land; Concluding, but not from being,

May it please your Grace,

Your Grace's most Humble,

And most Obedient Servant,

JOHN M'URE, *alias* CAMPBEL.

---

the ruins of the Castle, which prominently stand on the left bank of the confluence of the Water of Levern with the White Cart. The walls are 7 feet thick; and, in Crawford's time, consisted of "a large Keep and two lofty Towers with battlemented wings." One of the Towers, about 50 feet high, is tolerably entire, and is bolted by strong Iron Rods. There are several Vaults, guarded by modern Iron Doors. The View is fine. The moat and rampart can still be traced. The Barony and Castle of Crookston were derived from the Norman *Robert de Croc*, who held lands in this part of Scotland in the 12th Century. His heiress Married into the STUART Family in the next Century, who thereby possessed the wide territories of Inchinnan, Neilston, Tarbolton, Crookston, and *Darnley*. From this latter place, the Lennox Family derived its other conspicuous Historical title. It is about 2 miles South-West of Pollokshaws, near the Brock Burn. It is now the heired property of Sir William Stirling-Maxwell, Bart., of Keir. *Lord Henry Darnley* was Married to the lovely and loveable Queen Mary of Scotland in 1565. It was at Crookston that their short but ill-fated *amour* was first substantiated. An old Yew-tree of 7 feet girth, which stood in the Garden a short way eastward of the Castle, was the bower where the Royal Lovers dallied and caressed. This romantic Tree became so mutilated by Relic-hunters, as to cause its remains to be taken in 1817 to Pollok, where an artistic Model of Crookston Castle, formed from its wood, adorns the top landing of the staircase.

The Palace, or rather Mansion of Inchinnan was built by Matthew, Earl of Lennox, in 1506. It stood near the site of the farm steading of Garnaland, looking towards the Clyde, but the very foundations are now ploughed land. Crawford in his *History of Renfrewshire* states that "some considerable remains" existed in 1710.—*Ed.*

DEDICATION

TO

THE LORD PROVOST, MAGISTRATES, &c.

Unto the Right Honourable

Andrew Ramsay, Esquire, Lord Provost; William Craig, Andrew Cathcart, George Buchanan, Bailies; Arthur Tran, Dean of Guild; James Drew, Deacon Convener; Robert Crose, Treasurer;—and to the rest of the Honourable Council of the City of Glasgow; Alex. Finlayson, and John M'Gilchrist, Recorders of the City.

Right Honourable,—

I here present you an *Account of the City of Glasgow*, of which you have just now the Administration, and worthily fit the several offices of the Magistracy:—To which you have all been so regularly called, and, with the most universal approbation, do so worthily exercise.

I flatter myself with the hopes, that the Subject of these *Collections*, which contains the Ancient, as well as the more Modern state of the City, will, in some degree, recommend the *Performance* to your Patronage and favourable acceptance. And this I am, and cannot but be, sensible of, that there may be divers defects in the *Collection*, that will not escape your observation; yet, I hope, you will be pleased candidly to excuse, seeing you are judges of the labour, expense, and length of time that this Work required, and the disadvantages I lie under in collecting the Materials.* For, you very well know, that, at the *Reformation*, the then Archbishop (Beaton) carried over all the Records of the See, and not a little of the City's Writs to France, and lodged them in the hands of the Carthusians at Paris; from whom it was no small difficulty and expense even to procure Copies, that I judged essentially necessary to illustrate the Work, and which you will see

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* 1736, Jan., 29. Which day we, remitt the petition given in by John M'Ure, writer, craving some consideration for defraying his charges in putting forth a book which he calls the History of the present state of our City, to the Annual Committee. —[*Memorabilia from the Burgh Records of Glasgow, p.* 495.—*Ed.*]

placed in the following Sheets, in the order I deemed most proper to range them, and to the Heads they most naturally belonged.

My nativity in the City, great age, my long experience, and employment, have given me more than ordinary occasion to know the state of the Town, both in regard to its Antiquity, the citizens' Trade and Commerce, from what low and small beginnings it was raised here, and happily arrived to such a pitch, that we became the envy of others: so that, now in the decline of my age, I thought I could do no more acceptable piece of service to the Place of my Birth,* than to give the world an *Historical View* of what the *City* was once, as well as what it is now.

And if the Performance answer my design in doing honour to the City of Glasgow, and of receiving, my Lord, yours' and the Council's acceptance and approbation of the Work, I have gained my end and view, and shall think my labour sufficiently rewarded for all the great charges and great pains I have been at in completing this Essay.

I must here, my Lord and Gentlemen, put a restraint upon myself from saying anything in this *Dedication*, with respect to the uprightness and integrity of your Administration:—And dare not use the accustomed methods of Addresses, of which I know your modesty will not permit: nor am I fond of this kind, saying anything here, that some call Flattery, however just it were in itself. But as I humbly present the following *Collection* to the protection of the Magistracy of the City; so, I hope, they will accept of it as a small testimony of the honour and value I have and bear to the City.

As for you, Gentlemen, the Recorders of the City, due gratitude obliges me to publish the care, indefatigable pains, and toilsome labour you have been at, in managing the City's affairs, both at home and abroad, to its unspeakable advantage: of which the Magistracy and Inhabitants of the good Town, are most sensible. Wishing them all happiness and prosperity, and, according to your own Motto, may ever *Flourish through the Preaching of God's Word*. So I conclude, but not from being,

Right Honourable,

The cordial Well-Wisher of the prosperity of the City,

And your most Obliged Servant,

Whilst JOHN M'URE.

---

* M'Ure lived in the second Storey of the grand old Tenement in Princes Street and Saltmarket, named, after its builder, *Gibson's Land*. Over his door was Inscribed *Joannes Macivcrus—Pax intrantibus*. This Land fell on Sunday Morning, the 16th Feb., 1823. The Union Railway Arches now occupy its site.—Our Author's Pedigree, Travels, and Monument, are amply discussed by himself in his *View of the City*. His Obit is thus notified in *The Glasgow Journal*:—"Glasgow, May 30, 1747, This week was Buried John M'Ure, Clerk to the Register of Sasines, aged 96."

In Mr. John Buchanan's *Glasgow: Past and Present*, III. 731, we read, "The Instrument of Infeftment on Mr. Corbet's Charter [of Easter Camlachie] bears the certificate of *John M'Ure*, the City Historian, as Keeper of the Register of Sasines. His Signature (a very clumsy one) is nearly smothered among the dashes and whimsical devices common in the writing of ancient Notaries."

The *Grammar* of *M'Ure's History* throughout, is execrable—frequently beyond emendation.—*Ed.*

THE PREFACE TO THE READER

It has been the opinion of people of good sense in all ages, that a Preface is as necessary to a Book as a Title-Page; or else, that a Preface is nothing but the Continuation of the Title-Page, because in it the Author declines his design and use of it: so that a Reader, upon a summary view, may either become disposed to peruse the *Performance*, or, by taking a little trouble, may be so inclined to prevent a greater.

I have here given an Account of the *Archiepiscopal See*, together with the *Succession*, *Lives*, *Qualities*, and *Actions* of the *Archbishops* who enjoyed it, which, to some folks curious in that sort of learning, may be useful, and to others of that kind, may be entertaining.

As to what I have said concerning the *University;* though I have not been able, perhaps, to give entire satisfaction either to other people or myself, yet, sure I am, that what is contained in the Following Sheets will be some little information to such as know nothing about that matter, and may make such as do, to enquire more narrowly.

What is required of such *Buildings* as are *remarkable*,—certainly people, wherever they live, who make Architecture either their business or their pleasure, will be satisfied to see these things described, though not altogether in the way, or in such terms as a practised Dealer in that affair is capable of; and as to such as by their Neighbourhood, or frequent occasions of seeing the *Buildings* I talk of, may be looked upon as a nearer concern therein. I would fain hope that a minute and very particular Account may awaken them to give a little attention to things they have always neglected, as being constantly in their eye, but which have accurately adverted to, and capable of discovery, not only real Beauties, but such as are entirely new, and hitherto by them unobserved. I have frequently heard, for instance, that the *Equestrian Statue* of *King Charles* [*II.*] in the *Parliament Closs* of *Edinburgh*, and the *Equestrian Statue* of *King William* [*III.*] near the *Cross of Glasgow*,* has been seen to give a most surprising pleasure to

* From the inaccuracy of the Town Council Register of Edinburgh at the period, it does not appear of whom, or at whose expense, King Charles II.'s Statue in Parliament Square, was made. The City raised a *Pedestal* for it at a cost of £215 in 1661. King William III.'s Statue was presented to the Community of Glasgow by Governor M'Crae of Madras in 1735; at what cost is not stated.—*Ed.*

Foreigners; when, at the same time, the Inhabitants have never been at the pains to cast an eye upon it, with any care, till excited thereto by the description of such as were entire Strangers.

In the last place, with respect to the *Lists* I have given of such as have been, or are remarkable for the *Public Offices* they have borne or do bear, for their Liberality and Beneficence, for their Skill and Ingenuity, either in beginning or promoting the great affair of Trade; for the *Tenements* and *Proprietors*, either they have Acquired or do Inherit, though this more particularly relates to such People, as I beg leave of whatsoever rank they be, to call my Fellow Citizens.

Yet, with submission, I cannot think this of little moment, as at first view it may appear. The good examples of a man's Predecessors may and ought to kindle in him a warm desire of imitating their virtues and walking in their footsteps, and publishing to the world the happy circumstances any man is now at present blessed with,—may, with great probability, either encourage him to continue, by all laudable industry, to increase and better them, or, at least, may lay him upon such a reasonable aim and profitable scheme, as will render him in a luxurious or idle manner what nature calls for to be transmitted to posterity.

A long Succession of Riches, Friends, and Relations, accompanied with Probity, Charity, and a decent Affluence of the Blessings of this World, and right enjoyment of them in people's way of living, is certainly a very valuable and desirable thing, and either is a kind of, or at least not inferior to what is called *Gentry;* and a *Burgess Gentleman*, as above described, will be in the eye of a thinking man as great a character, as, with all respect to such Families, we justly call *Great* and *Honourable*, and which I do not here mean to lessen in any manner, a gentle *Ploughman*, or a person who has no other thing to prove and instruct his Gentry by, but the circumstance of his not being born in a Town. I shall not enlarge further, bidding you FAREWELL.

GLASGHU FACIES.

A VIEW OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW.

In the Nether Ward of Clydesdale and Shire of Lanark, stands deliciously on the banks of the River Clyde, the City of Glasgow, which is generally believed to be of its bigness the most beautiful City of the world, and is acknowledged to be so by all Foreigners that come thither. It is called *Glasgow*, as some say, because in the Highland or Irish [Erse] language, Glasgow signifies a *Gray-Hound* or a *Gray-Smith*.

[All Gaelic scholars repudiate such as nonsense, and interpret the Name as *Dark Glen, Dark or Black Church*, or *Ravine, the beloved Green Place*, or *the beloved Water, the Valley of Prayer*, or *Sacred Glen.—Ed.*]

This City, with the suburbs of Gorbals and Calton, stands on 300 Acres of ground. [1736].

[The soil on which Glasgow now stands, was included in the Province of Valencia by Theodosius, A.D. 370, and was retained by the Romans until they took their final leave of the Island, A.D. 426. In 1816, the City, with the Barony of Gorbals, and the Suburbs of Calton, Bridgeton, Brownfield, Anderston, and Finnieston, stood on upwards of 650 Acres; and, when viewed from the South side of the River, exhibited the appearance of a *Crescent*, extending from Rutherglen Bridge to Finnieston.—*Cleland's Annals.—Ed.*]

To describe all things in this City, worthy to be known, would take up a large Volume, and therefore I intend here only a summary Account of the Name, Antiquity, Magnitude, Streets, Houses, Number of Inhabitants, Parish Churches, Cathedral, Conduits, Trade, Government, Public Halls, University, Schools, Hospitals, Manufactories, and the fair Stone Bridge of eight Arches. In respect of its largeness, Buildings, Trade, and Wealth, it has been long and justly reckoned the Chief Town in the Kingdom, next to Edinburgh the Metropolis of Scotland. And although in respect of

precedency, it is but the *Eighth* Burgh in Scotland, as it stands in the *Rolls* of *Parliament*, yet it may truly be accounted the *Second*, considering its Trades, which it had, but it is now greatly decayed. The time of its flourishing, it paid more Revenue to the King, than any City in Britain or Ireland,—London and Bristol excepted. Yet, when we consider the time of its erection into a Royalty, it is sooner and earlier than some others that are ranked before it. If I might be allowed to offer at this distance, by my own conjecture, as a reason of this, I apprehend it has been that some others of the Burghs, who are in the *Rolls* before them, were the *King's own Burghs;* whereas this was the *Bishop's Town*, and all the privileges bestowed on it by the Crown, were in favour of the Bishop and his Successors in the See. But, this with submission.

The beauties of the City of Glasgow, and the pleasantness of its situation on the River Clyde, is not only admired in this Age, but was a subject for the greatest to echo forth its fame. A Century before [this], the learned Poet, Dr. [A.] Johnston,* in his *Poems*, writes thus:—

Non te pontificum luxus, non insula tantum
Ornavit, diri quæ tibi causa mali,
Glottiadæ quantum decorant te, *Glascua*, musæ,
Quæ celsum attollunt clara sub astra caput:
Glotta decus rerum piscosis nobilis undis,
Finitimi recreat jugera læta soli;
Ast *Glottæ* decus, et vicinis gloria terris,
Glascua fœcundat flumine cuncta suo.

This Poem, the Author of the "*Britannia*,"† Englisheth thus:—

Not haughty Prelates e'er adorn'd thee so,
Nor stately Mitre's cause of all thy woe,
As Clyde's Muses grace thy bless'd abodes,
And lift thy head among the deathless gods,
Clyde, a great Flood! for plenteous Fish renown'd,
And gentle Streams that cheer the fruitful ground,
But Happy Glasgow, Clyde's chiefest Pride,
Glory of that! and all the world beside,
Spreads round the riches of her noble tide.

[In the first English Edition of "Britannia" by Philemon Holland in 1610, the Verses of Johnston are Translated thus:—

The sumptuous Port of Bishops great hath not adourned thee so,
Nor Mitre rich, that hath beene cause of thine accursed woe,
As *Cluyd's* Muses grace thee now, O *Glasgow* towne, for why?
They make thee beare thy head aloft up to the starrie skie,
Cluyd the beauty of the world, for fishfull streams renown'd,
Refresheth all the neighbour fields that ly about it round,
But *Glasgow*, beauty is to *Cluyd*, and grace to all the Countries nie,
And by the Streames that flow from thence, all places fructifie.—*Macvean.*

* Dr. Arthur Johnston, M.D., an excellent Latin Poet, of the Family of Johnston of Caskieben, Aberdeenshire, was Born there in 1587. He rivalled Buchanan in a Latin Version of the Psalms. He wished to imitate Virgil:—however, his admirers styled him the "Scottish Ovid." He Died, 1641, æt 54.—*Ed.*

† The *Britannia* is a Latin Geography, by the great John Camden, printed in 1607.—*Ed.*

Philemon Holland was a Native of Chelmsford, Essex. He Died in 1636, æt. 85.—*Ed.*]

[The following is from Richard Gough's Translation of Camden's "*Britannia*," published in 3 thick folio Vols., in 1789:—

Not Priestly luxury, not Priestly state,
On thee, fair Glasgow, so much fame confer,
Rather to them is due thy wretched fate;
Thy brightest boast the Glottan Muses are:
These raise thy lofty head above the skies,
While *Clwyd* fair river with his fishy streams
Serves the fair bordering meads to fertilize:
Yet greater glories on thy Glotta beam,
And noble lustre to the world shall rise,
Since Glasgow's river, so much wealth supplies.—*Ed.*]

VARIOUS DESCRIPTIONS OF GLASGOW

From 1650 Till 1784.

From "Several Proceedings in Parliament."

Oct. 24, 1650. Friday, in the Afternoon, we reached Glascow. That morning my Lord at a Rendezvous gave a special charge to all the Regiments of the Army, to carry themselves civilly, & do no wrong to any. The Town of Glascow though not so big, nor so rich, yet to all seems a much sweeter & more delightful Place than Edinburgh, and would make a gallant head-quarters were the Carlisle Forces come up. We found the Magistrates and the Chief of the Town all fled, and they had possessed the generality of the People with the same opinion of us here, as elsewhere, although I do not hear of the least injury that the soldiers Offered to any during our abode there. And they say, that if ever we come that way again, they will persuade their friends to abide at home. Our stay at Glascow was but for two days; so that we effected nothing more than to say, we had been there.

From "The Perfect Politician," Page 109.

1658. Glasgow, a City of a pleasant site, upon a River navigable for small Boats, which usually bring up provisions from Patrick's-Town [Dumbarton], ten miles thence, where Ships of good burden may ride. In Glasgow the Streets and Houses are more neat & clean than those of Edinburgh; it being also one of the chiefest Universities in Scotland.

From "Franck's Northern Memoirs," 1658.

Arnoldus.—Nor will Glasgow be any impediment in our way whilst we only survey her beautiful Palaces so direct to the lofty Turrets of Dumbarton.

Theophilus.—Let the sun or his star the beautiful Aurora arrest me if otherwise I arise not before break of day, and be in readiness for a march to the famous Glasgow, where you purpose to refresh, and briefly examine the City-Curiosities; as also the customs of their magnificent situations; whose Academic breasts are a nursery for Education, as the City for Hospitality. And let this be your task as we travel to Dumbarton, to give us a Narrative of the Antiquities of Cloyd, as also of the Town of Kilmarnock, where we slept this night, that so bravely refresh'd us.

Arnoldus.—That I can do as we ride along.

Theophilus.—Must we dismount these Hills to traverse those Valleys?

Arnoldus.—Yes, surely, we must, if designing to trace the fertile Fields and beautiful Plains of the now famous and flourishing Glasgow, where we may

accommodate ourselves with various Curiosities; for the days are long enough, and our journey no more than a breathing to Dumbarton. Now, the first Curiosity that invites us to gaze at, is a large and spacious Bridge of stone, that directs to fair Imbellishments of Glasgow. But our next entertainment is the pleasant Medows, and the Portable Streams of the River Cloyd, eminent in three capacities.

The first is, because of her numberless numbers of Trout.

The second is, because of her multiplicity of Salmon.

But the third and last is, from her native original, and gradual descents; because so calmly to mingle her Streams with the Ocean. Not that we now consider her florid Medows, nor shall we recount her nativity from Tintaw [Tintock], because so strongly opposed and presum'd from Erricsteen, distant from thence some few odd miles.

Theophilus.—If you please, let that argument drop till farther opportunity.

Arnoldus.—I am thinking to do so, and proceed to discourse this eminent Glasgow. Which is a City girded about with a strong *Stone Wall*, within whose flourishing Arms the industrious Inhabitant cultivates Art to the utmost. There is also a *Cathedral* (but it's very ancient) that stands in the East Angle, supervising the bulk of the City, and her ornamental *Ports*. Moreover, there are two *Parish Churches;* but no more, to the best of my observation. Then, there is a *College*, which they call an *University;* but I'm at a stand what to call it, where one single *College* compleats a *University*.

Now, let us descend to describe the splendor and gaity of this City of Glasgow, which surpasseth most, if not all the Corporations in Scotland. Here it is you may observe Four large fair Streets, modell'd, as it were, into a spacious Quadrant; in the centre whereof their Market-place is fix'd; near unto which stands a stately *Tolbooth*, a very sumptuous, regulated, uniform Fabrick, large and lofty, most industriously and artificially carved from the very foundation to the superstructure, to the great admiration of strangers and travellers. But this *State-House*, or *Tolbooth*, is their Western Prodigy, infinitely excelling the model and usual built of Town Halls; and is, without exception, the paragon of beauty in the West; whose compeer is no where to be found in the North, should you rally the rarities of all the Corporations in Scotland.

Here the reader (it's possible) may think I hyperbolize; but let him not mistake himself for I write no ambiguities: Truth stands naked in plain simplicity; and partiality I abhor as a base imposture. He that reads my Relation, and the morals of this famous Glasgow, will vindicate my Description, and place the fault to him that invents the fable; for it's opposite to my genius, as also to my principles, either to deface a beautiful Fabrick, or contract a guilt by magnifying it beyond its due merit. I have, and therefore shall, as near as I can, in an equal poize ballance things aright. Permit me, therefore, as a licentiat, to read you but a short, yet pertinent Lecture, and I'le tell you what entertainments we met with in Glasgow, as also what hopes we have to meet with the like in the circuit of our intended Northern progress. But this I offer to the dubious only; if, peradventure, there be any such as scruple, I'le refer them to the Natives to evidence for me, which I am satisfied they will with ten thousand manifesto's.

In the next place, we are to consider the Merchants and Traders in this eminent Glasgow, whose Store-Houses and Ware-Houses are stuft with Merchandize, as their Shops swell big with foreign Commodities, and Returns from France, and other remote Parts, where they have Agents and Factors to correspond, and enrich their Maritime Ports, whose Charter exceeds all the Charters in Scotland; which is a considerable advantage to the City-Inhabitants, because blest with privileges as large, nay, larger than any other Corporation. Moreover, they dwell in the face of France, and a Free-Trade, as I formerly told you. Nor is this all, for the Staple of their Country consists of *Linens, Friezes, Furs, Tartans, Pelts, Hides, Tallow, Skins*, and various other small Manufactures and Commodities, not comprehended in this Breviat.

Besides, I should remind you, that they generally exceed in good French Wines, as they naturally superabound with Fish and Fowl; some meat does well with their Drink. And so give me leave to finish my Discourse of this famous Glasgow, whose Ports we relinquish to distinguish those Entertainments of Dumbarton, always provided we scatter no Corn.

Theophilus.—What to think, or what to say of this eminent Glasgow, I know not, except to fancy a smell of my native Country. The very prospect of this flourishing City reminds me of the beautiful Fabricks and the florid Fields in England, so that now I begin to expect a pleasant Journey.

Pray, tell me, *Arnoldus*, how many such Cities shall we meet with in our Travels, where the Streets and the Channels are so cleanly swept, and the Meat in every house so artificially drest? The Linen, I also observed, was very neatly lap'd up, and, to their praise be it spoke, was lavender proof; besides, the people were decently drest, and such an exact decorum in every society, represents it, to my apprehension, an emblem of England, though, in some measure, under a deeper die. However, I le superscribe it the *Nonsuch of Scotland*, where an English Florist may pick up a Posie; so that should the residue of their Cities, in our Northern progress, seem as barren as uncultivated fields, and every field so replenished with thistles that a flower could scarcely flourish amongst them, yet would I celebrate thy praise, O Glasgow! because of those pleasant and fragrant Flowers that so sweetly refresh'd me, and, to admiration, sweetened our present Enterments.

From "Ray's Itinerary," 1661.

1661. From Stirling we went, Aug. the 22d, to Glascow, which is the second City in Scotland, fair, large, and well-built, cross-wise, somewhat like unto Oxford, the Streets very broad and pleasant. There is a Cathedral Church built [repaired] by Bishop Law; they call it the *High Kirk* and have made in it two Preaching Places, one in the Choir, and the other in the Body of the Church. Besides, there is a Church under the Choir, like St. Faith's in London. The Walls of the Church Yard round about are adorned with many Monuments, and the Church Yard itself almost covered with Grave Stones, and this we observed to be the fashion in all the considerable Towns we came to in Scotland. The Bishop's Palace, a goodly Building near to the Church, is still preserved. Other things memorable in this Town are: 1. The College. 2. A tall Building at the corner [Consistory Court], by the Market Place, of 5 Stories, where Courts are kept and the Sessions held, and Prisoners confined, &c. 3. Several fair Hospitals, and well endowed; one of the Merchants' now in building. 4. A very long Bridge of 8 Arches, 4 whereof are about 50 feet wide, each, and a very neat square Flesh Market, scarce such a one to be seen in England or Scotland.

* * * * * * * * * *

The Scots generally (that is the poorer sort) wear, the *men* Blue Bonnets on their heads, and some Russet; the *women* only White Linen, which hangs down their backs as if a Napkin were pinned about them. When they go abroad none of them wear Hats, but a party-coloured Blanket, which they call a Plad, [Plaid] over their heads and shoulders. The women, generally, to us seemed none of the handsomest. They are not very cleanly in their houses, and but sluttish in dressing their meat.

Their way of Washing Linen is to tuck up their Coats, and Tread them in a Tub. They have a custom to make up the fronts of their houses, even in their principal Towns, with fir Boards nailed one over another, in which are often made Holes or Windows to put out their heads. In the best Scottish houses, even in the King's Palaces, the Windows are not glazed throughout, but the upper part only; the lower have two wooden Shuts or Folds to open at pleasure and admit the fresh air.

The Scots cannot bear to hear their Country, or Countrymen spoken against. They have neither good Bread, Cheese, or Drink, they cannot make them, nor

will they learn. Their Butter is very indifferent, and one would wonder how they could contrive to make it so bad. They use much Pottage made of Coal-Wort, which they call *Keal;* sometimes Broth made of decorticated Barley. The ordinary Country houses are pitiful Cots, built of stone, and covered with Turfs, having in them but one room, many of them no Chimneys, the Windows very small holes, and not glazed. In the most stately and fashionable Houses, in great Towns, instead of Cieling, they cover the Chambers with fir Boards, nailed on the Roof withinside. They have rarely any Bellows, or Warming-Pans. It is the manner in some places there, to lay but one Sheet as large as two, turned up from the feet upwards. The ground in the Valleys and Plains bears good Corn, but especially Beer-Barley or *Bigge*, and Oats, but rarely Wheat and Rye. We observed little or no fallow grounds in Scotland; some laid ground we saw, which they manured with Sea Wreck. The people seem to be very lazy; at least the *men*, and may be frequently observed to Plough in their Cloaks. It is the fashion of them to wear Cloaks when they go abroad, but especially on Sundays.

They lay out most they are worth in Cloths, and a fellow that hath scarce ten groats besides to help himself with, you shall see come out of his smoky Cottage clad like a Gentleman.

At the time we were in Scotland divers Women were burnt for Witches, they reported to the number of about 120.—Their manner of their Burials is, when any one dies, the Sexton or Bellman goeth about the Streets with a Small Bell in his hand, which he Tinkleth all along as he goeth, and now and then he makes a stand, and proclaims Who is Dead, and invites the People to come to the Funeral at such an hour. The People and Minister many times accompany the Corpse to the Grave at the time appointed, with the Bell before them, when there is nothing said, but only the Corpse laid in.

The Author of a satirical Libel entitled *A modern Account of Scotland* 1679, gives a similar Account of the Burials and gives the *Speech* of the Bellman. When any one dies, the Bellman goes about ringing their *Passing Bell*, and acquaints the People therewith in the Form following:—"*Beloved Brouthrin and Susters, I let you to wot that thir is an fauthful Broother lautlie departed awt of this present Warld, awt thi plesuir of Almoughti Good* [*and then he vails his Bonnet*] *his Naum is Volli Voodcok, thrid son to Jimmoy Voodcok a Cordinger; he ligs awt thi sext Door vithin the Nord Gawt, close on thi Nawthuer Rawnd, and I wod yaw gang to hus Burying on Thursdau before twa a cloak, &c.*"

From "Morer's Short Account of Scotland," 1689.

Glasgow is a place of great extent and good situation; and has the reputation of the *Finest Town* in Scotland, not excepting Edinburgh, tho' the Royal City. The two Main Streets are made Crosswise, well pav'd and bounded with stately Buildings, especially about the Centre, where they are mostly new with Piazzas under 'em. It is a Metropolitan *See;* and at the upper end of the Great Street stands the *Archbishop's Palace*, formerly without doubt a very magificent Structure, *but now in Ruines*, and has no more left in repair than what was the ancient *Prison*, and is at this time a mean Dwelling.

From "The Present State of Scotland," 1715.

The chief City of this County is Glasgow, the best Emporium of the West of Scotland; it is a large, stately, and well-built City, and for its Commerce and Riches is the second in the Kingdom. It is pleasantly situated upon the East bank of the River Clyde, which is navigable to the Town by Ships of considerable burthen, but its Port is *New Port-Glasgow*, which stands on the mouth of Clyde, and is a Harbour for Ships of the greatest burthen. The City obliges Merchants to load and unload here; have a large Public House, and the Custom House for all the Coast is in this Place. The City is joined to the Suburbs on the West bank of Clyde by a noble and beautiful Bridge of eight Arches built with square hewn stone. Most of the City stands on a Plain, and lies in

a manner foursquare. In the middle of the City stands the *Tolbooth*, a magnificent Structure of hewn stone, with a very lofty Tower, and melodious Chimes, which ring pleasantly at the end of every hour. The Four principal Streets that divide the City into four Parts, centre at the Tolbooth, a magnificent Structure; and all of them are adorned with several Public Buildings. In the higher part of the City stands the Great Church, formerly a Cathedral, and called by the name of S. Mungo's Church. It is a magnificent and stately Edifice, and surprises the beholders with its stupendous bigness, and the art of the workmanship. It consists of two Churches one above the other, and the several Rows of Pillars and exceeding high Towers, shew a wonderful piece of Architecture. Near to the Church stands the *Castle*, formerly the Residence of the Archbishop. It is encompassed with an exceeding high Wall of hewn stone, and has a fine prospect into the City; but the chief Ornament of this City is the *College* or *University*, a magnificent and stately Fabric consisting of several Courts. The front towards the City is of hewn stone and excellent Architecture; the Precincts of it were lately enlarg'd by some acres of ground purchased for it by the King and the States, and it is separated from the rest of the City by a very high Wall.

From "Burt's Letters," Written about 1725.

Glasgow is to outward appearance, the prettiest and most uniform Town that I ever saw; and I believe there is nothing like it in Britain.

From "Defoe's Tour," first Published in 1727.—Extracted from the Fifth Edition, 1753.

Glasgow is the Emporium of the West of Scotland, being, for its Commerce and Riches, the second in this Northern part of Great Britain. It is a large, stately, and well-built City, standing on a Plain, in a manner foursquare; and the Four principal Streets are the fairest for breadth, and the finest built that I have ever seen in one City together. The Houses are all of stone, and generally uniform in height, as well as in front. The lower Stories, for the most part, stand on vast square Doric Columns, with Arches, which open into the Shops, adding to the strength, as well as beauty, of the building. In a word, 'tis one of the cleanliest, most beautiful, and best-built Cities in Great Britain.

It stands on the side of an Hill, sloping to the River. Only that part next the River, for near one third of the City, is flat, and by this means exposed to the Water, upon any extraordinary Flood. It is situated upon the east bank of the Clyde, which is not Navigable to the Town but by small Vessels. Its Port therefore is *New Port-Glasgow*, which stands near the Clyde's mouth, and is an Harbour for Ships of the greatest burden. Here it is, on a good Wharf or Quay, the Merchants load and unload. Their Custom-House is also here, and their Ships are here repaired, laid up, and fitted out either here, or at Greenock, where work is well done, and labour cheap.

The City is joined to the Suburbs on the West bank of the Clyde, by the noble Bridge I have mentioned.

Where the Four principal Streets meet, the Crossing makes a very spacious Market-Place, as may be easily imagined, since the Streets are so large. As we come down the hill from the North-Gate to this place, the Tolbooth and Guild-Hall make the North-West Angle, or right-hand Corner of the Street, which is new rebuilt in a very different manner. Here the Town-Council sit, and the Magistrates try such Causes as come within their cognizance, and do all their other public Business; so that, as will be easily conceived, the Tolbooth stands in the very centre of the City. It is a noble Structure of hewn stone, with a very lofty Tower, and melodious hourly Chimes. All these Four principal Streets are adorned with several Public Buildings.

But the chief ornament of this City is the *College* or *University*, a most magnificent and stately Fabric, consisting of several Courts. The front to the

City is of hewn stone, and excellent Architecture. Its Precincts were lately enlarged by some Acres of ground purchased for it by Public money; and it is separated from the rest of the City by a very high Wall.

In the higher part of the City stands the Great Church, formerly Cathedral and Metropolitan, dedicated to S. Mungo, who was Bishop here, about the year 560. It is a magnificent and stately Edifice, and surprises the beholders with its stupendous bigness, and the workmanship of the Artizan. The several rows of Pillars, and the exceeding high Spire which rises from a square Tower in the middle of the Cross, shew a wonderful piece of Architecture. It is now divided into several Preaching-Places, one above the other.

Near the Church stands a ruinous *Castle*, formerly the Residence of the Archbishop, who was legal *Lord* or *Superior of the City*, which stands on his ground, and from whom it received its first Charter, and many Privileges. It is encompassed with an exceeding high Wall of hewn stone, and has a fine prospect into the City.

The Duke of Montrose has so great an interest here, and in the Country round, that he is, in a Civil sense, *Governor of this City*, as he is legally of their University, and much beloved in these Parts.

Glasgow is a *City of Business*, and has the face of Foreign as well as Domestic Trade; nay, I may say, 'tis the only City in Scotland, at this time, that apparently increases in both. The *Union* has, indeed, answered its end to them, more than to any other Part of the Kingdom, their Trade being new formed by it. For, as the Union opened the door to the Scots into our American Colonies, the Glasgow Merchants presently embraced the opportunity; and though, at its first concerting, the *Rabble* of this City made a formidable attempt to prevent it, yet afterwards they knew better, when they found the great increase of their Trade by it; for they now send near 50 Sail of Ships every year to Virginia, New-England, and other English Colonies in America.

But if this City could have a communication with the Firth of Forth, so as to send their Tobacco and Sugar by water to Alloway below Stirling, as they might from thence again to London, Holland, Hamburgh, and the Baltic, they would very probably in a few years double their Trade.

The share they have in the Herring-Fishery is very considerable; and they cure the Herrings so well, and so much better than they are done in any other part of Great Britain, that a Glasgow Herring is esteemed as good as a Dutch one.

I have no room to enlarge upon the Home Trade of this City, which is very considerable in many things. I shall therefore touch at some few Particulars:

1. Here are two very handsome *Sugar Baking-Houses*, carried on by skilful Persons, with large Stocks, and to a very great perfection. Here is likewise a large *Distillery*, for Distilling Spirits from the Melasses drawn from Sugars, by which they enjoyed a vast advantage for a time, by a reserved Article in the *Union*, freeing them from English Duties.

2. Here is a *Manufacture of Plaiding*, a Stuff cross-striped with yellow, red, and other Mixtures, for the Plaids or Veils worn by the Women in Scotland.

3. Here is a *Manufacture of Muslins*, which they make so good and fine, that great quantities of them are sent into England, and to the British Plantations, where they sell at a good price. They are generally striped, and are very much used for Aprons by the Ladies, and sometimes in Head-Cloths by the meaner sort of Englishwomen.

4. Here is also a *Linen Manufacture;* but as that is in common with all Parts of Scotland, which improve in it daily, I will not insist upon it, as a *Peculiar*, here, though they make a very great quantity of it, and send it to the Plantations, as their principal Merchandize. Nor are the Scots without a supply of Goods for sorting their Cargoes to the English Colonies, without sending to England for them; and it is necessary to mention it here, because it has been objected by some, that the Scots could not send a sortable Cargo to America, without buying from England; which, coming through many Hands, and by a long carriage, must consequently be so dear, that the English Merchants can under-sell them.

It is very probable indeed, that some things cannot be had here so well as from England, so as to make out such a sortable Cargo as the Virginia Merchants in London ship off, whose Entries at the Custom-House consist sometimes of two hundred Particulars, as Tin, Turnery, Milinery, Upholstery, Cutlery, and other Crooked-Lane Wares. In short, somewhat of every thing, either for Wearing or House-Furniture, building Houses or Ships.

But though the Scots cannot do all this, we may reckon up what they can furnish, which they have not only in sufficient quantities, but some in greater perfection than in England itself.

1. They have Woollen Manufactures of their own, such as Stirling Serges, Musselburgh Stuffs, Aberdeen Stockens, Edinburgh Shalloons, Blankets, &c.

2. The Trade with England being open, they have now all the Manchester, Sheffield, and Birmingham Wares, and likewise the Cloths, Kerseys, Halfthicks, Duffels, Stockens, and coarse Manufactures of the North of England, brought as cheap or cheaper to them by Horse-Packs, as they are carried to London, it being at a less distance.

3. They have Linens of most kinds, especially Diapers and Table-Linen, Damasks, and many other sorts not known in England, and cheaper than there, because made at their own doors.

4. What Linens they want from Holland or Hamburgh, they import from thence, as cheap as the English can do; and for Muslins, their own are very acceptable, and cheaper than in England.

5. *Gloves* they make better and cheaper than in England; for they send great quantities thither.

6. Another Article, which is very considerable here, is, *Servants*, whom they can Transport in greater plenty, and upon better terms, than the English, without the scandalous art of Kidnapping, Wheedling, Betraying, and the like. For the poor people offer themselves fast enough, and think it their advantage, as it certainly is, to serve out their times soberly in the Foreign Plantations, and then become diligent Planters for themselves; which is a much wiser course, than to turn Thieves, and then be Transported to save them from the Gallows. This may be given as a Reason, and, I believe, it is the only one, why so many more of the Scots Servants, who go over to Virginia, settle and thrive there, than of the English; which is so certainly true, that, if it holds on for many years more, Virginia may be rather called a Scots than an English Plantation.

I might mention many other Particulars; but this is sufficient to shew, that the Scots Merchants are not at a loss, how to make up sortable Cargoes to send to the Plantations; and that, if we can outdo them in some things, they are able to outdo us in others. If they are under any disadvantages in the Trade I am speaking of, it is, that they may not, perhaps, have so easy a vend and consumption for the goods they bring back, as the English have at London, Bristol, or Liverpool; for which reason, they have lately set up a Wharf at Alloway in the Forth, whence they send their Tobacco and Sugars thither by Land-Carriage, and Ship them off from thence for Holland, Hamburgh, or London, as the Market offers; and indeed they carry on a profitable Trade with England in Tobacco, which from the difference of Duty, &c. they do with no small advantage.

Now, though the carrying their Tobacco and Sugars several miles over Land may be some disadvantage; yet if, on the other hand, it be calculated, how much sooner the Voyage is made from Glasgow to the Capes of Virginia, than from London, the difference will be made up in the Freight, and in the expence of the Ships, especially in time of War, when the Chanel is thronged with Privateers, and the Ships wait to go in Fleets for fear of Enemies; for the Glasgow Vessels are no sooner out of the Firth of Clyde, but they stretch away to the North-West, are out of the Road of the Privateers immediately, and are often at the Capes of Virginia before the London Ships get clear of the Chanel. Nay, even in times of Peace, there must always be allowed one time with another, at least 14 or 20 days difference in the Voyage, both going out and

coming in, which, taken together, is a month or six weeks in the whole Voyage and, considering Wear and Tear, Victuals and Wages, this makes a consider able difference in the Trade.

One thing still I must take notice of, before I quit Glasgow. I have mentioned, more than once, the Duties laid on Ale and Beer sold in divers Towns in Scotland, for the Benefit and public Emolument of the said Towns; but have here to take notice of the like Duty laid for a different purpose, that is to say, for a *Punishment*. The case was this: When the Malt-Duty was extended, for the first time, to Scotland, it occasioned much murmuring; and particularly Daniel Campbell, Esq., who lived at Glasgow and was member for that Town, having given his Vote for it in Parliament, the Populace rose, entered his House, destroyed all his Goods and Furniture, and committed other acts of Violence and Outrage.

This the Legislature resenting, as a defiance of lawful Authority, an Act passed, in the 12th of King George I. 1725, to take from the Town of Glasgow the benefits of an Act before passed, for laying a Duty of two Penies Scots on every Pint of Ale or Beer brewed for Sale in the said City, and its Privileges; and vesting it, for the remainder of the Term, which was for 13 years to come (viz. from 1725 to 1738), in his Majesty, to be put under the Commissioners of Excise, in order to raise the sum of £6080 for satisfying the Damages and Losses sustained by Mr. Campbell in the said Riot; but it provided, that when the said Sum was paid, the Duty of two Penies Scots was to return, for the remainder of the Term, to the Magistrates, for the purposes for which they were originally granted. This occasioned no good blood, it may be believed, between the City and Mr. Campbell; but yet, this was not the last time this City had the honour to be Represented in Parliament by the same Gentleman, as it is joined with the Burghs of Renfrew, Ruglen and Dunbarton!—So placable, and so forgiving, are the generous Scotish Nation; or, at least, so little Title has the City of Glasgow in particular to the National Motto of Scotland! Nor did this good behaviour of theirs turn out to its disadvantage; for, in the 9th of George II. a new Act passed, continuing the former Act for 25 years longer, and extending it to the Villages of Gorbells, and Port-Glasgow, both which Places were in the Jurisdiction of the City, and reaped all their advantages from its Neighbourhood; the Latter, especially, at which the People of Glasgow had Built, and constantly Maintained, a very commodious Harbour, and yet were neither of them in the former Act.

Glasgow Fifty Years Ago.

[Chiefly from Spencer's "English Traveller," 1771.]

Glasgow is the most handsome City in Scotland, all the Buildings being of fine Free-stone. It consists of several spacious Streets, which, if they were uniform, would appear extremely beautiful. Many of the Houses have their Gables to the Street, and are built over Arcades, but too narrow to be walked in with any conveniency. The Guard House is in the *Great Street*, where the Inhabitants *mount guard* and regularly do duty. It is a very handsome Building, with a projecting Piazza, formed by Arches and Ionic Columns; and over it are oval *Port Holes* ornamented with Palm branches. The Tolbooth is large and handsome, with this apt Motto on the front, like one on the Town House of Delft in Holland:

HÆC DOMUS ODIT NEQUITIAM	AMAT PACEM	PUNIT CRIMINA	CONSERVAT JURA	HONORAT PROBOS

[*Translation.—Ed.*]

THIS HOUSE HATES INIQUITY	LOVES PEACE	PUNISHES CRIMES	PRESERVES THE LAWS	HONOURS THE UPRIGHT

Before the *Exchange*, which is inclosed from the Street by Stone Obelisks and Cannon, is a large Equestrian Statue of *King William*. The Cathedral

is the largest and most elegant Gothic Structure in the Kingdom, and is the only one of the 13 Cathedral Churches at the *Reformation* that has not been damaged or destroyed. The Workmanship is equal to any we ever saw, and the Decorations and Pillars within are both numerous and beautiful. It is divided into three Places for Divine Service; Two above, and One deep under ground [Barony Kirk], where the Congregation may truly say "Clamavi ex Profundis." [Out of the Depths have I called]. On the West of the Church stands the Bishop's Palace, in ruins. On a rising ground near the South East of the City, is the New Church [S. Andrew's], one of the best modern Structures in Scotland, but the whole Fabric is disgraced by the Steeple, which is extremely small, with a Turret over it resembling a Bee-Hive. The Inside is finished not only with neatness but with elegance; and is one of the few exceptions to the slovenly and indecent manner in which the Houses of God in Scotland are kept. There is an Old Bridge of 8 arches over the Clyde, built about 400 years ago; but so narrow that a Cart cannot go over it without endangering the Foot-Passengers; and, therefore, at Low Water one may see scores of Carts passing through the River. Near the Bridge is the large *Alms House*. A new Bridge has been lately added of 7 Arches, with Circular Openings above the Piers, to carry off the superfluous Waters in the great Floods. There are 5 Markets for different sorts of Provisions; and Officers are obliged every day to inspect the Weights and Measures. The Markets are inclosed with Stone Walls with lofty Fronts, in which are handsome Gates; and, facing the Street, leading to the Bridge, is a House with a curious carved Gateway ornamented with graven Images. This House was the Residence of Prince Charles Edward, when he was here in 1746. The Air of this Place is so clear that a Mountain, called *Benlomond*, 25 miles distant, may be seen from the head of King Street. Every thing in the Government of the City is carried on in so regular a manner, and with so much strictness, that we seldom hear of any disturbances. The Inhabitants have been remarkable for their strictness in attending to the Public and Private Worship of God; so that, in going past their doors in an Evening, you may hear so many Singing Psalms, that Strangers are apt to imagine themselves in a Church. The Hour of Dinner here is 3 o'clock; but it is customary also to take what is called a *Meridian*, or a *Pint of Ale* and a *Salt Herring*, about 1. A *Salt Herring* they call a "*Glasgow Magistrate*." The Students at the *College*, who are about 400 in number, wear Scarlet Gowns; and such of the Nobility, as have sons here, always send a Tutor along with them, in order to watch over their conduct, and prevent them from being guilty of any irregularities. Many of the Merchants acquire vast fortunes, and they have such an inclination to *Business*, that little besides it ever engages their attention. Those that Trade to Virginia are decked out in great Wigs and Scarlet Cloaks, and strut about on the Exchange like so many Actors on a Stage. They carry on an extensive Trade to Holland, by means of the Forth; and, when the new Canal is cut, the advantages will be considerable. They Import, upon an average, 40,000 Hogsheads of Tobacco, annually, from our American Colonies; of which 20,000 are afterwards sent to France, and a great quantity to Holland. They have a great share of the Herring Fishery; and many of them are Proprietors of Plantations in America. The *Linen Manufactures* are carried on to a more extensive degree, than in any other Town or City in Scotland; and almost everything taken in hand by them prospers. They have Manufactories of Woollen Cloth, Stockings, Shalloons, and Cottons. *Stocking Breeches* are very generally worn, which adds greatly to the extent of that Manufacture.* *Muslins* are made here; but more of that Trade is carried on in Paisley. Here are several large *Sugar Houses* and *Distilleries;* a large Manufactory of Nails, and Earthen Ware; vast Manufactories of Shoes, Boots, and Saddles, and all sorts of House Furniture. The Magazine of Saddles and other Works connected with that Business, is an

* This light and airy Habiliment is still patronised by some eminent *gentlemen of the Law*.

amazing sight. Upon the whole, *Glasgow* is a flourishing City; its Trade is every day increasing, and will continue to do so, unless the Morals of the People shall be corrupted by Luxury.

"John Highlandman's Remarks on Glasgow."

By Dougal Graham, "The Glasgow Bellman."

Her nainsel into Glasgow went,
An erran there to see't;
And she ne'er pe saw a ponier Town,
Was stan'ing on her feet.

For a' the Houses that be tere,
Pe theiket wi' plue stanes,
And a Staue Ladder to gang up,
No fa' to prack her panes.

She'll gang upon a Staney Road,
A *Street* they do him ca',
And when me seek the Shapman's House,
Her Name be on the Wa'.

I gang to seek a Snish tamback,
And standing on the Corse,
And tere I saw a Dead Man,
Was riding on a Horse.

And O he pe a poor man,
And no hae mony claise,
Te Progs be worn aff her feet,
And me see a' his taes.

Te Horse had up his muckle fit,
For to gie me a shap,
And gaped wi' his great mouth,
To grip me by the tap.

He had a Staff into his hand,
To fight me an he could,
Put hersel' pe rin awa frae him,
His Horse be unco proud.

But I be rin around about,
And stand about the Guard,
Where I see the Diel chap the Hours,*
Tan me grow unco fear'd.

Ohon! ohon! her nainsel said,
And where will me go rin?
For yonder pe te Plack Man,
Tat purns te fouks for sin.

I'll no pe stay nae langer tere,
But fast I'm rin awa;
An' see te man a thrawing rapes,
Peside the Proomielaw.

An' O she be a lang Tedder,
I speir fat they do wi't;
He said, *To Hang the Highlandmans,*
For stealing o' their meat.

Hout, hersel's an honest Shentleman,
I'm never yet be Steal,
But whan I meet a muckle purse,
I like her unco weel.

Tan fare you weel you saucy loon,
I fain your skin would pay;
I came to your Town the morn, but,
And I'll gang out yesterday.

Tan she'l gaed to her quarter house
The Toor was unco pra',
For tere they had a Cow's husband,
Was pricket on the Wa'.

O tere we gat a shappin Ale,
And tan we gat a Supper,
A filthy choud o' chappit meat,
Was boil'd amang a butter.

It was a filthy dirty beef,
His bains was like te horn;
She was a calf wanting the skin,
Before that he was born.

Next day I'm gang upon the Kirk,
To hear a Lawland Preach,
And mony a pony Sang they'l sing,
Tere Pooks they did him teach.

And tere I saw a ponny Mattam,
Wi' feathers on her Wame,
I wonder an' she be gaun to flee,
Or what be in her min'.

Another Mattams follow her,
Wha's nerse was round like cogs;
And clitter clatter cries her feet,
She had on iron brogues.

And tere I saw another Mattam,
Into a tarry seck,
And twa poor mans be carry her,
Wi' rapes about hims neck.

She pe sae fu' o' fanity,
As no gang on the grun',
Put twa poor mans pe carry her,
In a Barrow covered abune.

Some had a fish tail till her mouth,
And some pe had a bonnet,
Put my Shannet and Donald's wife,
Wad rather hae a bannock.

* At that time a Clockmaker in Trongate had a figure of the Devil which struck the Hours.

From "M'Ure's View of Glasgow," Page 140, Original Edition—Page 119, M'Vean's Edition.

[M'Vean has tried to improve M'Ure; but the Improver needs also Improvement by the Poet Laureate.—*Ed.*]

Glasgow, to thee thy neighbouring Towns give place:
'Bove them thou lift'st thine head with comely grace.
Scarce in the spacious Earth can any see
A City that's more beautiful than thee.
Towards the Setting Sun thour't Built, and finds
The temperate Breathings of the Western Winds.
To thee, the Winter's colds not hurtful are,
Nor scorching Heats of the Canicular.
More pure than Amber is the River Clyde,
Whose gentle Streams do by thy Borders glyde;
And here a Thousand Sail receive commands
To Traffick for thee into Forraign Lands.
A Bridge of polish'd Stone doth here vouchsafe
To Travellers o'er Clyde a Passage safe.
Thyne Orchards full of fragrant Fruits and Buds,
Come nothing short of the Corcyran Woods;
And blushing Roses grow into thy Fields,
In no less plenty than sweet Pœstum yeelds.
Thy Pastures, Flocks, thy Fertile Ground, the Corns,
Thy Waters, Fish, thy Fields the Woods adorns,
Thy Buildings high and glorious are; yet be
More fair within than they are outwardly.
Thy Houses by thy Temples are outdone,
Thy glittering Temples of the fairest stone;
And yet the Stones of them however fair
The Workmanship exceeds which is more rare.
Not far from them the Place of Justice stands,
Where Senators do sit and give commands.
In mid'st of thee Apollo's Court* is plac'd
With the Resort of all the Muses grac'd.
To Citizens in thee, Minerva arts,
Mars valour, Juno staple wealth imparts:
That Neptune and Apollo did, it's said,
Troy's fam'd Walls rear, and their Foundations laid,
But thee, O Glasgow! we may justly deem
That all the Gods who have been in esteem,
Which in the Earth, and Air, and Ocean are,
Have joyn'd to Build with a propitious Star.

GLASGOW AND EDINBURGH COMPARED.

From "My First Trip to Edinburgh, 1784," in "Glasgow: Past and Present," III., 383, by "Senex."

At this time Edinburgh stood greatly ahead of Glasgow, in point of Population, and, in the eyes of its Inhabitants, immeasurably before it in regard to Gentility, a feeling which still lingers in the breasts of our Eastern Neighbours, but which our *Glasgowegians* are very unwilling to acknowledge.

It was in the Summer of the year 1784, and during the vacation of our Grammar School (then situated in the Wynd of that name) that Papa and Mamma informed us of their having invited the Rev. Mr. Ferrier of Edinburgh and his two young Daughters to spend a few days with us in Glasgow. Now this intelligence put me into a terrible

* The College.

fright, for I had formed a most awful idea of a *Minister*. I thought of some gaunt-looking Personage with a bushy Wig, all stiffness and formality, drawling out his sentences in the King's best English, and carefully weighing each syllable of his speech, lest he should fail in giving it the proper Anglo accent, or be guilty of uttering a broad Scotch word. But, above all things, I was most dreadfully alarmed lest he should examine me upon the *Longer and Shorter Catechisms*, for, to tell the truth, I knew no more of their Contents than the first and third Questions, viz.:—"What is the chief End of man?" and "What do the Scriptures principally teach?" and these Questions I could not answer—nay, I did not even understand the meaning of the word "principally," for it was then pronounced by my School-fellows like two distinct words—"princi-pally"—the emphasis being always placed on the two last syllables, "pally." Now, in explanation of all this my ignorance, I have to remark that Mamma was a rigid Dissenter of the old Scotch, Covenanting Stock, and had issued the strictest injunctions to Mr. Dickson,* my English Schoolmaster, that he was not to give me any portion of the Assembly's Catechism to learn by heart, but, in its place, that I should get Psalms and Chapters from the Bible, as the great Fountain-head and pure Stream to drink at; the old lady observing that the *Catechism* was merely a Puff of Words out of men's mouths, and no better than a Bag of Chaff. But, although I was thus grossly ignorant of my Catechism, nevertheless I was pretty well versed in the Bible Stories of *Joseph and his Brethren*, of *David and Goliath*, of *Samson and the Philistines*, and of all the marvellous Portions of the Old Testament. As for the *Psalms*, I thought myself quite a master of Elocution in reciting the *Twenty-Third Psalm* with Mr. Dickson's best specimen of the true English pronunciation.

I was not at home when the Rev. Mr. Ferrier and his Daughters arrived, being out at my play; but as soon as I had set my foot within the threshold of our door, the servants announced to me the awful intelligence that the *Minister* had come, and was in the Dining-Room. I thought my heart would have leapt to my mouth at the information, and it was with a palpitating breast that I turned the handle of the Dining-Room door, and, on entering made my best Dancing-School bow to the strangers; but my alarm was only for a moment, for, in place of seeing a gaunt, old, formal, sour *Plum*, as I expected, I found the Rev. Gentleman to be the most lively, frank, good-humoured Personage I had ever met with, full of jokes and merriment, and possessed of a matchless overflow of animal spirits; and further, who to my great delight, spoke in good broad Scotch. It was not long, therefore, till the *Minister* and I were quite as social as Schoolfellows; for, instead of questioning me about the *Catechism*, he showed me how to plait the "Drummer's Plait," how to make Paper-Cocks, and Paper-Boats, and other Nick-Nacks; while, on my part, I brought out my Game-Boards, and played with him and his daughters at the *Tod and Lambs*, and the Royal Game of the *Goose*, and at other

* My English Schoolmaster was Mr. Dickson, who was then the most eminent English teacher in Glasgow. His School was in Princes Street, on the first Floor above the Street of the second Tenement, East of the Laigh Kirk Close. Mr. Dickson was a mild, gentlemanly man, and greatly respected. He was the Grandfather of our Fellow-Citizen, David Niven, Esq., Writer.

Boyish games. In short, we quickly became the most intimate friends, and as closely knit together as David and Jonathan. The result of our friendship was an invitation from him to me to go to Edinburgh on a visit, along with him and his Daughters on their return, and to remain a Week there. The consent of the old Folks having been obtained, I joyfully set about making preparations for this unlooked-for happiness.

Mr. Ferrier and his Daughters having spent eight days with us, resolved to return to Edinburgh by the Edinburgh Diligence, which was a Chaise and Pair. It set off daily from the *Saracen's Head Inn* in the Gallowgate, at 7 o'clock in the morning, and arrived in Edinburgh at 8 o'clock at night. I think the price of the *Seat* was 7s. 6d.; but I am not sure of this, as I did not pay for my *Seat*, Mr. Ferrier having engaged the whole Vehicle. I slept very little the night before my departure, thinking on the grand sights that I was to see in Edinburgh, and was up next morning when the *Ramshorn Bell* was ringing 6 o'clock. All our Luggage being ready, and a Farewell given to our fireside relatives and friends, the Minister, his Daughters, and myself set out on foot for the *Saracen's Head Inn*, by way of the Gallowgate. As we passed along that Street we came to the Quarters of Gabriel Watson, who was then unloading the great Newcastle Waggon. This was a ponderous Machine, with 6 broad wheels, and drawn by 8 horses. It generally carried a great portion of the Glasgow Linen and Cotton Manufactures to the London Market. It travelled at the rate of 25 miles per day, and was 3 Weeks upon the road between Glasgow and London, resting always upon the Sundays. It was said that the first Trip which Mr. John M'Ilquhan made to London was in this Conveyance. I remember of my Father mentioning that he went for the first time to London in the year 1749. He sailed from Borrowstownness on board of a Trading Vessel, which at that time was considered the best mode of Conveyance from Glasgow to the English Capital. What is curious, there being then in Glasgow another Gentleman of the same Christian and Surname as my Father, our Citizens, after my Father's return from London, distinguished him from his namesake by calling my Father "London John." So remarkable was a sight of London at that time considered in Glasgow.

After passing Gabriel Watson's Quarters in the Gallowgate, we soon arrived in sight of the noted *Sign* of the *Saracen's Head*, and truly a frightful Fellow he was; with his truculent countenance, and glaring eyes, his hooked Scimitar and Crimson Eastern dress, he was indeed the very Image of the *Ghoul* in the *Arabian Nights*. It is singular how this *Sign* should have come down to our own times. We still see the *Signs* of the *Saracen's Head* and of the *Turk's Head*, thus showing the lingering reminiscences of the Crusades, during which time a Turk was looked upon with horror, as a sort of relentless demon. Having arrived at the *Saracen's Head Inn*, a few minutes before 7 o'clock in the morning, we waited a short time until the horses were put to the Diligence.

This celebrated Inn is still to the fore, but converted into Shops and small Dwelling Houses. The great Hall in which our Civic

Rulers and our County Gentlemen were wont to hold their feasts, and where our Glasgow Belles "tripped it on the light fantastic toe," is now turned into a Reading-School [1856]. It still shows the remains of an elegant and commodious Place of Assembly, and quite worthy of the times in which it was erected.

The Horses being now harnessed, and our Luggage strapped and secured on the top of the Diligence, we fairly set off for the great Town of Edinburgh. "*Coachy*," however, did not show much diligence in the use of his Whip, for we travelled very slowly—not more, perhaps, than 6 miles in the hour—and whenever any little Eminence occurred, the Horses were allowed to take a comfortable walk to its summit. We arrived at Cumbernauld shortly after 9 o'clock, where we stopped upwards of an hour and a half, in order to give us time for Breakfast, and to allow a little rest and *a feed* to our Horses, they being destined to carry us forward another Stage.

After a comfortable *Déjeûner*, we again took our places in the Diligence, and set out upon our journey at the former *canny Pace*. About 2 o'clock we arrived at the famous and ancient Town of Linlithgow, where we stopped (as at last Stage) fully an hour and a half, which gave us plenty of time, not only to Dine, but also to take a walk over the Town, and to see all the Curiosities of the Place; amongst these I felt most interest in examining the celebrated "Lithgo' Wells." The Edinburgh Folks used to laugh at Glasgow vulgarity, but in those days we paid them back in their own coin; and I believe that we had the best of it, as the following notable Distich of the times can verify:—

> Lithgo' for Wells,
> Glasgow for Bells,
> Falkirk for Beeves, [Falkirk for Beans and Pease]
> Edinburgh for Whores and Thieves.

After a very comfortable Dinner at Linlithgow, we again took our Seats in the Diligence, expecting to get a little quicker forward, seeing that the Horses were now changed; but in this we were disappointed, for we just proceeded at the former jog-trot pace for a couple of hours or so, when we stopped at an Inn upon the Road, where the Horses were fed and got a long rest, to enable them to finish the remaining Stage of our Journey. In the meantime, while the Horses were thus resting and feeding, we had our Tea, and spent the time in the best manner we could, but rather tired at the delay. Being again Seated as before, we drove on, and were finally set down safely in *the Grass Market of Edinburgh* about 8 o'clock at night.

About this time there was a class of men in Edinburgh called "*Caddies*," who received Licenses from the Magistrates to act as Porters. The *Caddies* bore a high character for honesty and good conduct, so much so, that they were frequently entrusted with the charge of delivering large Sums of Money, and of very valuable Articles; and almost in no instance had any of them been found guilty of committing the slightest breach of trust. It was to one of these *Caddies* that Mr. Ferrier delivered our Luggage, with directions where to take it. In the meantime, we proceeded from the *Grass Market* up the *West Bow* to the *Lawn Market*, where Mr. Ferrier had

his residence. His House was near *the Lucken Booths*, on the North side of *the Lawn Market*, and up two stairs; the passage to it rather dark and narrow. It was an old-fashioned House, and did not appear to me to possess much grandeur. The Shopkeepers in *the Lawn Market* very generally had portions of their Goods exposed upon the Footpath of the Street, on the outside of their Shop Doors; this was especially the case with Vendors of coarse Linens and Woollens.

St Giles' Church was then disfigured by the Lucken Booths, and by a narrow Lane called *the Creams*, both of which have been removed. *The South Bridge*, now so prominent to the view of Strangers, was not in existence at the period in question, so that this part of Edinburgh had then a very different appearance from what it has at present. The *Tron Church* was surrounded by old Buildings, with narrow closes running southwards to the Cowgate, and Niddry's Wynd, Merlin's Wynd, and Kennedy's Close being then to the fore. Of course, *Adam's Square* had not yet been built.

The Exchange at this time was quite neglected by the Edinburgh Merchants, who met in the *High Street*, where the old Cross of Edinburgh once stood, and where their Forefathers met in olden times: just as our neighbouring Farmers prefer to meet at the Head of the *Stockwell*, because that Place was once our Cattle Market.

The custom of throwing out Nuisances of all kinds from the Windows of Houses in the Old Town, after 10 o'clock at night, was then in full vigour, and the celebrated cry of "gardez-vous" (changed to "gardiloo") was still heard in the narrow Lanes and Closes of "*Auld Reekie*." In fact, there were no common Sewers whatever at that time in the Old Town, and the principal Streets and Wynds being situated upon a Hill, the natural descent to the lower Grounds formed a cheap and easy Drain for carrying off the contaminated domestic Streams. The Old Town *Guard House*, of ancient celebrity, and the *Weigh House*, which were situated at *the Lucken Booths*, near *the Lawn Market*, were at this time, in existence, but have since been pulled down. The *Edinburgh University* was a clump of mean old Buildings, situated among dirty Streets, and possessing none of those immense stone Pillars which now grace its front to *Nicholson Street*. I remember at a later period that it was deemed extremely dangerous to convey these massy Columns across the Bridges, lest their immense weight should break down the said Bridges. I think they were about 30 feet in height, and each consisted of a single Stone. *The High School of Edinburgh* was, at the time of my visit, situated at a short distance from the present *Royal Infirmary*, but I have not a distinct recollection what like it was, only that it was two Stories in height. *The Register Office* was in the process of building, but not above one-third of the present Erection at that time existed, and the Records were not yet deposited there. *The Surgeons' Hall*, at the period in question, stood about 300 feet from the *Royal Infirmary*, and was rather a neat Building. All the Banks were situated in narrow, and generally in dark, Closes of the Old Town. The *Earthen Mound* was a shapeless mass, not one half of its present height, and scarcely passable for *glaur* and nastiness.

The North Loch (or, the *Nor-Loch*, as it was more generally called) was still a mere Swamp, with no proper drainage, and full of Springs, at the same time receiving the fulzie of the houses on the north side of the *Castlehill*, *Lawn Market*, *Lucken Booths*, and *High Street*. The Park called the *Meadows*, though frequented as a walk in Summer, was in a most abominable state in Winter, owing to the putrid exhalations from stagnant water to it from *Bristo Street*, *Potter Row*, *George's Square*, *Laurieston*, *Goosedubbs*, and *Sciennes*. As for the New Town,—*Prince's Street* and *George's Street* were pretty well built upon, but the Cross Streets, such as *St. David Street*, *Hanover Street*, and *Frederick Street*, were but partially filled up with Buildings; *Castle Street* and *Charlotte Street* were merely laid off for Feuing. *St. James's Square* was still unfinished at this period, though partially built, a considerable delay having taken place with regard to completing the Titles to the piece of ground constituting this Square. Mr. Ferguson, Writer in Edinburgh, was the Projector of *St. James's Square*, and, having purchased the ground, he was about to commence building when he was stopped by a claim of the Superiors, viz., the Governors of *Heriot's Hospital*, who maintained that, by the original Titles of 1733, it is thus declared, "That it shall not be leisome to the said John Cleland and his said foresaids to dig for stones, coal, sand, or any other thing within the said grounds; nor to use the same in any other way than by the ordinary labour of *plough* and *spade*, without the express consent and liberty of the Governors of the said Hospital had and obtained thereto for that effect." Mr. Ferguson in answer said, that one James Brownlie, a Wright, had feued two Acres from the Hospital a little below the *Abbey Hill*. It was he that built James' Court, and he made use of his Feu for Quarrying the Stones and Digging the Sand necessary for carrying on the Project. He failed in his Projects, and the Hospital lost the value of his Feu altogether, as the levelling of it would have cost *ten times more* than the sum it could bring at a Sale. That Piece of Ground has, ever since, got the name of *the Upper Quarryholes*. Mr. Ferguson further said that the only intention of this Clause was to prevent the Hospital from being deprived of their Feu-Duty by destroying the surface of the Grounds, and that this was clearly illustrated from the conduct observed by many other Feuars of the Hospital, whose Charters bore the same restrictive Clause, and who, notwithstanding thereof, had erected spacious Buildings upon these Grounds without challenge from the Governors. The Court of Session determined the case in Ferguson's favour, which Decision, on appeal to the House of Lords, was affirmed.

The Rev. Mr. Ferrier and Mrs. Ferrier were exceedingly kind and attentive to me during my Visit, and the young Misses Ferrier were so obliging as to escort me over the City and its Suburbs; but I did not go to Leith, and therefore I can say nothing regarding it. The time now approached for my return Home, and having perambulated the principal Streets, Wynds, and Closes of Edinburgh, I began to compare the two Cities of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and, after much cogitation, I came to the conclusion that *Glasgow* was a far finer place than Edinburgh. Our *Trongate*, I thought, beat their *High Street;* our

High Church was grander by thousands than their Holyrood House; our *S. Andrew's Church* was better than their S. Giles's; and with regard to their King Charles, our *King William* beat him hollow; as for their College, it was a poor, shabby affair, and our *College* beat it all to atoms. The Edinburgh Folks might brag of their Parliament House, but I thought it little better than our own *Tontine*. Regarding their Tron Church, even *our old Tron Church*, was every whit as good. Though we had not such long new Streets in Glasgow as *Prince's Street* and *George's Street*, we had *Miller Street* and *Charlotte Street*, with houses in them as good as the Edinburgh ones. We could not boast of a Castle, to be sure; but I thought, if a large House was built in *Craig's Park*, that it would make as pretty a Place as the Castle. As for their nasty *North Loch* and dirty Meadows, who would compare them to our beautiful *River Clyde*, and to our noble *Green of Glasgow*, with its fine Serpentine Walks. Looking to their *Cowgates*, their *Potter Rows*, and their *Candlemaker Rows*, what better were they than our *Bridgegate*, our own *Vennels*, and our own *Wynds?* As for Steeples, I defied them to match us in *Steeples*. I thought that perhaps our *Town's Hospital* might not be quite so grand as their Heriot's Hospital, but we had *Hutcheson's Hospital* besides, and the Two put together I considered were far better than *Heriot's*. Faugh! about their boasted *North Bridge*, with its broken back and dirty Dwellings below it, who would set it in opposition to *our elegant and handsome New Bridge*, with the limpid Waters of our River purling beneath it? Besides, we had *the Auld Brig* to the bargain. As for their Music Bells—Pooh, Pooh! they were the mere *Ding-dong-sing* of old metal, and not fit to hold the Candle to *our Music Bells*. Them play "Tweedside," and "Nancy's to the Greenwood gane," and the "Lass o' Patie's Mill!" I defy them. A Fiddle-Stick for their *Calton Hill!* I would not give *our own Ratton Raw* for it. And then what a fuss they make about their Grand Walk in *Prince's Street*, but *our own Walks* below the Pillars along the *Trongate* and down the *Saltmarket*, is far grander. About their curious *West Bows* and *Nether Bows*, sure a climb up *our own Deanside Brae*, or *Bell o' the Brae*, is twenty times prettier. Their new *S. Andrew's Church* (then without a Spire) is beat to rags by *our new S. Enoch's* and its handsome Spire. Then what a Puff—Puff—Puffing they make about their splendid View from the top of *Arthur's Seat;* but our own View from the top of *Cathkin Hills* is just as good, if not better than it, and we make no Brag about the matter. And so I went on drawing all the comparisons in favour of Glasgow, and taking up the firm resolution to defend Glasgow out-and-out, on my return there, against every one who would venture to give Edinburgh a preference. Your Readers, however, must keep in mind that all this fine Thread of Ratiocination was spun by me in the year 1784.

Mrs. Ferrier, at my departure from Edinburgh, was so kind as to present me with a handsome Box filled with fine Sealing-Wax and Wafers of all the colours of the Rainbow, and a sheaf of black lead Pencils for Drawing; also some Good Fare in a Bag to eat upon the Journey home. Mr. Ferrier and his Daughters saw me fairly Seated in the Glasgow heavy Coach, and, having given me a hearty shake of

the hand, bade me *Farewell*. After being about ten or twelve hours on the Journey, I arrived safe and sound at Glasgow, without anything happening to me worthy of narrating, only that I came home with the most thorough conviction that Glasgow still *bore the Bell*, and beat Edinburgh all to sticks.

"GLASGOW."

By John Mayne.

[Born at Dumfries on the 26th March, 1759. Died at Lisson Grove, South, on the 14th March, 1836. He was a Compositor, to Provost Jackson, who conducted the *Dumfries Journal*. He wrote two Poems—"*Hallowe'en*" and "*The Siller Gun*"—the latter describes the keeping of an old Custom, revived in 1777, of Shooting for a Silver Gun on the King's Birth-Day He removed from Dumfries to Glasgow, and engaged with Andrew Foulis, Printer to the University. Latterly he was Printer and joint-Proprietor of the *Star* Newspaper. He wrote several Poems, which are interspersed in the *Gentleman's Magazine* from 1807 to 1817.—*Ed.*]

Hail, Glasgow! fam'd for ilka thing
That heart can wish, or siller bring!
May peace, wi' healing on her wing,
Aye nestle here;
And plenty gar thy children sing,
The lee-lang year!

Within the tinkling o' thy Bells,
How mony a happy body dwells;
Where they get bread, they ken themsels;
But, I'll declare
They're aye bien-like; and, what precels,
Ha'e fouth to spare!

If ye've a knacky Son or twa,
To Glasgow College send them a';
Wi' whilk, for Gospel, or for Law,
Or Classic Lair,
Ye'll find few Places here awa,
That can compare!

There ane may be for sma' propyne,
Physician, Lawyer, or Divine;
The gem, lang bury'd in the mine,
Is polished here,
Till a' its hidden beauties shine,
And sparkle clear!

Nor is it Students, and nae mair,
That climb, in crowds, our College stair:
Thither the learn'd, far-fam'd, repair,
To clear their notions;
And pay to Alma Mater there,
Their warm devotions.

Led by a lustre sae Divine,
Ev'n Geddes* visited this Shrine!
Geddes! sweet fav'rite o' the Nine!
Shall live in story;
And, like yon Constellation, shine
In Rays o' glory!

O! Leechman, Hutcheson, and Wight!
Reid fu' of intellectual light!
And Simpson,† as the morning bright!
Your Mem'ries here,
Tho' gane to Regions o' Delight,
Will aye be dear!

* The Rev. Alexander Geddes, LL.D., [a Roman Catholic Priest at Auchinhalrig, Enzie, Banffshire] celebrated for his extensive learning, and eminently qualified for the laborious and important Work in which he had for a series of years been engaged —that of giving an English Version of the Scriptures of the Old and New Testaments—was at Glasgow in 1786, for the purpose of Collating a valuable and well-preserved *Octateuch* belonging to the University; to which circumstance the Author of these Verses was indebted for the commencement of a friendship which terminated only with the Doctor's life. [Dr. Geddes noticed this Poem on "Glasgow" in flattering terms in a Letter to *the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland*, in 1792. It first appeared in the *Glasgow Magazine* of Dec., 1803.—*Ed.*]

† The Rev. Principal Leechman, and Dr. Wight, Professor of Divinity, were great ornaments of this University. The merits of Dr. Hutcheson as a Moral Philosopher, are well known. Those of Dr. Reid, who filled, after him, the Chair of Moral Philo-

'Mang ither Names, that consecrate
And stamp a Country gude or great,
We boast o' some that might compete
Or claim alliance,
Wi' a' that's grand in Kirk or State—
In Art or Science!

Here great BUCHANAN learnt to scan
The Verse that makes him mair than man!
CULLEN and HUNTER* here began
Their first probations;
And SMITH, frae Glasgow, form'd his plan,
"The Wealth o' Nations!"

In ilka house, frae man to boy,
A' hands, in GLASGOW, find employ;
Ev'n little maids, wi' meikle joy,
Flow'r lawn and gauze,
Or clip, wi' care, the silken soy†
For Ladies' braws.

Their fathers weave, their mothers spin,
The muslin robe, sae fine and thin,
That, frae the ancle to the chin,
It aft discloses
The beauteous symmetry within—
Limbs, neck, and bozies!

Look through the Town, the houses here
Like noble palaces appear;
A' things the face o' gladness wear—
The Market's thrang,
Bis'ness is brisk, and a's asteer
The Streets alang!

Clean keepit Streets! sae lang and braid,‡
The distant objects seem to fade!
And then for shelter or for shade,
Frae sun or show'r,
Piazzas lend their friendly aid,
At ony hour!

O! for the muse o' BURNS sae rare,
To paint the groups that gather there!
The wives on We'n'sdays wi' their ware—
The lads and lasses,
In ferlying crouds, at Glasgow-Fair;
And a' that passes!

But, oh! his Muse that warm'd ilk clod,
And rais'd up flow'rs where'er he trod!
Will ne'er revisit this abode!
And mine, poor lassie,
In tears for him, dow hardly plod
Thro' Glasgow causae!

Wond'ring, we see new Streets extending,
New Squares wi' Public Buildings blending!
Brigs, stately Brigs, in arches bending
Across the Clyde;
And Turrets, Kirks, and Spires, ascending
In lofty pride!

High ow'r the lave, S. MUNGO rears
His sacred Fane, the pride of years;
And, stretching upwards to the spheres,
His Spire, afar,
To weary Travellers appears
A Leading Star.

O! happy, happy were the hours
When first far off on Crawfurd-Moors,
I hail'd thee bright thro' sunny show'rs,
As on I came
Frae murm'ring Nith's romantic bow'rs,
My native Hame!

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sophy, author of *An Inquiry into the Human Mind*, and of two *Essays on the Active and Intellectual Powers of Man*, can never be sufficiently admired. Dr. Robert Simpson., F.R.S., Professor of Mathematics, Author of a new *Translation of Euclid*, and other Mathematical Writings, is justly ranked as the first Mathematician of the age in which he lived. Mr. Burke was once a Candidate for the Professorship of Logic, but did not succeed. He was afterwards elected Lord Rector—an honour of which he always spoke as one of the greatest he had ever received.

* The elegant Latin Poet and Historian, Buchanan; Drs. Cullen and Hunter; the former the first Physician of his day, the latter surpassed by none for his knowledge in anatomy; Dr. Adam Smith, famed throughout Europe for his *Inquiry into the Causes of the Wealth of Nations;* together with other illustrious Names, received here the rudiments of that learning by which they soared to the most elevated heights of fame.

† The words *silken soy* are in reality a Tautology, they being the English and French terms for *silk*, connected together; but are employed in Scotland to denote, simply, *silk*.

‡ The principal Street in Glasgow, running East and West, is nearly a mile and a half long, and is adorned throughout with handsome Houses, which, for a certain length, are built over *Arcades*, supported by Pillars—the admiration of Strangers, on account of the beauty they add to the City, and of the shelter they afford to the Inhabitants who have occasion to be in the streets in wet weather.

Blythe days! ow'r happy to remain!
The Sire, wha led my steps is gane!—
Yet wherefore shou'd the Muse complain
In dirge-like lines,
When HEAVEN has only ta'en its ain
For wise designs!

Still happy, happy be their hours
Wha journey, Clydesdale, thro' thy bow'rs!
And, blest amang th' angelic pow'rs—
Blest be the man
Wha sav'd S. MUNGO'S hallow'd Tow'r's
Frae ruin's han'!*

And, O! ETERNAL TRUTH! all hail!
May thy pure dictates aye prevail!
But ne'er sic times let SCOTIA wail,
When "*Reformation*,"
Mad wi' a Kirk-destroying zeal,
Spread devastation!

The Muse, whom ev'n the thought appals,
Hies aff where contemplation dwalls;
And flighters round yon ivy'd walls,
Where rooks are cawing—
Round sacred Blantyre's roofless Halls,
To waste fast fa'ing!†

And thence to kindred Ruins winging,
Where a' the Arts their heads are hinging,
Bewails sad Genius fondly clinging
Around Melross!—
But, hark! the Music-Bells are ringing
At Glasgow Cross!‡

'Tween *Twa* and *Three*, wi' daily care,
The Gentry to the Cross repair;
The Politician, wi' grave air,
Deliberating:
Merchants and Manufact'rers there
Negociating.

It's not by slothfu'ness and ease
That GLASGOW'S canty ingles bleeze:
To gi'e her Inland Trade a heeze,
As weel's her Foreign,
She's join'd the East and Western Seas
Together, roaring!§

Frae Forth, athort the Land, to Clyde,
Her Barks a' winds and weathers, glide;
And, on the bosom o' the tide,
Wi' gentle motion,
Her Vessels, like a forest, ride,
And kiss auld Ocean!

Nor only her's what Trade imparts—
She's great in Arms, as weel as Arts!
Her gallant sons, wi' loyal hearts,
A' tak the field;
Resolv'd, when knaves would scatter darts,
Their KING to shield.

And yet, tho' arm'd they thus appear,
They only arm while danger's near;
When Peace, Blest Peace! to them maist dear,
Dispels the gloom,
They for the Shuttle, change the Spear,
And ply the Loom!

Hail, Industry, thou richest gem
That shines in Virtue's diadem;
While Indolence, wi' tattered hem,
Around her knee,
Sits, chitt'ring, like the with'red stem
O' some boss tree!

To thee we owe the flocks o' sheep
That glad Benlomond's cloud-capt steep,
The pregnant Mines that yield yon heap
O' massy coals—
And a' the tenants o' the deep
Caught here in shoals!

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* This venerable and magnificent Gothic Structure, the only one in Scotland which has, without injury, survived the "*Reformation*" in 1578, was preserved from the fury of a Rabble collected on purpose to destroy it, by the judicious remonstrances of a Person, who, pretending to enter into their views and prejudices, diverted them from their purpose. It is to be lamented that the name of this true Patriot is lost in the wreck of time.—[The honour of saving the Cathedral from destruction has generally been attributed to the "Trades" of Glasgow. Where Mr. Mayne obtained this version of its preservation we have not been able to ascertain.—J. P.] [*James Pagan*, a Native of Dumfries, 14 years Editor of *Glasgow Herald*, Died, Feb. 11, 1870, æt. 59. Buried at Sighthill Cemetery.—*Ed.*]

† Opposite to Bothwell Castle, on the summit of a Rock, rising perpendicularly from the River Clyde, are the Ruins of the *Priory of Blantyre*, of the History and Origin of which no authentic Accounts can now be obtained.

‡ The Music Bells of Glasgow are proverbial for their excellence, and for the superior style in which they are played every day at 'Change hours, Saturdays and Sundays excepted—the Cross being to Glasgow what the Royal Exchange is to London, the place of daily Rendezvous for Merchants and Gentlemen of all denominations.

§ The great Canal between the Friths of Forth and Clyde, began in 1768, and opened on the 29th July, 1790, displays, in a striking view, what can be effected by the art and perseverance of man. . . . By this amazing Work, a tedious and dangerous Navigation of between 800 and 1000 miles round the North of Scotland, is avoided; and in War or in Winter, a short, easy, and certain Traject is effected.

And a' the Villas round, that gleam
Like spangles i' the sunny beam;
The Bonny Haughs that laughing seem,
Wi' plenty growing;
And a' the Bleach-Fields on ilk stream
Thro' Clydesdale flowing!

Hence, Commerce spreads her Sails to a'
The Indies and America;*
Whatever makes ae penny twa,
By wind or tide,
Is wafted to the Broomielaw,
On bonny Clyde!

Yet, shou'd the best exertions fail,
And fickle Fortune turn the scale—
Shou'd a' be lost in some hard gale,
Or wreckt on shore—
The Merchant's House makes a' things hale
As heretofore.†

Wi' broken banes shou'd Labour pine,
Or Indigence grow sick and dwine,
Th' Infirmary wi' care Divine,
Unfolds its treasure,
And turns their wormwood cup to wine—
Their pain, to pleasure!

O! blessings on them and their gear,
Wha thus the poor man's friends appear!
While mony a waefu' heart they cheer,
Revive and nourish—
Safe thro' life's quicksands may they steer!
Like GLASGOW, flourish!

Wow, Sirs! it's wonderful to trace
How Commerce has improved the Place!
Changing bare house-room's narrow space,
And want o' money,
To Seats of elegance and grace,
And milk and honey!

But, to the Philosophic mind,
What's mair than wealth and grandeur join'd
Man now meets man a' frank and kind
Wi' ane another,
And is, what PROVIDENCE designed,
His friend—his brother!

On Saturdays, the afternoon,
When, for the Week, their cares are doon,
They Dine, and set their heart aboon,
And tak their Coggie;
And fix another Meeting soon,
They're a' sae voggie!

O! while they're a' carousing there,
Let me to Kelvinside repair;‡
Or Bothwell banks that bloom sae fair,
Where Lady ANN,
Ow'r her sweet Bairn, lamented sair
The wiles o' man!§

Or at Langside, past scenes review;
And round yon Thorn my sighs renew;
Where, when the vanquished Squadrons flew
That came to fend her,
Lorn MARY bade a lang Adieu
To Regal splendour.

Aft, Crookston,‖ frae thy Castle wa',
The Bugle-Horn was heard to blaw!

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* "The origin of *Foreign Trade* in this great City," says Mr. Pennant, "is extremely worthy of attention. A Merchant of the name of Walter Gibson, first laid, by an adventure, the foundation of its wealth: about 1668, he cured and exported, in a Dutch Vessel, 300 Lasts of Herrings, each containing Six Barrels, which he sent to St. Martin's in France, where he got a Barrel of Brandy and a Crown for each. The Ship returning, laden with Brandy and Salt, the Cargo was sold for a great sum. He then launched further into business, bought the Vessel, and two large Ships besides, with which he Traded to different parts of Europe, and to Virginia: he also first imported Iron to Glasgow; for, before that time it was received from Stirling and Borrowstownness, in exchange for dyed stuffs; and even the Wine used in this City was brought from Edinburgh. Yet we find no Statue, no grateful Inscription, to preserve the memory of Walter Gibson."

† The Merchants' House is one of the many well-endowed charitable Institutions for which Glasgow is remarkable. From its peculiar Funds, decayed Members, their Widows and Families, are provided for, by Annual Pensions, at their own houses, in proportion to the rank which they held in Society.

‡ *Kelvinside*, lately one of the sweetest Retreats in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, is now the busy Haunt of men and ships. Over the deep and romantic Vale of Kelvin, whose Streams have often murmured to the Poet's Song, the great Canal between the Friths of Forth and Clyde is carried by an Aqueduct-Bridge, which may be justly reckoned one of the most stupendous of its kind in the world.

§ Few readers of taste are unacquainted with the old Ballad of *Lady Ann Bothwell's Lament*. *Bothwell Castle*, the scene of her sorrows, is a magnificent Ruin, most enchantingly situated on the banks of the Clyde, a few miles from Glasgow.

‖ *Crookston Castle*, once a place of great magnificence, now a mere Fragment, is situated on the summit of a little hill, at a short distance to the left of the Road from

Again she cast a look, and saw
Thy stately Towers—
Lang ling'ring till the last Huzza
O rebel pow'rs!

Nae Troops to guard her in her flight;
Nae Friends that durst assert her right;
Nae Bow'r Maids now, wi' fond delight,
Their cares employ,
To cheer at morn, or soothe at night,
Her great annoy!

To where Dundrennan Abbey lay
Far in the Wilds o' Galloway!
Ow'r Moss, ow'r Moor; up Bank and Brae,
The Mourner goes;
Nae mair frae that disast'rous day,
To taste repose!

Still, at Langside, in hillocks green,
The traces o' the Camp are seen:
Still, Fancy paints the conflict keen;
And figures there,
The Angel-form o' SCOTLAND'S QUEEN,
In deep despair!

But come, my Muse! O, come wi' me,
And drap a tear at Ellerslee!
Where patriot WALLACE, bauld and free,
Begood to bloom—
Where Freedom still, wi' weeping e'e,
Laments his doom!

O, SCOTIA! where was Virtue then?
Say, was her influence a' withdrawn?
To let a twa-fac'd Villain's han',
O! endless shame!
Betray the Godlike, glorious man,
And stain thy name!

It's late, ow'r late to tak a stride
To Leven's Water's bow'ry side—
To scud across the Frith sae wide,
Where Ships come in—
Or paint Barncluith, the Falls o' Clyde,
And Corra-Linn!

O! cou'd I, wi' the ev'ning's beam,
Hie off where Lanark's Turrets gleam!
Thro' birks and wild-flow'rs frae her dream,
Awaken Flora;
And woo the genius o' the Stream,
Romantic Corra!

Some other time, when burdies sing,
And gowans deck the teeming Spring,
The Muse shall spread her eager wing,
Their charms to see— [ring
And Clydesdale's banks and braes shall
Wi' her and me!

Whae'er has dauner'd out at e'en,
And seen the sights that I ha'e seen!
For strappin lasses, tight and clean—
May proudly tell,
That search the country, Glasgow Green
Will bear the bell!

There ye may find, in sweetness rare,
The blooming rose—the lily fair—
The winsome look—the gracefu' air—
The taste refin'd—
And a' that can the heart ensnare,
In woman-kind!

Yet, what avails't to you or me,
How bonny, gude, or rich, they be;
If, when a lad, wi' langing e'e,
But mynts to woo,
They, scornfu', toss their head ajee,
And crook their mou'?

Wae's me for him, in life's sweet morn,
The youth by hopeless passion torn!
Toils, pains, and plagues, are eithly borne,
And seem but sma',
Till Beauty tips the rankling thorn
Wi' bitter ga'!

Gin ony simple Lover choose,
In humble Verse his Joe to rooze,
The eident Porters ne'er refuse,
For little siller,
To bear the firstlings o' his Muse
Discreetly till her.

Glasgow to Paisley. To this place, Henry, Earl of Darnley, retired with his beautiful and enamoured Queen. Indeed it is on account of her connection with Darnley that the Place is rendered peculiarly venerable to the feeling mind. Hence, we traverse its Ruins with those mixed sensations which are at once pleasing and mournful to the soul! Hard by the Castle, stands the once famous Yew-Tree, now a sapless Trunk, under whose branches Mary, it is said, first resigned herself to the arms of her beloved; but no loves would smile on joys commenced beneath the shade of this funereal Tree; the hour was inauspicious: *Ille dies primus lethe, primusque, causa fuit.* To perpetuate the remembrance of her first endearments with Darnley, while her love for him intermingled itself in all her thoughts, Mary, unconscious of events, had the figure of this Tree impressed upon her Coins. In examining the interior part of Crookston Castle, we still distinguish the lofty Hall where the tender Mary among a race of barbarian and ruffian Lords, displayed the refinements of France and the charms of Venus. Her favourite Apartment may also be traced, where she dedicated the soft hours of her retirement to the Loves and Graces

But when the youth, wi' meikle care,
Has penn'd a Sonnet on his fair;
O! but it grieves his heart right sair,
When she, grown vain,
Flings his epistle, GUDE kens where,
In proud disdain.

Hame, ere the grass is wet wi' dew,
Hame as our belles are flocking now,
Sair, sair the lazy Chairmen rue,
Wi' heavy granes,
That e'er our streets had ought to do
Wi' braid plane-stanes.

Nae lady wants a Chair to hire!
Nae skelping now thro' mud and mire,
Wi' coaties kiltet high and high'r
Mid-leg at least—
Enough to warm wi' young desire
The aged breast!

And, what relieves the Poet's care,
When, wi' his Joe, he taks the air,
His lugs will now be deav'd nae mair,
When siller's doon,
By Chairmen bawling, "Shuse a shair,
She'll fyle her shoon!"

Nae tongue can tell the taunts and rubs
That he maun thole who poortith snubs,
Aft times frae rich unfeeling scrubs,
Wha're meanly willing
To trail their lasses thro' the dubs,
To hain a shilling!

O, GLASGOW! fam'd for ilka thing
That heart can wish or siller bring!
May nowther care nor sorrow ding
Thy children dear,
But Peace and Plenty gar them sing
Frae year to year!

—[*Glasgow: Past and Present, II.* 163.—*Ed.*]

The City of old, before it was erected into a Burgh Royal, did heritably pertain to the Bishops and Archbishops of Glasgow, being Lords of the Lordships, Barony, and Regality of Glasgow. Besides 18 Baronries of land, which belonged to them, within the Sheriffdoms of Peebles, Selkirk, Roxburgh, Dumfries, and Stuartry of Annandale, they had likewise a great Estate in the Province of Cumberland in England, within their jurisdiction, being named of old the *Spiritual Dukedom.*

Before Paganism was eradicated furth of the Kingdom, there was here a sort of Priests called *Druids*, held in these days in great estimation. They had their Residence in Cells near the Blackfriars' Church adjacent to the College. There were, in those days, many stately Groves of Oaks. Julius Cæsar writes, that, besides the managing of Sacrifices, which were committed to them, they were trusted with the decision of Controversies, private and public; and that such as would not stand to their judgment, were interdicted from being present at the Sacrifices and holy Rites, which was taken for a grievous punishment. It is likewise testified of them, that they were well learned in all Natural Philosophy, men of moral conversation; and for Religion, not so grossly ignorant and superstitious as other Heathen Priests: for they taught that there was only One God, and that it was not lawful to represent Him by any Image,—that the souls of men did not perish with the bodies,—and that, after death, men were rewarded according to the life they lead on earth. Some, also, have written, that they did Prophesy of the Conception of a Virgin, and of the Birth of *Him* who should be the Saviour of the World; but that such Mysteries were revealed unto them, and so plainly, as the Prophets of God in the Old Testament had scarce the like, is not credible. They lived, likewise, in great respect with all sort of people, and ruled their affairs very politicly.

However, CRATHILINTH [A.D. 287], King of Scots, finding Majesty itself disregarded, did, at length, expel them furth of his dominions, notwithstanding the great favour they had amongst the People.

The City owns its rise and progress to its ancient Patron S. MUNGO, who, some say, founded here an Episcopal See. It is foreign to this Subject to enter into dispute whether we, the Scots, were entitled to the Christian Religion by *Presbyters* acting in a Parity amongst themselves, or by *Bishops* acting in a superior order and degree above Presbyters and Deacons. But, so much is certain from the Ecclesiastic Historians, that there was such a Person as *Saint Kentigern*, in the early ages of Christianity, who was famous for the sanctity of his life, who had a Cell of retirement where now the great Cathedral Church stands, (whether Bishop or Presbyter, no great matter,) who wrought many Miracles for confirming the doctrine of Christianity, and bringing people off from the follies of Heathenism to the exact Knowledge of the Truth.

They mention a Miracle wrought by this *Holy Man* (as I call him), which, because it is the origin of the *Arms of the City*, we shall here insert it, as briefly as possible. But howsoever trifling it may seem now-a-days, yet no less an Author than the learned Archbishop Spottiswoode has taken notice of it in his *History of the Church of Scotland*, and upon whose authority we shall rely upon the truth of the Fact:—A lady, of good reputation in the Country, having lost a Ring which had been given her as a present from her Husband, upon that, growing jealous, as if she had bestowed it upon a Gallant, he was uneasy to his lady; whereupon she applied to S. MUNGO, and implored his help, for the safety of her honour, and to preserve her innocency against the resentment of her jealous Husband. Not long after, that Pious Man, walking towards the River, as he usually did, to recreate himself after his Devotions, desired one, whom he saw a-fishing, to bring him the first Fish he should catch, which was done accordingly; and in the mouth of the Fish, he found the Ring, which he immediately sent to the lady to take off her Husband's suspicion.

However this be, the Episcopal See and the City wear in their ARMS an *Oak Tree*, with a *Bird* on its top,—a *Salmon* with a *Ring* in its mouth,—and a *Bell*,—explained in Latin Verse as below, by the famous Dr. Mayne, Professor of Physic in the University.

Salmo maris, terræque arbos, avis aeris, urbi,
Promittunt quicquid trina elementa ferunt:
Et campana frequens celebret quod numinis aras,
Urbs superesse Polo non peritura docet:
Neve quis indubitet sociari æterna caducis,
Annulus id pignus conjugiale notat.

The above Latin Verse Englished thus (by J. B. 1685):

The SALMOND which a Fish is of the Sea,
The OAK, which springs from Earth, that lofty Tree,
The BIRD on it which in the Air doth flee,
O GLASGOW does presage all things to Thee!

In which the Sea, or Air, or fertile Earth
Do either give their Nourishment or Birth.
The BELL, that doth to Public Worship call,
Says Heaven will give most lasting Things of All.
The RING, the Token of the Marriage is
Of Things in Heaven and Earth both thee to bless.*

[The ARMS of the City of Glasgow show a *Tree*, with a *Bird* perched in its boughs; on one side a *Salmon* with a *Ring* in its mouth; and on the other a *Bell*.

The *Salmon* and the *Ring* are the Emblems of the miraculous recovery of the Love-Pledge of the frail Queen of Cadzow.

The *Tree* is a token of a Miracle which S. Kentigern wrought at Culross, when, the Lamps of the Monastery having been extinguished, he tore a frozen Bough from a neighbouring Hazel, and, making the Sign of the Cross over it, it instantly kindled into flame. This Legend constitutes the Third Lection for the Saint's Day.

The *Bird* represents a tame Robin, the favourite of S. Serf, which, having been accidentally killed and torn to pieces by his Disciples at Culross, was miraculously brought to life again by S. Kentigern.

The *Bell* commemorates a famous Bell which was brought from Rome, by S. Kentigern, and was preserved at Glasgow until "*The Reformation*," if not, indeed, to a more recent Period. It was called "S. Mungo's Bell," and was tolled through the City to warn the inhabitants to Pray for the Soul's Repose of the Departed.

All these Tokens appear first in the Seals of the Bishops of Glasgow in the 12th and 13th Centuries, from which they were transferred to the Common Seal of the City, in the beginning of the 14th Century.—[*Pref: Liber Collegii Nostre Domine Glasguensis.*]

The Aberdeen Breviary gives this version of the Legend:—The Queen of Cadzow was suspected by her Husband, King Roderick, of being too intimate with a Knight whom he had asked to Hunt with him. The King waited his opportunity to abstract from the satchel of the Knight, when asleep, a Ring which Queen Cadzow had presented to him. King Roderick in furious jealousy threw it into the *Clyde*. When they returned to the Palace at Cadzow, from the day's Hunting, the King, in the course of the evening, asked her where her Ring was. It could not be produced: Death was threatened if it were not forthcoming. The Queen sent one of her maids to the Knight for the unfortunate Ring; and being unsuccessful, a Bearer was sent to *Cathures* (Glasgow) to S. Mungo making a full confession of all. The Apostle of Strathclyde com-

* The following Nursery Rhyme is here pertinent:—

Here's the Bird that never flew,
Here's the Tree that never grew,
Here's the Bell that never rang,
Here's the Fish that never swam,
That's jist the dru'ken Salmon.

miserated the Queen. Forthwith he sent one of his Monks to the River to angle, instructing him to bring home alive the first Fish he should take. This was done. S. Mungo ("*Dear friend*"), found the Annulet in the mouth of the miraculous Fish, and speedily sent it to the Queen, who restored it to her Husband, and thereby saved her life.

The Scene of the Legend is well represented on the annexed Counter Seal of Bishop Robert Wyschard. In the upper portion of this Seal is a hand raised in the act of Blessing. Below, S. Kentigern is represented seated, to whom the Monk, whom he sent to the River for the Fish, is kneeling and presenting him with it, having the Ring in its mouth. On the dexter side of the middle Compartment the King Roderick stands with a naked sword drawn prepared to slay his Queen. On the sinister side, is the Queen triumphantly exhibiting the immortal Gemmed Signet, and thus averting her doom. In the lower Niche is a Bishop kneeling, and on either side are the heads probably of S. Kentigern and S. David. The Legend unveils the Device:—Rex Furit: Hæc Plorat: Patet Aurum: Dum Sacer. Orat:—*Translation:* The King goes mad—The Queen grows sad—The Gold's displayed—While the Saint prayed.

The first example known of the *Tree, Bird, Fish,* and *Bell* represented in Heraldic form on a Shield is on a Stone built into the wall over the main Door of the Tron Church. This Stone very probably was in the old Church (which was Burned down), and which was built in 1592—the Date on the Stone. The Grammar School and other Public Buildings subsequently had the *City Arms* cut upon them. The Town Council Records are lost from 1581 to 1588; from 1596 to 1609; and from 1614 to 1623; so that any mention in them of the *City Arms* during these years is without evidence. Not until 1630 do we find any allusion to the "Toune Armes," when and afterwards repeated orders are given for putting them on the Public Clocks, Bells, and Buildings. The first example of the *Arms of the City,* with an *Inscription* or *Motto,* is on the present Tron Church Bell, cast in Holland, 1631. The Inscription round the Shield is: Lord, let Glasgow flovrichse throvgh the preaching of they Word and praising thy Name.

If Brevity be the Soul of Wit in *Preaching the Word,* the Motto has, for sapient reasons, been curtailed in process of time.

The Wood-Cuts of the *City Arms* in D. Macvean's Edition of

M'Ure's Glasgow are not the least like that given in the original Edition of 1736.

Andrew Macgeorge, at Page 139 of his "*Armorial Insignia of Glasgow,*" enters fully into this. He says that here we are met by another novelty. In all the examples prior to this, so far as they can be judged of from Sculptures or Engravings, the *Field* had been represented *Argent*—which unquestionably is the proper *Blazon.* But M'Ure not only divides the *Field,* but Blazons it Per Fess *Argent and Sable.* There can be no doubt as to the *Tinctures.* The upper portion is left White, and the Base is represented Black by the conventional cross lines, which, in Heraldry, are well known to indicate that Colour. This is the first Example where the *Field* is parted *Per Fess;*—and where M'Ure got it, or whether he had any authority or precedent for it at all, cannot be discovered. He was followed if not in the Tinctures at least in the Division *Per Fess,* in many subsequent Examples, including the Seal used by the Community immediately *prior* to the recent Die struck in unison with the Letters Patent alluded to below. On this "*prior*" Seal (a hideous Abomination of 1848) the *Shield* was represented *Per Fess*—not *Argent and Sable,* however, like M'Ure's, but *Argent and Gules.* Another Innovation in M'Ure's *Blazon,* is, that he *attaches* the *Bell* to the Tree; and in this also (although there is not a vestige of authority for it) he has been followed in almost all the subsequent Examples. In other respects his *Blazon* is perfectly correct. The *Bird* and the *Salmon* occupy their proper places. The *Tree* is represented growing out of a Mount *in base,*—and the Motto is the abridged Version which has since been followed. The Description which M'Ure gives is very incomplete; but it is correct so far as it goes:—"The Arms of the City is an Oak Tree with a Bird on the top, a Salmon with a Ring in its mouth, and a Bell."—In calling it an *Oak* Tree, M'Ure follows Nisbet, and it is so called in all the other Authorities where the particular *kind* of Tree is specified.

"*Minutes of the Magistrates and Town Council of the City of Glasgow.*—At Glasgow, the 3rd day of Oct., 1866. Convened the Lord Provost and Magistrates. The Lord Provost stated that several practical difficulties had occurred in regard to the City Arms, in consequence of no authentic Arms for the City having been granted and authorised by the Lord Lyon,—and that the matter had been

minutely investigated by Mr. Andrew Macgeorge, Writer, who took a great interest in such matters; and the Magistrates remit to the Lord Provost, Mr. Monro, and Mr. Macgeorge, to get the proper Arms of the City recorded, published, and authorised in due form."

This ended in a PATENT, Dated at Edinburgh the 25th Oct., 1866, granted by George Burnet, Esq., Advocate, Lord Lyon, King of Arms, Declaring the following Ensigns Armorial to be henceforward those of the City of Glasgow, viz.—"ARGENT, ON A MOUNT IN BASE VERT AN OAK TREE PROPER, THE STEM AT THE BASE THEREOF SURMOUNTED BY A SALMON ON ITS BACK ALSO PROPER, WITH A SIGNET RING IN ITS MOUTH, OR; ON THE TOP OF THE TREE A RED-BREAST, AND IN THE SINISTER FESS POINT AN ANCIENT HAND-BELL, BOTH ALSO PROPER. Above the Shield is placed a Suitable Helmet, with a Mantling Gules doubled Argent, and, issuing out of a wreath of the proper Liveries, is set for Crest THE HALF LENGTH FIGURE OF S. KENTIGERN AFFRONTE, VESTED AND MITRED, HIS RIGHT HAND RAISED IN THE ACT OF BENEDICTION, AND HAVING IN HIS LEFT HAND A CROZIER, ALL PROPER; in a Compartment below the SHIELD are placed for Supporters TWO SALMON, PROPER, EACH HOLDING IN ITS MOUTH A SIGNET RING, OR; and in an Escrol entwined with the Compartment this Motto, LET GLASGOW FLOURISH."—*Armorial Insignia of Glasgow, Printed Privately by Provost Blackie.—Ed.*]

The Armorial Insignia of Glasgow are now settled, but "The Armorial Ensign of the City of Glasgow," tastefully designed by A. D. Robertson, Esq., 48 Dundas Street,—"Keelivine"—in his "Legend of Saint Mungo" (Printed for Private Circulation), 1869, is worthy of adjudication for superiority. At Page 25, Note H, of this ingenious *Poetical Legend*, we read that "The Armorial Achievement which the Legend of S. Mungo naturally suggests as the most appropriate Ensign for the ancient City of Glasgow may be Described in the technical language of Heraldry, as follows:—*Argent*, an OAK TREE, growing out of a Mount in the Nombril Point: on the top Branch, in the middle Chief, a RED BREAST: in the Sinister Fess Point, an ancient HAND BELL,—all *Proper:* and, on a Base Wavy *Azure*, a SALMON, naiant on its back *Argent*, holding in its mouth a gemmed RING *or*. CREST: a MURAL CROWN *or*, and issuing thereout a half-length Figure of SAINT KENTIGERN affronté, in the Act of Benediction, Vested and Mitred, and holding in his left Hand a CROZIER, all *Proper;* around his head a NIMBUS *or*, on which are inscribed the words SANCT MUNGU. SUPPORTERS: on the Dexter side of the Shield, the Figure of KING RODERICK in Royal Robes, Crowned,—holding in his right Hand a SWORD; and on the sinister side his QUEEN, Royally Robed, Crowned, and holding in her left Hand a SCEPTRE, all *Proper*. MOTTOES: on an Escrol over the Crest, LET GLASGOW FLOURISH; and on a Compartment beneath the Shield—NI DOMINUS ÆDES STRUXERIT FRUSTRA STRUIS."

King Roderick and his Queen are, in Mr. Robertson's Device, the *Supporters*,—thus commemorating the very early Legend as developed so well on the Counter Seal of Bishop Wyschard. In the Arms now adopted, and worn by the Magistrates on their large Gold Medals, *the King and Queen of Cadzow* are altogether ignored, and two "Dru'ken Salmon" stand as their Substitutes. The Vestments, and *inverted* Crozier of S. Kentigern, are, however, caricatured, in both Devices: and they who draughted such could never have seen a *Bishop Vested*, nor in the Attire represented. They should have been copies or patterns, either ancient or modern, of what they profess to be.

Ecclesiastic Historians tell us that S. Kentigern, as to his *Birth*, was a "natural" son of Eugenius, the third King of Scotland, by Thametis, daughter to the King of Picts.* S. Thenna finding herself with child, to conceal the birth and to preserve her honour, stole privately from her father's Court, and entering into a little Boat she found at the nearest shore, committed herself to the providence of God, and, after she was tossed some time on the Sea, was thrown into a little Bay on the North side of Forth, where now the Town of Culross stands. Here she was delivered of her son, who was Baptized, and bred up with S. Sylvanus, [S. Servanus or S. Serf]† who was called first Bishop of Orkney. That which gives some colour of credit to this Story is, that, at the very place where the Lady is said to have landed, there was a fair Chapel or Oratory, entire to this day, built of ashlar work, called *St. Mungo's Chapel*, wanting its roof. It was under the patronage of the Bishop of Glasgow, who annexed a salary to the Chaplains, out of the revenues of the See. His Royal parents came afterwards to be

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* S. Thametis, Thenna, Thanew, Thaneu (corrupted into S. Tennoch's or Enoch's). S. Themis, according to Father Cressy, in his *Church History of Brittany*, was daughter of Lothus, 25th King of the Picts, by Anna, daughter of the far-famed Hero, Uter, or Uther Pendragon, the fabled Builder of Stonehenge. S. Thenna's latter relationship as Mother of S. Kentigern, obtained her Canonization in the Kalendar of Scotch Saints on the 18 July. She had been styled, albeit her supposed loss of Virginity, "S. Tenna, Widow, Mother of S. Mungo."—*Ed.*

† S. Serf's *retreat* was in one of the Caves at Dysart in Fife. Here (according to *Wyntown*) he had an interview with Beelzebub in bed, during Lent. He died at Culross where his yearly Commemoration was kept up by a Musical Procession and Decoration of the Cross with Birch and Flowers.

> Their first Sanct Serf took his Reset
> To lif on that as he might get,
> And there he brovght up Sanct Mungow;
> That syne was Bishop of Glasgow;
> Syne frae Culross he past evyn
> To the Inch of Lochleven.
> The King Brude of Devocion
> Made till Sanct Serf donation
> Of that Inch, and he dwelt their
> Till seven years owr passit were.

—[Wyntownis Cronykil B.v.C. xii. L. 1190.]

known, according to a Hymn, [in the *Missa S. Kentigerni.*—Pref: *Reg. Epis. Glasg.*] which begins thus [corrected]:

O sacer antistes regis clarissima proles,
Per quem Laudonia nitet et iam Cumbria tota,
Magnaque pars Scocie fidei convertitur alme.

[O holy Bishop, most illustrious offspring of the King by whom Lothian and also the whole of Cumberland are renowned, and a great part of Scotland is converted to the holy Faith.—*Ed.*]

Spottiswoode further adds, concerning *S. Kentigern*, that he was a man of rare piety, and to the poor exceeding bountiful, and that he lived to a great age, far beyond the ordinary course of men, as is on the conclusion of the Hymn [above noticed]:

Cum octogenos centum quoque quinque vir annos
Compleret sanctus est Glasgu funere functus.

[S. Mungo Died at the age of 185, at Glasgow, on the 13th January, A.D. 603.—*Breviary of Aberdeen in the Life of S. Baldred.—Ed.*]

I shall not enter into any Dissertation, as I have said, whether S. Mungo, the Patron Saint of this City, was a Religious Presbyter or Bishop, or, whether he founded the Bishopric of S. Asaph in England, as some pretend. Be this as it will, most certain it is, that such a brave man was born, by posterity, to the honour and memory of this Kingdom:—that in the time of King Alexander I., anno 1120, the See of Glasgow was Restored or Refounded (call it which you will), by David, Earl of Cumberland, the King's brother, to the possessions they anciently held within the Territory of Cumberland.

Sanctus Kentigernus is mentioned with great honour, and to him, as Patron Saint, the Cathedral Church was Dedicated, and is called *S. Mungo's* to this day. And the many Grants from the Crown, to the Bishops and See of Glasgow, from the Reign of King David I., to the *Reformation*, are all *In honorem Sancti Kentigerni ecclesiæ Glaguensis Patroni*—[In honour of S. Kentigern, Patron of the Church of Glasgow.]

The learned of the Communion of the Roman Church, narrate many miracles to have been wrought at his Grave within the Cathedral Church here. The consequence of which was his *Canonization*, and the placing him in the *Kalendar* and Rank of *Saints*. The 13th day of January is annually Celebrated at Rome to his memory, and that Day is the end of a Fair that holds in the Town for 20 days preceding, and is commonly called *The Twenty Day of Yuill*, [13th January], or *S. Mungo's Fair*, which is very beneficial to the people 20 miles round Glasgow, resorting to the Fair in the four Streets near the Castle, downward to the College.

[S. Kentigern is said to have been the son of Eugene III., King of Scotland, and of Saint Thenaw, daughter to Loth, King of Picts; and to have been bred under Saint Serf, then Abbot of the Culdees at Culross. *The Aberdeen Breviary* says that his Father was Eugenius Ewfwren, King of Cumberland. He had the misfortune

to be Born in Fornication, but, long after, out of reverence to him, it began to be reported that his Mother was not only unmarried, but also a Virgin. His grandfather, King Loth, commanded his Mother and her Child to be Drowned; and so put them into an old leaky Boat, which, however, having set sail from Lothian, arrived safe at Culross where a Chapel to *Saint Mungo* was afterward built. After this, it seems his Mother led such a penitent and exemplary life that she also was Registered among the Saints; her Feast being held on the 18th of July.

He was given to devotion from his childhood, and after he came to be a man, being made Bishop of Glasgow at the age of 25, he travelled over all the Kingdom afoot, Preaching the Gospel everywhere, and finding no rest but in doing good; whence, it is said, at this day, of a *Business* that appears to have no end, that *It is like Saint Mungo's work which was never done.* This Saint travelled not only as far as Wales in A.D. 543, where he lived some time with Saint David, Bishop of Menevia, where he turned away many from Pelagianism, but also, in A.D. 565, he joined Saint Colm the Abbot, in Converting the Northern Picts; and also he sent out some of his Disciples even to Norway, to plant Christianity there. In Wales, on the River Elwy, he founded a Monastery of 965 Monks, and a Bishopric in A.D. 560, which, from his scholar, Saint Asaph, a Scotchman (who was at first Abbot of Glasgow, where Saint Mungo had founded a Monastery on the model of that of Culross,) whom he placed first Bishop there, is called *Saint Asaph's* to this day. During the Season of Lent he was wont to retire to Caves, that, being free from the Din of the World and the Strife of Tongues, he might Hide himself in the Presence of God.

According to one of the Lives of S. Kentigern, his mother Thaneu, while still pregnant with the future Saint, was placed by her Father's command in a frail Coracle at the Mouth of the Stream *Aberlessic*, now *Aberlady;* and being conducted into the open Sea beyond the Isle of May, the Vessel was abandoned to the chances of the waves. On these, more merciful than her Father, she was wafted up the Frith to the Shore of the Coast of Fife, where in the early dawn she landed on the Sands near Culross, and soon after gave birth to her Son, who was nourished by S. Serf in his Monastery at this Place, and received from him his name of *Kentigern.* The Sea at the mouth of the Aberlessic, as we learn from the Legend, used to abound with Fish; but these, out of sympathy with the injured Thaneu, accompanied her Skiff to the Spot where she was set adrift, and there they remained; and in the 12th Century, when the Life of the Saint was written, the abundance of Fish around "*the May*" was so great, that Fishers from all Coasts, Angles, Scots, Belgians, and French, resorted to the Spot for the sake of Fishing, and were all sheltered in the Havens of the Island.

Joceline (a Monk of the Abbey of Furness in Lancashire, whom Bishop Joceline selected to write the Life of S. Kentigern) says

that our Patron Saint wore next his skin a Shirt of coarsest Hair-Cloth, and over it a Garment made of the Skins of Goats, and a close Hood like that of a Fisherman. Above this Garment concealed by a white Alb, he always wore over his neck a large Stole. He had a Pastoral Staff, not rounded, or gilt, or gemmed, as is now seen with those in high places, but of plain Wood, yet curved. He carried in his hand a Manual, always ready for the exercise of his Ministry whenever necessity or cause demanded.

It was on the banks of the Molendinar, then a clear limpid Stream flowing through a beautiful retired Glen, that S. Kentigern had his residence. It was here that he was visited by S. Columba, who came accompanied by a great crowd of Followers and others. It was here on the secluded "Green Spot" hallowed by this Meeting, and near those ancient Trees which still shaded what had been the Cell of S. Ninian of Galloway, that the first Church was erected—a very humble Edifice, no doubt, and in all probability similar in form to those interesting and curious Erections, combining Church and Cell, of which examples (erected at that very time by S. Columba) still remain in Ireland. And here on this Occasion, did Columba give Kentigern the Crook of simple wood which Fordun (who wrote about A.D. 1400) tells us that, in his time, this Relic was still to be seen in S. Wilfred's Church, Ripon, where it was preserved with the greatest care in a Case inlaid with Gold and Pearls.—Vide *Scotichronicon II.* 458. *Macgeorge's Armorial Insignia of Glasgow. Stuart's Records of the Priory of the Isle of May. Bollinden's Acta Sanctorum, under S. Kentigern.—Ed.*]

After S. Mungo, for many ages the Episcopal See was over run with Heathenism and Barbarity, till the Reign of Alexander I.

[BALDREDUS is said, by some, to have succeeded S. MUNGO. He founded a Religious House at Inchinnan, near Renfrew; but how long he lived, or who were his Successors, no account can be given. It is a question whether this is the same SAINT BALDRED, the Apostle of East Lothian, who Died in the beginning of the 7th Century. He was wont to pass his Sojourn in secluded Spots and Islands. One of his favourite Resorts (according to the *Aberdeen Breviary,*) was *The Bass Rock* in the Frith of Forth. In the Churchyard of Preston (dedicated to S. Baldred,) an Effigy of the Patron Saint was in existence at the end of the last Century. There is a Well there, also, named after him; and a Pool in the Tyne, which is called *S. Baldred's Whirl;* and on the Tyningham Coast there is a Bason, formed by the Sea in a Rock, called *S. Baldred's Cradle.*

In a Commission by Pope Alexander VI. directed to the Prior and Archdeacon of St. Andrews, to investigate a Claim of the Prioress of North Berwick against Robert Lauder of the Bass, and the Rector of the Parish of the Bass, for certain Barrels of Grease of Geese,—Dated 10th May, 1493,—it is stated that the Church, of which the

Ruins still remain, had been newly Erected; but it seems not to have been Consecrated till the 5th June, 1542,—on which Day it is Recorded that "*M. Villiem Gybsone, byschop of Libariensis and Suffraganeus to David Beton, Cardynall and Archebysschop of Santandros, consecrat and dedicat the paris Kyrk in the craig of the Bass, in honour of Sant Baldred, bysschop and confessor, in presence of Maister Jhon Lawder, arsdene of Teuidaill, noter publict.—Extracta ex Cronicis Scocie, p.* 255. *Edin.* 1842.

For the long space of 450 years after this Period, a veil of impenetrable mystery hangs over the History of the See; and, to account for this blank, it is supposed that the Church was destroyed by the Danes, during their inroads into this Country, who either slew or drove away the Religious Community from Glasgow. During this Period, Scotland presented a picture of human nature in its most barbarous form. Civil Wars, and an utter disregard to Laws and Property, were the distinguishing features of its Policy.

The first mention which we find made of *the City of S. Mungo* after this time, occurs under the year 1050, in the History of York Cathedral, when it is recorded, that three Bishops in succession, MAGSUEN, JOHN, and MICHAEL, were consecrated to the See of Glasgow, by the Archbishop of York. Considerable doubts, however, are entertained by Historians whether these Records were not interpolated, as precedents to support the claim of superiority over Scotland, set up by the See of York. On the reference of the question to Pope Alexander III., his Holiness pronounced Decision in favour of Scotland, and, when the subject was subsequently revived, the former Judgment was corroborated, with a confirmation of the entire Independency of the Scottish Bishops, by Pope Sextus IV., who, at the same time, Erected the See of St. Andrews into an Archbishoprick, in 1466.—*Chronicles of S. Mungo.*

There is, with this total eclipse of our own See, a singular coincidence in the History of that of *Lichfield*, of which, from the year 700, ending with the Episcopate of Bishop Hedda, there is no Record until we find it revived under Roger de Clinton, in 1128,—leaving a blank of 428 years, in precisely the same Era as our own. —*M'Lelland's Essay on Glasgow Cathedral.—Ed.*]

The King's brother, David, who was Earl of Cumberland, afterwards King himself, by the name of King David I., made a particular *Inquisition* into the Rights and Possessions that had pertained to the See of Glasgow, within the bounds of his Earldom; all which he caused to be restored.

That we may have a fuller View of the ancient extent of this Episcopal See, and the Lands they had in Cumberland and elsewhere, I shall, from the Chartulary of Glasgow, give the *Instrument of Inquisition* itself, and more afterwards.

When Prince David restored to the See of Glasgow, the possessions of the Church, within the Earldom of Cumberland, he promoted, to the Bishopric, his own Chaplain,

JOHN ACHAIUS,—1115—47.

This excellent Prelate having, from his youth, discovered a more than ordinary genius to Learning, was bred up, by the care of David (then Earl of Cumberland) with a view of service to the Church. Having passed his juvenile studies in his own Country, he travelled to Italy, and went to Rome, for the better carrying on of his studies in Theology, and that he might the more fully learn, and be acquainted with the Rites and Customs of the Church. At length, being put into Holy Orders, he was Elected Bishop of the newly restored See of Glasgow; the Laity as well as the Clergy of the Diocess, according to ancient right and customs, concurring in the Election. Such was the modesty of this pious man, that he was extremely unwilling to accept of so high a charge in the Church, and would have gladly declined the promotion; but, being at length over ruled in that point, he submitted. Pope Pascal II., to whom the merit of the man was well known, Consecrated him, A.D. 1115, where he was received with great joy. [*Chron: Melros.*]

THE INQUISITION OF DAVID, PRINCE OF CUMBERLAND, CONCERNING THE LANDS BELONGING TO THE CHURCH OF GLASGOW, MADE IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD 1116.

Now, since the Institutes of our Predecessors are brought to remembrance by the sight of perishable Charters, and by the deliberation of Clerks, we have handed down some transactions of the Cumbrian Nobility by these present Mandates. In the Region of Cumbria, situated partly in England, and partly in Scotland, the Catholic Faith first abounding and increasing in these Countries, the Nobles of the Kingdom, and the Chiefs of Religion, co-operating with the King, have erected the Church of Glasgow into the Bishopric of the Cumbrian Kingdom, to the honour of God and the Blessed Mary, and have Confirmed it by proper Decrees, according to the ancient Religion of the holy Fathers. This Church, from these promising beginnings, and Clerical Institutions, likewise grew up in the knowledge of the Holy Faith, and, by the Divine appointment, admitted S. Kentigern into the Bishopric, who furnished large draughts of knowledge to those thirsting after Heavenly things, and administered Spiritual food to the hungry, as became a faithful Pastor. But a fraudulent Destroyer, employing his common wiles, and grieving that the above Church continued long inviolate in the Faith,

INQUISITIO DAVID, PRINCIPIS CUMBRENSIS, DE TERRIS AD ECCLESIAM GLASGUENSEM PERTINENTIBUS, FACTA A.D. 1116.

Igitur quandoquidem praedecessorum institutae mortalium literarum ostentatione, et scribarum deliberatione, ad memoriam revocantur, nos Cumbrensium quædam gesta nobilium praesentibus apicibus memoriae commendavimus. In Cumbria itaque regione, quadam inter Angliam et Scotiam sita, Fide Catholica in illis climatibus prius exuberante ac propagante, domestici fidei, ac proceres regni, cum rege provinciae cooperante, in honore Dei, et sanctae Mariae piae genetricis, ecclesiam Glasguensem, sedem scilicet pontificalem, Cumbrensis regionis fundaverunt, et dignis sanctionibus, pro pristina sanctorum religione patrum, solidaverunt. Haec vero pulchris iniciatibus, et ecclesiasticis institutionibus, sanctae quoque fidei rudimentis inolevit, et dispositione divina sanctum Kentigernum in epum. admisit, qui coelestis affluentiam doctrinae sitientibus propinaret, et cibum spiritualem, ut fidelis dispensator, esurintibus ministraret. Verum enim vero fraudulentus exterminator supra dictam ecclesiam diu inviolabiliter constare ingemiscens, consuetis versutus suis, post multa temporum curricula, scandala intolerabilia Cumbrensium ecclesiae machinavit; sancto namque Kentegerno pluribusque successoribus suis,

brought in, after a long series of time, unaccountable scandals into the Cumbrian Church; for, after S. Kentigern and many of his Successors, by their adhering to the Holy Religion, were removed to Heaven, various disturbances everywhere arising, not only destroyed the Church and her Possessions, but wasting the whole Country, drove the Inhabitants into exile. These good men being destroyed, various Tribes, of different Nations, flocking in from several quarters, possessed the foresaid deserted Country; but being of different Origins, and varying from each other in their Language and Customs, and not easily agreeing among themselves, they followed the manners of the Gentiles, rather than those of the True Faith. The Inhabitants of which unhappy and abandoned Country, though living like brutes, the Lord, Who chooses that none should Perish, vouchsafed to visit in Mercy; for, in the time of Henry, King of England, Alexander then Reigning in Scotland, God sent unto them David, Brother-German to the foresaid King of Scotland, as their Prince and Leader, to correct their scandalous and wicked practices, and to check their abominable obstinacy, by his greatness of mind, and by an inflexible severity. He being distinguished for his piety, and pitying the miserable state of these irreligious People, influenced by Heaven, in order to efface their crimes, by subjecting them to a Pastoral charge, of which they had long been deprived, by advice and consent of his Nobles and Clergy, made choice of JOHN, a pious man, who had been entrusted with his Education, and who had not in vain devoted his life to the service of God, to be their Bishop; but the Bishop, upon knowing the barbarity of these unhappy People, and the multitude of their abominable Sins, being a good deal affrighted, had resolved to go to Jerusalem; but being, contrary to his inclination, Consecrated by Pope Paschal, he would by no means delay entering upon this burthensome Charge, and being received with joy by the Prince and the Nobility of the Kingdom, and by the hearty concurrence of the Commons, he diffused the Gospel throughout the Cumbrian Diocese, the Holy Ghost powerfully assisting him. But David, Prince of Cumberland, chiefly from his love of God, and partly from his regard for, and by the advice of his Clergy, caused make inquiry concerning the Lands pertaining to the Church of Glasgow throughout all the Provinces of Cumbria, which were under his dominion and subpiae religionis perseverentia, ad Deum transmigratis, diversae seditiones circum quaque insurgentes, non folum ecclesiam et ejus possessiones destruerunt, verum etiam totum regionem vastanter, ejus habitatores exilio tradiderunt. Sic ergo omnibus bonis exterminatis, magnis temporis intervallis transactis diversae tribus diversarum nationum, ex diversis partibus affluentes, desertam regionem praefatam habitaverunt; sed dispari gente, et dissimuli linguae, et vario more viventes, haut facile sese consentientes, gentilitatem potius quam fidei cultum tenuerunt. Quos infelicis et dampnatae habitationis habitatores, more pecudum irrationabiliter degentes, dignatus est Dominus, qui neminem vult perire, propitiatione sua visitare, tempore enim Henrici regis Angliae, Alexandro Scotorum rege in Scotia regnante, misit eis Deus David, praedicti regis Scotiae Germanum, in principem et ducem, qui eorum impudica et scelerosa contagia corrigeret, et animi nobilitate, et inflexibili severitate, contumeliosum eorum contumaciam refracnaret. Hic nimpe bene vivendi studio fervidus, profanae multitudinis miseriae condolens, ut pastorali sollicitudine, qua diutius caruerant, eorum obprobia deteret, divino instigatus hortamine, Johannem, quemdam religiosum virum, qui eum educaverat, vitamque ejus Deo non imbecilliter devota voverat, consilio peritorum, clericorumque suorum auxilio, in epum. eligit. Sed cum epus. cognita infelicis populi ferritate, et abominabili vitiorum multiplicitate, utpote perterritus, Jerusalem proficisci disposuisset, ab apostolico Paschali, licet invitus, consecratus, officium susceptae sollicitudinis nullatenus diferre voluit, sed cum gaudio sub plebis alacritate, a principe et a proceribus regni receptus, verbum praedicationis, Spiritu sancto largiflue operante, per Cumbrensem parochiam diffudit. David vero, Cumbrensis regionis princeps, amore praecipue Dei, partim quoque religiosi dilectionem et ammonitionem, terras ecclesiae Glasg. pertinentes, singulis Cumbriae provinciis, quae sub dominio et potestate ejus erant (non enim toti Cumbrensi regioni dominabatur) inquirere fecit, ut avidus ipsius ecclesiae restaurationis possessionum earum quas antiquitus tenuerat, posteris et sequacibus suis certitudinem relinqueret; has vero, auxilio et instigatione seniorum hominum et sapientiorum totius Cumbriae, pro posse suo, investigavit, quae inferius subscribuntur, sc. Carlevien, Camcau, Camcahetheyn, Lengartheyn, Pathel, Asserhe, Canclut, Chefernenuat, Carnetheyn, Carvil, Quendal, Abercarf, Meeheyn, Planmichel,

jection (for he was not Superior of all the Country of Cumbria,) eagerly desiring to leave with certainty to Posterity a restoration of those Possessions, which had formerly belonged to this Church; he, therefore, by the advice and assistance of the old and wise men of all Cumbria, has, as far as he was able, found out the Lands after mentioned, viz. Carlevien, Camcaw, Camcahethyn, Lengartheyn, Pathel, Asserhe, Canclut, Chefernenuat, Carnetheyn, Carvil, Quendal, Abercarf, Meeheyn, Planmichel, Stobo, Pentiacob, Alnerumba, Keveronum, Lilleseliva, Hodelm, Edyngahum, Abermele, Drivesdale, Colchtam, Kevertrole, Aschib, Brumeseheyd, Keversgyrt; in Peeblis, one Currucate of Land and a Church; in Kincayrd, one Currucate of Land and a Church; in Mereboda, one Currucate of Land and a Church. The persons following made Oath, that these Lands had formerly belonged to the Church of Glasgow, at the desire, and by the command of the foresaid Prince, Ventred, the son of Waldef; Gitt, the son of Bold; Leysyng and Oggo, Judges of Cumberland; Halden, the son of Eadulf. In Testimony whereof, these Presents are Subscribed by Matilda the Countess, who, on her part, consents to the above, &c.

Stobo, Pentiacob, Alnerumba, Keveronum, Lilleseliva, Hodelm, Edyngahum, Abermele, Drivesdale, Colchtam, Kevertrole, Aschib, Brumeseheyd, Keversgyrt; in Peblis, una carruc terrae et ecclesia; in Kincayrd, unu car et ecclesiam; in Mereboda, una car et ecclesia. Has terras juraverunt fore pertinentes eccliae Glasgu, rogatu, et imperio, supradicti principis, Ventred, filius Waldef; Gitt, filius Bold; Leysyng et Oggo, judices Cumbrensis; Halden, filius Eadulf. Hujus rei testes sunt ut audunter et videnter Matildis comittissa, quae ex parte sua concessit Wils, nepos ipsius principis; Cospatric, frater Dalfin; Waldef, frater suus; Cospatric, filius Vetred; Cospatric, filius Aldnen; Osolf, filius Eadvic; Maccus, filius Undeweyn; Vetred, filius Scot; Ulehel, filius Alstan; Hugo de Morvilla; Paganus de Branco; Osbet de Ardena; Gervasius Riddell; Guido de Layner; Berengarius de Eujaine; Rob. Corbet; Walter de Lindeseia; Rob. de Burnevilla; Reinald de Museaus; Walterus, filius Winnemani; Will Venator; Alanus de Perci; Walt de Broy.—[*Reg. Epis. Glas.* and *Gibson's Glasgow, App: I.—Ed.*]

When the Bishop came to the See, the Revenues were much sunk, and in a very low condition, by the ravages of the War and other Calamities: and, therefore, Prince David (the King's brother,) caused make a strict enquiry into the ancient possessions of the Episcopal See, within his County of Cumberland, all these he caused to be restored to the Bishop. When Earl David came to the Crown, on the demise of his brother King Alexander I., by the name of David I., he made several Donations to the Episcopal See, and settled Revenues on the Bishops, out of his own Royal patrimony, which are, to this day, parts of the Archbishopric. But, notwithstanding the Bishop had all possible countenance and encouragement from the good King, yet he met with much opposition and trouble from others, in the discharge of his function; in so much as he demitted his office, and undertook a Journey to Jerusalem, to visit the Holy Places, as was at that time customary. And, for devotion sake, there he continued for some time, till Pope Calixtus, charged him, upon his obedience, to return to the exercise of his function, which, in regard to the Apostolical Authority, he obeyed.

King David, well knowing the wisdom, integrity, and other virtues and qualities of the Bishop, was pleased to make him *Chancellor of the Kingdom;* but he did not long continue in that place. It is likely he declined a secular office, and kept to his own function, without concerning himself in public affairs.

It was about this time, and at the instance of the Bishop, that

the King removed the Abbacy of Selkirk to Kelso, as a more convenient situation and a better air. And the more to encourage the King's inclination to the works of bounty and charity towards the Church, he gave to that newly founded Abbacy the *Church and Parish of Lesmahago*, which was the first endowment of that Priory, which thenceforth became a Cell to the Monastery of Kelso, and was Dedicated to the memory of one *S. Hocentius.* [?]

[The Church of Lesmahagow was Dedicated to the B. Virgin and to *Saint Machute* who was a disciple of Saint Brendan, and one of his Companions to the Orcades. His Festival was on the 15th November.—*Liber de Kelso.—Ed.*]

The Bishop was a great Benefactor to his own Cathedral Church, which he rebuilt and adorned in a more magnificent manner than formerly, and solemnly Consecrated it Nonis Julii [7 July], 1136. King David, being present, gave to the Church, and the Bishops and his Successors, the Lands of Partick near Glasgow, which is still a part of the Episcopal revenue to this day. He also divided the Diocess, which was indeed vastly large, into two *Archdeaconries*, the Archdeaconry of Glasgow, and the Archdeaconry of Teviotdale. He first began the offices of Dean, Sub Dean, Chancellor, Treasurer, Sacrist, Chanter, and Sub Chanter in his Church; and settled a Prebend upon each of them, and put them in a condition to live by themselves. Thus, the Bishop having left a great many monuments of his piety and liberality to the Church; and, being worn out with age, after he held the See 32 years, he Died [the 28th May, 1147, and was Buried at Jedburgh.—*Ed.*]

The Bishop was an Author, according to Mr. Dempster, the Ecclesiastic Historian, and wrote several Tracts, particularly *De Solitudinis Encomio Lib. i.—De Amicitia Spirituali, Lib. i.*

His Successor in the See was

Herbert.—1147—64.

He was then Abbot of Kelso, and was Consecrated on S. Bartholomew's Day, [2 February, by Pope Eugenius III. at Auxerre,] the same year 1147. He governed the See 25 years, and Died in 1164. [He first introduced into his Diocese the *Usages* of Sarum, or of the Cathedral Church of Salisbury, which continued till the *Reformation.*—He rebuilt the Cathedral.—*Ed.*]

He was Succeeded by

Ingrum or Ingelram.—1164—74.

This Prelate was Archdeacon of Glasgow, of the Surname of *Newbigging*, and of the House of Dunsyre, in the County of Lanark. Being bred in the Church, and in Holy Orders, he was first made *Archdeacon of Glasgow*, to which the Rectory of Peebles was annexed. In that station his parts and abilities coming to be known, he was by King David advanced to be *Chancellor of the Kingdom*, and he held the office all the remainder of that Reign, and through the whole subsequent Reign of King Malcolm IV.

In his time the Archbishop of York revived his pretensions of a Jurisdiction over the Church of Scotland, as their Metropolitan. The Controversy rose up so high, on both sides, that, in the end, the Pope was applied to, as the supreme Judge of Controversies, and as the last Resort for justice. The business being brought to Rome, the Archbishop, the Chancellor, was pitched upon as the fittest person to negotiate the affair at the Court of Rome, whither he took a Journey in person. The Cause coming to be argued in presence of Alexander III., who then held the Popedom, after a full hearing, his *Holiness* gave judgment against the Archbishop of York; and, by a Bull, declared the Church of Scotland to be exempt from any Jurisdiction whatsoever, but the Apostolic See. The Bull begins thus:

Alexander papa, servus servorum Dei, Dilecto filio Malcolmo Regi Scotorum, &c.

[The Bull does not begin so. I have given the whole from *Cart. Glasg.* with a Translation, in *Scotichronicon II.* 472.—*Ed.*]

During the Archdeacon's stay at Rome, the Episcopal See of Glasgow falling void by the Death of Bishop Herbert, he [Ingelram] was Elected thereto; and the Pope did esteem him so worthy the function of a Bishop, that, as a special mark of his esteem, he Consecrated him with his own hands at the City of Seins, notwithstanding that the Agent of the Bishop of York made no small opposition to the contrary. [M'Ure means *opposition to his Consecration.* He was Consecrated at Sienna on the F. of S. S. Simon and Jude.—*Ed.*]

At length, after this most worthy Bishop had lived a great age, and done much good in his station, he paid his last debt to nature, on the 2nd day of February 1174. He wrote, according, to Mr. Dempster, the Biographer and Ecclesiastic Historian, *Epistolæ ad Diversos, Lib. i. In Evangelica Dominicalia, Lib. i. Rationes Regni Administrandi, Lib. i.*

[The Bishop's men were either "Natives" and Serfs, or they were Burgesses, free Tenantry, and Vassals.—In 1174—89, King William the Lion gave to Bishop Joceline and his Successors, *Gillemachoy de Conglud, with his Children and all their Descendants* as *Serfs.* In 1175—99, Raan Corbeht, Master of the Temple in Scotland, gave to his *Man* or *Serf,* William Gley of Glasgow, for a reddendo of 12 Pence, a plenary Toft, which Bishop Joceline had given to himself in the Burgh of Glasgow, and which was the same as Gillel had held before it had been his, together with a *Net's Fishing* in the Clyde, given him also by the Bishop, and with all the common easements of the Territory.—*Orig: Paroch: Scot:—Ed.*]

Bishop Newbigging's Successor in the See was

Joceline.—1175—99.

He was Abbot of Melrose, and was Consecrated Bishop of Glasgow by Escelin, Archbishop of London, [at Lunden, in the Province of Holstein, Denmark.—*Ed.*] the Pope's Legate, in the

Calends of June 1175. When he came to the See, he enlarged the Cathedral, and rebuilt it in a more magnificent manner than formerly.

[The 7th day of July 1136 is the date of the Consecration of the Cathedral, built by John Achaius, the first Bishop, after the restoration of the Bishopric by King David I. It was rebuilt by his Successor Herbert, and re-Consecrated 6th July, 1197, by Joceline, with two assisting Bishops.—*Ed.*]

[A Charter is given in *Lib: Coll: Nos: Dom: p.* 235, granted between the years 1179 and 1189, by which Bishop Joceline confirms to the Monks of Melrose "that Toft or Tenement in the Burgh of Glasgow, which Randulf of Hadington built for the use of the Monks of Melrose, *at the first building of the Burgh.*" This Tenement is supposed to have stood on the North side of the Trongate, or, as it was called in the middle of the 16th Century, *S. Thenaw's Gate.* The New Burgh of Glasgow probably extended itself in this Neighbourhood, leaving the heights near the Cathedral, in a great measure, to the occupation of the Ecclesiastics.—*Pagan's Hist: of Glasgow,* 5.—*Ed.*]

The *Church of S. Kentigern at Hassindean* (which was one of his Mensal Churches,*) he gave in pure alms to the Abbot of Melrose. [*Hazeldean, Hassendean,* or *Haltstandean,* is now a suppressed Parish, 1690. It is famous in Song; but not a vestige of the old Norman Church and Churchyard now remains, the River Teviot having swept both away in 1796.—*Ed.*]

Having brought the Cathedral all the length he intended, and finished the Building, it seems it was necessary to Consecrate it after the manner then usual, which we are told, by the Author of the *Chronicle of Melrose,* was done *decimo sexto calendas Aprilis* 1197.

[? This would be the 17th March. But the words are *pridie Nonas Julii,* i.e. 6th July.—Winton says the 4th.—*Ed.*]

And with this concurs the exact and diligent Mr. Winton, the old Prior of Lochleven, in his History, which we shall here set down [corrected]:

> And Joce the bishop of Glasgow,
> Then hallowed the kirk of S. Mungw,
> That was a thousand one hundred year,
> And seven and ninety to be clear,
> That was done solemnly,
> That year the fourth day of July.
>
> B. VII. C. VIII. L. 581.

This Prelate stood in a high degree of favour with King *William the Lion,* as he is called, who implored his Majesty for advancing the Town of Glasgow. For, it was at the special instance of this Bishop, that the King erected the City into a Royal [?] Burgh, and procured them many Privileges, to encourage the Inhabitants to

* [*Mensal Churches,* so named from *Mensa,* a *Table,* the Bishop's Table being furnished from these Churches by a Stipendiary or Vicar whom he appointed to serve in his stead as *Titular.*—*Ed.*]

Commerce and Trade; and, from this time forth, the Town had always something like the face of business: so that this Prelate must be, and is justly looked on, as their *Founder*.

The Charter of Erection, which he procured from the Crown, we shall reserve to a more proper place in this *Collection*.

[M'Ure and all his Copyists blunder here. The Charter referred to does not constitute Glasgow a *Royal Burgh*, but an *Episcopal* or *Bishop's Burgh of Barony*. It did not become a *Royal Burgh* until 4th January, 1690.—*Ed.*]

After this worthy Prelate had governed the See, and done many good things for the benefit of the Town for the space of 24 years, he Died the 16th of the Calends of April, 1119, and was Interred within the Cathedral Church. [After Bishop Joceline one

HUGH or HUGO ROXBURGH—1199,

Was promoted to the See. He was Rector of Tullibody, in Clackmannanshire. He was, among other offices, Archdeacon of St. Andrews. He was made Chancellor of Scotland in 1189. In May, 1199 he was Preferred to this See, but Died two months after his Election, and probably was never Consecrated.—*Ed.*] His Successor in the See was

WILLIAM MALVOISIN—1200—02.

This Prelate was then Archdeacon of St. Andrews, and is, by some, called a Frenchman; but the Account we have of his Life bears, that, in his youth, he only went over to that Kingdom, where he lived a great while for the sake of his studies; that, upon his return he took Orders, and was made Archdeacon of St. Andrews, and one of the *Clerici Regis*, being a person of learning and probity. He was preferred to be *Chancellor of the Kingdom*, and the Great Seal delivered to him on the Sixth of the Ides of September, 1199. The Chancellor, by this time, being particularly distinguished for his good qualities, was the same year Elected Bishop of Glasgow, where he was solemnly Consecrated, with the usual solemnities, in 1120 [? 1200], but before he sat full two years here, he was Translated to the See of St. Andrews.

[1201. A Society of Fishers (according to Cleland), was formed this year who lived in a row of houses fronting the River, which was called the *Fishers' Gate*, till the Bridge was built, when it was changed to *Bridge Gate*. Salt for curing the Society's fish having been sold in the vicinity of the Fishers' Gate gave name to the Salt Market. Others think that the *Stockwell Gate* was the *Fishers' Gate*.—*Ed.*]

He was Succeeded in this See by

FLORENCE—*Elect*—1202—07.

Son to the Earl of Holland, whose Mother was a near Relation of the Royal Family of Scotland. Being from his youth educated with a view to the Church, he took Holy Orders, and was soon after preferred by King William to be Chancellor of Scotland in 1200 [? 1208], and Elected Bishop of Glasgow, upon the Translation

thence of Bishop Malvoisin to the Episcopal See of St. Andrews. Immediately upon his Election, with consent of the Chapter, he gave to the Abbey Church of Melrose the Church and Church-Lands of Hassendean, which he obliged himself more authoritatively to ratify, so soon as he should be Canonically Consecrated. But from what defect, I know not, and shall not at this distance offer my conjecture, only he was never Consecrated. In 1207, while he was only *Elect* of this Church, with the Pope's leave, he resigned his function, and went over to Rome, where he ended his days. [He Died in 1212.—*Ed.*]

Whereupon

WALTER—1208—32,

Chaplain to the King, was Preferred to the See, and was Consecrated at Glasgow *Die commemorationis animorum omnium fidelium* [2 November,] 1208, where he sat till his Death in 1231 [? 1232]. He was Succeeded in the See by

WILLIAM BONDINGTON—1233—58.

This Prelate was extracted from a Family of his name in the County of Roxburgh; and being a man of parts and learning, and fit for business, was, by King Alexander II., preferred to the Chancellor's place, on the death of the Elect-Bishop of Dunkeld, in 1231. [? Gilbert Died 1236, and was Buried at Inchcolm.—*Ed.*]

Being a person well qualified in respect of age, morals, and learning, for the Episcopal function, he was Consecrated by Andrew, Bishop of Murray, in the Cathedral Church of Glasgow, *Dominica post Nativitatem Beatæ Mariæ*, 1233.

[King Alexander II. granted in 1235 to the Bishop's *Men, Natives*, and *Serfs* (Nativi and Servi) freedom from Toll, as well in Burghs as without, for their own Chattels, and what they brought for their proper use.—*Orig: Paroch: Scot:—Ed.*]

Bishop Bondington (not Babington, as a Right Reverend Historian, [Spottiswoode.—*Ed.*] through mistake, calls him,) was a great Benefactor to his own Church; for, at his coming to the See, and finding the Church much decayed, he took down the old Church, and Rebuilt it in that stately and magnificent manner in which it remained to this day. [Or, rather, Bishop Bondington completed the Cathedral as planned by Bishops Herbert and Joceline.—*Ed.*]

He first introduced the *Liturgy* of the Church of Sarum into his Diocese, which Form of Divine Service continued here, till it was thrown out at the *Reformation.*

[In the last year of his life, with the consent of the Chapter, he dated a Rescript at his residence at Ancrum, ordaining that the Customs of the Church of Sarum should, in all time coming, be observed in the Church of Glasgow.—*Scotichronicon II.* 480.—*Ed.*]

[On the 12th September, 1241, King Alexander II. granted to the Bishops of Glasgow to hold their Lands around Glasgow, viz. Conclud (afterwards called Kencleith,) Schedinistun (now Shettle-

ston,) Ballayn, Badermonoc, Possele, and Kenmor, Garvach, Neutun, Leys, Ramnishoren, the Land of the Burgh, and the other Lands pertaining to the Manor of Glasgow, in "free forest," fenced with the usual penalty of £10 Scots, for offences committed against the vert or venison.—*Orig: Paroch: Scot.—Ed.*]

In 1240, this Prelate was a member of the General Council of Basil, called by Pope Gregory IX., upon pretext of relief to the Holy Land, and went to Rome accordingly. After his return, he spent the remainder of his time in performing the Duties of his Function with Conscience and Integrity, according to the opinion of that age, till he exchanged this life for a state of Immortality, on the Vigil of S. Martin, A.D. 1258; and was on S. Bridget's Day thereafter Interred, at his own desire, in the Abbey Kirk of Melrose, near to the High Altar. [He Died 10th November, and was Buried 13th.] Mr. Dempster, our Countryman, in his Ecclesiastic History of Scotland, says, he wrote a Treatise,—*De Translatione Margaritæ Reginæ, et Regis Malcolmi ejus Mariti.*—[Concerning the Translation of Queen Margaret, and of King Malcolm her Husband.—*Ed.*]

[About 1246 he founded the Blackfriars' Monastery, the site of which is now occupied by Blackfriars' Parish Kirk.—*Ed.*]

Upon the Death of Bishop Bondington, the Chapter of Glasgow, according to the power residing in them, Elected

JOHN CHYAM—1260—68,

Archdeacon of Bath, an Englishman, who was Consecrated at Rome; but being exceedingly disagreeable both to the King and the Clergy, he chose to reside in Foreign Parts, and chiefly at the Court of Rome; at length he went to France, where he Died in 1268. [He Died and was Buried at Meaux, in France, in 1268.—*Cart. Melros.—Ed.*]

Whereupon, according to custom, the Chapter of Glasgow Elected

WALTER MOFFAT—*Elect*—1268—70,

[Nicholas or Nicol, not *Walter—Ed.*]—Archdeacon of Teviotdale, one of their own members to be their Bishop: but upon what pretext I know not, the Election was cast at Rome by the Papal Authority. [He Died of Apoplexy, in 1270, at Tyningham, East Lothian.—*Hay's M.S.—Ed.*]

His Holiness, by virtue of his own Apostolical power, presented one

WILLIAM WISEHEART, or WISHART—*Elect*—1270,

Archdeacon of St. Andrews, and Chancellor of the Kingdom who Succeeded to the See; but while he was only *Elect* of this Church, he was Translated to the Episcopal See of St. Andrews, in 1274; being Succeeded in the See of Glasgow by

ROBERT WISEHEART, or WISHART—1272—1316,

Then Archdeacon of Lothian. This worthy Prelate was descended of the ancient Family of the Wisehearts of Pittarow, in the

Shire of Kincardine, and Nephew to his Predecessor, the former Bishop. Being educate in the service of the Church, he took Holy Orders, and was made Archdeacon of St. Andrews (within the bounds of Lothian). In that station, his parts and abilities coming to be known, he was chosen Bishop of Glasgow, upon the Translation of his uncle, Bishop [William] Wiseheart, to the Episcopal See of St. Andrews, in 1278 [1270. He was Consecrated on the Sunday before the F. of the Purification, 1272, at Aberdeen, by the Bishops of Aberdeen, Moray, and Dunblane.—*Cart. Melros.*

He obtained timber from Edward I. for making a Steeple to the Cathedral, but he used it for constructing Engines against that King's Castles.—*Ed.*]

He was of the Council of Alexander III., by reason of whose untimely and lamentable Death, in 1285, he was appointed one of the *Lords of the Regency.* He discharged his office with honour and integrity, till the Crown was succeeded by King Edward I., of England, when he was made Umpire of the Controversies determined to John Baliol, in 1292. Upon the abdication of that unhappy Prince, when the Country ran into a Civil War, it may be said to the honour of the Bishop's memory, that no Scotsman defended more strenuously the honour and independency of his Country, against the encroachments of the King of England than himself did. The most notable occurrences of his life and behaviour, in those turbulent and boisterous times, are fully set forth, in the Articles exhibited against him by the Court of England to the Pope, which being well worth the perusal, I placed them as taken from the *Fœdera Angliæ.* At length this excellent Patriot, in the course of the War, had to fall by misfortune into the Enemies' hands, who kept him long a Prisoner; and King Edward would, in all probability, have put him to death, if it had not been for disobliging the Pope. And so far it is certain, that he was detained a Prisoner in England, till after the Battle of Bannockburn, in 1314. That gave such a happy turn to the state of affairs in Scotland, that the honest Bishop was exchanged for a person of quality belonging to the English Nation, who had been taken Prisoner in that ever memorable Battle. The hardships he had endured through the long tract of his confinement, had so impaired his health, that he did not long survive his liberation: for he Died on the 26th of November, 1316, and was Interred in the Cathedral Church, betwixt the Altars of S. Peter and S. Andrew.

Battle of "Bell o' the Brae."—1300.

[This worthy Prelate was long a Prisoner in England, where he suffered a rigorous Confinement, in daily expectation of being put to death by his implacable Conqueror Edward I. who, in the meantime, had filled the See of Glasgow, of his own authority, with one of his own *creatures* in Priest's Orders, called Anthony Beik. At the same time, Earl Percy seems to have had the government of this

Western District, and his Residence principally at Glasgow, with the English Bishop; where, it is presumed, he might find himself as well lodged, as with any of the Nobility of the Country. Sir William Wallace, being in the possession of the Town of Ayr, left the Town and Fortress to the care of the Townsmen; and, being joined by the Laird of Auchinleck, and his Uncle, Adam Wallace of Richardtown, and Boyd, they borrowed English horses after it was dark, forming a Squadron of 300 Cavalry. They left Ayr at 10 o'clock P.M. and arrived at Glasgow at 9 o'clock next morning, and having crossed the Bridge, [?] which was then of Wood, drew up their men (where the *Bridgegate* is now built) in two columns, one under the command of his Uncle and the Laird of Auchinleck who knew the road, by St. Mungo's Lane, to the North East quarter of *Drygate,* to attack the Lord Percy in flank; while the main body, commanded by Sir William Wallace and Boyd, marched up the High Street to meet Earl Percy and his Army, which consisted of 1000 men in armour. The Scene of Action seems to have been between "*The Bell o' the Brae,*" and where the College now stands. Adam Wallace and Auchinleck, with 140 men, who had made a running March round the East side of the Town, when the Battle was doubtful came rushing in, from the Road where the *Drygate* now stands, upon the English column and divided it in two. At the same instant, on hearing the shout of his friends, Sir William stept into the front, and, with one stroke of his long Sword, cleft Percy's head in two. The Route of the English now became general. The gallant Aymer Vallance led off Bishop Beik, and 400 of their men, by the *Rottenrow Port,* being all that remained of the 1000 men in armour brought out to oppose Wallace, at the head of 300 Cavalry. He, however, availed himself of his situation. In what might be then termed a *Street,* Percy could not bring his men to act upon this small Squadron. Notwithstanding of this Victory, obtained by Stratagem, Surprise, and Valour, it was not safe for Wallace and his followers to stay here, nor yet in the old *Druidical Groves* about the *Blackfriars' Church,* nor in the *Forest* beyond the *Molindinar Burn.* They marched straight to Bothwell where they arrived at 1 o'clock P.M. having performed a March of 36 miles in 11 hours; fought a Battle, with three to one of the men of Northumberland, the best Soldiers in England; gained a Victory; and marched 10 miles to safe quarters at Bothwell, in 15 hours. It was Aymer Vallance that planned and conducted the Captivity of Wallace. It was in this Forest that the Tryst was set by Sir John Monteath, for his capture, which was brought to bear at Robroyston. The "*Word,*" at the Battle of Glasgow, was "*Bear up the Bishop's tail,*"—spoken jeeringly by Sir William to his Uncle, when their men were drawn up at the End of the Bridge.

He refused the office until once he was Consecrated—a Ceremony that Edward could never obtain from the Pope, who supported the Independency of the Caledonian Church from the usurpation of the

See of York; and it was the fear of his thunder, from the Vatican, that saved the Bishop's life, during his long and rigorous Captivity in England.—*Brown's Glasgow, p.* 3-6.

Contradictory of the above, Pagan, in his "Sketch of the History of Glasgow," p. 6, writes thus:—"The Metrical Romance of Wallace, written in the 15th Century, by 'Blind Harry,' gives a long and minute Account of a Conflict which that Hero is said to have fought with the English, in the Streets of Glasgow, about the year 1300. The circumstances which he describes are, however, altogether irreconcileable with existing Records of unquestionable authority; and the silence of all History on the Event compels us to reject the affair as a Fable, like nine-tenths of the same Minstrel's Work."

Neither the English Historian, Holinsheid (who wrote the *Chronicles of Scotland* in 1577), nor our own Historians, Buchanan, Lindsay, or Robertson, have said a word on the subject of this so-called BATTLE O' THE BRAE. Nevertheless, as Wallace at this time was actively engaged in expelling the English from all their Strongholds in Scotland, it is probable that a Skirmish of some kind did actually take place in Glasgow about the year 1300, between Wallace and the English Garrison then occupying the Bishop's Castle. There is here a Narrative of circumstantial Particulars which cannot be altogether overlooked,—as they clearly show that the Narrator must have been well acquainted with the Localities of Glasgow. It is stated by several Historians that Wallace drew up his men on the *Lands of the Bridgegate;* but not a word is said of his having crossed the River by the Bridge: in fact, the Bridge at that time was impassable for Cavalry. Prior to 1340, a *Wooden Bridge* spanned the Clyde, not far to the West of the present Stockwell or "Victoria" Bridge. This, however, had fallen into decay, and in consequence, Bishop Rae built a *Stone Bridge* about 1345. It was originally only 12 feet wide; and it is therefore, evident, that in 1300, the usual passage across the Clyde for Cattle and Conveyances was by the "HORSE FORD,"—and that Wallace and his Cavalry, from the Gorbals, must have entered the *Bridgegate Lands* at the North end of the *Ford,* at Hospital Lane; near the Back of the present Jail,—the Wooden Bridge being then only used by Foot-Passengers.

We have reason to believe, from authentic History, that Edward I. had an English Garrison, at this time, in Glasgow,—but it most probably consisted only of about 100 men, which in number were quite sufficient to have kept the peaceable Citizens of Glasgow in due subjection to the Tyrant; and more than the Bishop's Castle could have accommodated. That the Garrison then amounted to 1000 men at arms appears a gross exaggeration; for, in the Autumn of the very next year, 1301, Edward I. peaceably resided three days in Glasgow, taking up his abode in the Blackfriars' Monastery. He went regularly to Mass in the Cathedral, where he made

Offerings both at the High Altar and Shrine of S. Kentigern. No mention is made of his having been accompanied by Body-Guards or Military Escorts,—nor of there having been a Garrison in the Bishop's Castle, while Edward resided in Glasgow. Indeed, there was no occasion for his keeping so large a Garrison in Glasgow, as 1000 men at arms in order to check any outbreak of its Citizens, or of those in its immediate Vicinity,—for the City was not a fortified place. At this time (according to Cleland) Glasgow did not contain even 1500 Inhabitants, and the *Bell o' the Brae* was then the South Boundary of the City,—few houses being erected beyond the Bounds of the Burgh. On the occasion of the Battle in question, the English appear to have taken their stand upon the high Grounds of the *Bell o' the Brae*, and to have successfully resisted the first attack of Wallace,—but to have been broken by the Flank-Movement of Auchinleck, and to have fled through open Lands to Bothwell, where there was an English Garrison. Taking a view of the whole Incidents, or the Circumstantial manner in which various points are related by different Authors, it appears probable that a Skirmish between Wallace and the English did really take place at the *Bell o' the Brae* about the year 1300,—and that Wallace succeeded in expelling the English Garrison from Glasgow.—*Old Glasgow, p.* 70.—*Ed.*]

"Bell o' the Brae."

[In Scottish language *The Bell o' the Brae* is a term applied to the highest part of the slope of a hill—*Bel* or *Bul* signifying a *Prominence* or that which *juts out*. This was a most important Spot in Glasgow in the 13th and 14th Centuries. Here was the recognised Centre of the City. Here, at the intersection of the High Street with the Drygate and Rotten Row, stood the *Market Cross of Glasgow*. Here were congregated the multifarious Booths or "*Stands*," from which the Inhabitants were supplied;—and at this Spot the entire Traffic of the Burgh was carried on. On the Thursdays in particular, here was the scene of no inconsiderable bustle—crowded, as it no doubt after was, with the Country people from the Neighbourhood, mingled with their little Horses, Cattle, and Panniers, and perhaps, a few primitive Carts. Much has this Locality beheld, of no mean interest, in its day; but who now can attempt to do more than build upon an imaginative imagination of what took place at the old "*Crux Foralis*" placed for long at "*the Bell o' the Brae*"?

In former times the City was all hereabouts: most of the Prebendaries' Houses stood in near proximity. As to the other *Buildings* of the Town, we may imagine them to have been Huts composed of Turf, roofed with the Branches of Trees, and thatched with Heath or Straw. During the 16th Century, it is probable that Houses formed of Wood and Plaster began to be not uncommon, and to give an improved appearance to the Streets,—bounded on either side by a perspective Line of such Structures, with their

projecting Floors and odd Casements, similar to those still existing in Oxford and Chester. This ancient Thoroughfare of *Bell o' the Brae* is now entirely altered in its appearance. In early times the ascent was very steep. Prior to 1783 the summit was on a level

with Rotten Row; and this same year the ascent was of such an Incline for the increasing traffic that it was found necessary to lower it 4 feet. About 45 years after, a further alteration was made

on the levels. These operations caused the removal of many venerable and picturesque wooden Dwellings and the more stable Manor Houses with their antique corbie-stepped Gables fronting the Street.

The Houses represented in the previous page appear in *Stuart's Views and Notices of Glasgow in former times*, and were demolished, probably 40 years ago, to make way for modern unattractive Tenements. They merely indicate the changes which succeed Century after Century,—and probably were not more than two Centuries old, erected in comparatively modern times, upon the sites of such Wooden Structures as are alluded to at Page 56.—*Ed.*]

STEPHEN DE DUNDIMORE, or DUNDY—*Elect*—1317,

Of the ancient Family of Dundimore in Fife, was next Elected to the See; but the Gentleman being a true Scotsman, and a great enemy to the English, King Edward II. wrote to the Pope, requesting his *Holiness*, that the *Elect* Bishop's Consecration might be stopped. So much is certain, that he Died *Elect* of this Church the same year, 1317.

[JOHN OF EGLESCLIFF—1318.

This Bishop seems to have escaped the notice of our Scottish Writers. He was a Dominican Friar, a Penitentiary of the Pope, and was appointed to the See of Glasgow by Pope John XXII., on the 17th July, 1318. It may be doubtful if he ever got possession of the Bishopric. He was translated from Glasgow to Connor, and from Connor to Llandaff in 1323-4. He Died on the 2nd Jan. 1346-7.—*Scotichronicon, II.* 489.—*Ed.*]

JOHN WISHART—1319—25,

Archdeacon of Glasgow, Succeeded him in 1333, [? 1319. He Died in 1325.—*Ed.*] Upon that

JOHN LINDSAY—1322—35,

Was Preferred to the See. This noble Prelate was a younger brother of the Lindsays of the House of Crawford. Being from his youth bred in the Church, and taking Holy Orders, he was a Prebendary or Canon of Glasgow, and after that Preferred to be Great Chamberlain of Scotland, in the year 1318. King Robert the Bruce promoted him to the Episcopal See of Glasgow, which had been void since the Death of Bishop Wiseheart. There is a Mandate I have seen directed to him for investing, or selecting one of the Prebendaries of his Chapter to a Benefice, *ut habeat statum in choro et locum in capitulo*, [that he may have a seat in the Choir and a place in the Chapter,] in the year 1322. This Prelate gave, with consent of his Chapter, the Vicarage of the Church of Dalgurnock, to the Abbey of Holyrood House *in puram et perpetuam elemosinam*, [in pure and perpetual alms,] as the original Deed bears, which can be seen. He sat here till his Death, which was on the 9th of April, 1325. [? The year of Lindsay's Death is disputed: but as the See was vacant in February, 1336, the correct Date seems to be 1335.] While residing at Lochwood *(Manerium de lacu)*

i.e. *the Manor or Castle of the Lake*,—where the Bishops had a Country House or Residence from the beginning of the 14th Century, Bishop Lindsay took a Protest (1325, April 30,) before John de Quincey, about his Seal of Office which had been Lost by Robert del Barkour, near S. Mary's Chapel, Dumbarton, and was Found and Restored by James of Irwyn, a Monk of Paisley. The Seal is minutely Described as exhibiting S. Kentigern, together with the Fish, Ring, Bell, and Bird.

[The Plague raged with great violence in Glasgow during the year 1330.—*Ed.*]

He was Interred in the Cathedral Church, near the Altar of the Blessed Virgin.—[See *Scotichronicon* II. 493.] He was Succeeded by

William Rae.—1335—67,

Who seems to have been of the Raes of Warsaw (?) in this Country. I do not know what inferior station he passed through in the Church, before he arrived to the Episcopal character, and was Bishop of this See; but we find him Bishop of Glasgow in 1342. For there are extant among the Archives of Glasgow, in the Scots College of Paris, two authentic Acquittances for the contribution of his Diocese to the Pope for the years 1340 and 1341.

This Prelate was no small Benefactor to the Town; for, upon his own charge, he built [in 1345] the stately Bridge of eight Arches over the River of Clyde. The third Arch at the North end thereof was Built by the Lady Lochow; and the Bishop built the other seven (of this more hereafter,) which still remain a monument of his bounty and liberality to his Episcopal Seat, and continued entire till the year 1671, that the Southermost Arch fell; but was quickly reared up upon the charges of the Community. There was much of the care of Providence observed with regard to the Fall of that Arch; for it was the 7th of July, the very day of *Glasgow Fair*, and about 12 of the Clock, and though hundreds, yea, I may venture to say thousands, had passed and repassed, both of horse and foot, yet not one single person got the least harm, which was wonderful, all circumstances considered; and was such an instance of the kindness of Providence (as we have observed,) that ought not to be forgotten to latest posterity.

It was with this Bishop Rae that Robert [II.,] the Great Stewart of Scotland, entered into a Transaction about the Foundation of a Chaplainry in the Cathedral Church of Glasgow, on account of a Dispensation procured by him from the Apostolic See, for dispensing with a Marriage to be completed betwixt him and Elizabeth More, while she was in life, notwithstanding of their affinity and consanguinity, which is dated the 12th of January, 1364. This noble Document, which was published by the Rector of the Scots College of Paris, from the Writs of the See of Glasgow, was the first authentic Voucher that appeared about the Marriage of King

Robert II. with his first and lawful wife, Elizabeth More, which put it in a clear light, and as a consequence of that, the legitimacy of his son King Robert III., from the general error of our Historians, that he was only legitimated by the subsequent Marriage of his father and mother. But that point of our History, from this authentic Charter, and other concurring Vouchers, is now so plain, that I think, even Malice itself can form no argument against it. This worthy Prelate governed the See till his Death, which was [on the 27th January], in the year 1367; and was Succeeded by

WALTER WARDLAW—1368—89,

Archdeacon of Lothian. This Prelate was a younger brother of the ancient Family of the Wardlaws of Torry, in the Shire of Fife. Being bred to the Church, and entering into Orders, he was first made a Canon of Aberdeen, in 1362, as appears from Rymer's *Fœdera Angliæ*. After that he was Preferred to be Archdeacon of Lothian, and Secretary to King David Bruce, in 1364, and at the same time he was named one of the principal Plenipotentiaries for Scotland, to treat with the English about the redemption of King David, who had been taken Prisoner at the Battle of Durham. In 1367, the Episcopal See of Glasgow falling to vaick by the Death of Bishop Rae, he was preferred thereto, and all the necessary Forms of his Consecration being expede, in less than a year after, we find him from a very authentic Author, in 1368, designed *Bishop of Glasgow;* and that very same year he was, with divers others, great Lords and Barons, sent in a solemn Embassy to England. As he was in a high degree of favour with King David, so he was no less the favourite of the succeeding Monarch, King Robert II., after whose accession to the Crown, he was, together with Sir Archibald Douglas, Lord of Galloway, sent to France, to renew the ancient League betwixt the two Crowns. In that Negotiation the Bishop behaved so well, and rendered himself so acceptable to the French Court, that, at the special instance of Charles VI., he was, by Pope Urban VI. created a Cardinal, in 1384. This high dignity in the Roman Church, together with his Episcopal Seat, he held to his Death, which happened in 1387.

[In 1380 the Plague again broke out with alarming ravages. —*Ed.*]

His Coat of Arms is placed near the middle of the Choir, on the right side of the High Altar, where has been an Altar for him over it. On the Roof of the Area is his Coat of Arms finely illuminate. The three Mascles, voided betwixt a Fess, charged with three Cross Patees, relative to his dignity, as I take it, ensigned with the Cardinal's Cape, and other trophies of that Order, and over it his name in great gilded Saxon Capital letters,

Walterus Cardinalis.

[After the Death of Cardinal Wardlaw, the Pope tried to intrude

JOHN FRAMISDEN, a Friar Minor, into this See, and craved the assistance of Richard II. for his settlement per vim: but the attempt quite failed.—*Scotichronicon II.* 495.—*Ed.*]

His Successor in the See of Glasgow, was

MATTHEW GLENDINNING.—1389—1408,

A Galloway man, of the House of Glendinning, then a very considerable Family. Being a younger brother and bred to the Church, he took Orders, and was first a Prebendary or Canon of Glasgow, and after that Preferred to be Bishop of that See. He was a man of parts, and much employed in the public Transactions that were in agitation betwixt the two Nations of Scotland and England, as appears from *Rymer's Fœdera.*

[In 1392, in the time of John Stuart, Earl of Carrick, afterwards Robert III. (who reigned by his Ministers from 1390 till 1424,) a *Mint House* was erected in the Drygate. . . . On one side of the Coins struck here, was represented the Royal Crest crowned, but having no Sceptre, with the legend *Robertus Dei Gratia Rex Scotorum;* and on an inner circle, on the other side, *Villa de Glasgow;* while on the outer circle, *Dominus Protector.—Ed.*]

In his time the Steeple of the Cathedral Church, which was built of Wood, and was covered with Lead, was burnt down with Lightning; in place of which, he intended to erect one of Stone, for which he had prepared the materials; but was prevented in the execution of his designs by Death, on 10th May, 1423 [1408], as the *Obituary of Glasgow* informs us

He was Succeeded in the See by

WILLIAM LAUDER—1408—25.

This Prelate was a younger son of the Lauders of Hatton, near Edinburgh. Being bred to learning, in view of the service of the Church, he took Holy Orders, and had the Archdeaconry of St. Andrews conferred on him, which was his first step to Ecclesiastical promotion, in the year 1425. He was sent as a Commissioner from Scotland to the Court of England; and the See of Glasgow falling vacant by the Death of Bishop Glendinning, he was preferred thereto, merely by the provision of Pope Benedict XIII., who set up for Pope at Avignon, in opposition to Gregory XII. at Rome, and not by Election of the Chapter, according to ancient custom, which a Reverend and learned Author says, was never practised in that See before.

In 1424, Dr. Lauder was preferred to be Chancellor of the Kingdom, on the Death of Bishop Greenlaw of Aberdeen; and the same year he had the honour to be employed as a Plenipotentiary and Commissioner from Scotland, to negotiate with the Court of England, for the relief and ransom of King James I. who had been detained a Prisoner there for about the space of 18 years, which then, in a few months, happily terminated in the King's redemption. After this, the Bishop bent all his thoughts, as far as the

duties of his office and public business would give him leave, to the Beautifying and Enlarging his Cathedral Church: for he laid the Foundation of the Vestry, [*i.e.* the *Crypt* under the Chapter House. —*Ed.*], and carried on the building of the great Steeple, [as far as the first Battlement,] a lofty and magnificent Structure, where the *Griffen Saliant*, as the Heralds call it (the Arms of Lauder of Hatton,) are still to be seen cut out on stone in different places. From henceforth the Bishop discharged the duties of his Episcopal function to a great degree of commendation in so dark an Age, until the 14th of June, 1425, when Death translated him out of this world to an immortal state in the other—[*Obituary of Glasgow*, and *Reg. Epis. Glasg.* 616.] He was Succeeded in the See by

JOHN CAMERON—1426—46,

Then Provost of Lincluden, and Secretary of State. This Prelate, by the identity of his Arms with those of Cameron of Lochiel, in Inverness-shire, seemed to be descended of that ancient Family. Being bred a Scholar, and a man of learning, he was first *Official of Lothian;* after that, taking Holy Orders, he was made *Rector of Cambuslang*, by the Presentation of the Earl of Douglas, whom, at the same time, he served in the quality of *Confessor*, and his *Secretary*. In 1424, he was, by King James I., presented to the *Provostry of Lincluden*, and constituted *Secretary of State*, and *Keeper of the Private Seal;* and the next ensuing year he was made *Keeper of the Great Seal;* but it was in view of preferring him to the *Chancellor's Place*, which was vacant by the Death of Bishop Lauder, soon after, that he was chosen *Bishop of Glasgow*, though all the necessary forms of his Consecration were not expede till towards the end of 1426.

The Truce with England being near upon the point of expiring, he was appointed one of the *Commissioners*, on the part of Scotland, for redressing any Breaches that had been made upon the Peace; and they not only settled, and adjusted all matters that were in dispute on the "*Marches*," but further prorogued the Peace betwixt the two Nations. The peace of the Country being thus secured, the Bishop retired to his function. And as he let no opportunity slip of managing things to the advantage of the See, so I find, at this time, by his Episcopal authority, and with consent of the several Patrons, that the Parishes of Cumbuslang, Torbolton, Eaglesham, Kirkmahoe, Luss, and Killairn, were all made Prebends of the Episcopal See, and their Clergy admitted to have Seats in the Choir, and to have Places and Votes in the Chapter for ever.

These, being added to the number of the former Prebendaries, made in all 32, of which the Chapter of this See consisted; who, upon a Mandate from the Crown to that effect, were the regular Electors of the Bishops and Archbishops of the See of Glasgow, till *Episcopacy* was thrown out of the Church, as a grievance, at the *Revolution*. Bishop Cameron continued Chancellor of the Kingdom for the

Re-produced from an original Pen and Ink Sketch by John Hopkirk in 1752, which Jas. M'Ewan, Glasgow, gave for Copy to J. C. Rodger, to Illustrate a Paper by him in "Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland," Vol. II. 317.—1859.

space of about 13 years, even till the Death of King James I., in 1438 [? 1437], when he retired from public business.

It was about that time, as I take it, that he Built the *Great Tower*, at his Episcopal Palace here, where his Arms are yet to be seen with an Escutcheon, ensigned with the Crozier behind the Shield, surmounted [?] of a Salmon Fish (the badge of the Episcopal See,) and his Name above in great Saxon Capital Letters. He also laid out a great deal of money in carrying on the Building of the Vestry, which was begun by his Predecessor, Bishop Lauder; where his Arms, as Bishop of the See, is said to be seen by the curious, on the Roof within, and other Places, and on the outer side of the Building, towards the West. (See Page 63.)

After Bishop Cameron had built his Palace or Castle near the High Church of Glasgow, he caused the 32 Members, Parsons, or Rectors of the Metropolitan Church, each of them to build a Manor or Manse near the same, and ordained them all to reside here, and to cause Curates to officiate in their stead through their respective Parishes.

This great Prelate now being seated in his Palace, and the 32 Parsons having built their respective Manses or Manors on the Four Streets adjacent to the Great Church, he made a most solemn and magnificent Procession and Entry to the Metropolitan Church, twelve persons or *Fertors* carrying his large Silver Crozier, and eleven large silver Maces before him, accompanied with the 32 Parsons, Members of the Chapter, belonging to the Great Church, the Bells of the two Steeples ringing, the Organs, with the vocal and instrumental Music, sung by the Masters of the Sacred Music in the Cathedral, gorgeously arrayed with costly Vestments, and especially when *Te Deum* and *Mass* were to be Sung and Celebrated.

And for illustrating the City more magnificently, he procured a Fair, from his Majesty, to be held Yearly, near the High Church, the first Week of January, commonly called *S. Mungo's Fair;* but oftener the 20th day of Yule, which is a great *Horse Fair*, and continues weekly till *Skiers Thursday*, which is very beneficial to the Inhabitants in these Streets.

But further, the great resort of his Vassals and Tenants, being Noblemen and Barons of the greatest figure in the Kingdom, waiting and attending upon this spiritual Prince, in procuring from him Charters of Confirmation and Resignation, Tacks of Lands and Tithes, together with the Ecclesiastic persons that depend upon him, made his Court to be very splendid, next to Majesty itself.

Bishop Cameron at length fell more closely to work in promoting the interests of the City. He created Commissaries (of old called *Officials*), Clerks, and Fiscal,—and established the Commissariat Courts of Glasgow, Hamilton, and Campsie, to be held thrice a week, viz. Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, in the CONSISTORIAL HOUSE, upon the West end of the High Church.

The *Court Room* was 25 feet long and 23 feet wide, having Seats

GLASGOW IN 1768, FROM THE SOUTH WEST.

John Tweed

and a Bench for the Commissary, over which the Letters C. R. II. —*Carolus Rex Secundus*—and the Royal Arms were placed. The Flat above was fitted up as a Store for different Official Papers connected with the Court, and an immense mass of Documents had collected uncared for by any one. Externally, it was nothing but a Room full of Paper-rubbish, exposed to the weather, and covered with the droppings of crows and pigeons, which had held their parliaments there for time immemorial. If we are not mistaken, there was not even a sufficient lock on the door, and any one by turning up the cart-loads of old Papers with his stick, might select the Documents of a Divorce Case, or a little bit of Scandal, or the Details of a disputed Settlement, as the case might be—in all of which the Ancestors of the present generation had at one time been deeply interested. The late William Watson, Writer, West George Street, was the last of the Faculty of Procurators who was sworn in there. They sat at a round Table, under the Dais, wearing Gowns, with an Inkhorn attached to a Button on the left side: and they were not always very obliging in allowing an empty litigant Neighbour to take a Dip.

In reference to this Subject, the following Letters are worth reading:—

The Old Documents in the late Consistory House.

To the Editor of the Glasgow Herald.

Sir,—In your Paper of yesterday, in one of those valuable and curious Articles, which you are from time to time furnishing us with, regarding our ancient City, you put the following question:—"By the way, what has become of the wreck of these old Documents that had accumulated in the Consistory House since the days of the Bishops?" Perhaps I may be able to tender some scrap of information as to the fate of the "wreck." About the time when the Consistory House was doomed to destruction, I one evening met with a friend who, from his personal observation the previous day, told me, that what were considered the valuable Documents connected with the Consistory Court had been carried off, and that the rest were being condemned to the flames; but that many people were taking away numbers of them. Having a species of literary avidity to share in part of the spoil, I went next morning as early as seven o'clock to the Consistory House, the whole of the lower part or Ground Floor of which I found filled with a heavy dark brown smoke, where certainly conflagration was making its way—little tufts of loose paper flaming up here and there—but the great mass smouldering, for sorry indeed did the Documents appear to wish to become defunct, even by the help of two stout Labourers stirring them up with long sticks. Vexed at what I deemed the recklessness of such proceedings, and with a desire to secure even yet a few, I ventured, under a feeling next to suffocation, knee-deep among the mass, and, picking up parcels I thought might contain a Subject or two for future use, was making my exit; however, I was detained under instructions the Labourers had received, that no more Papers were to be taken away; but, never mind how it was, or through what agency, whether *per pas aut nefas*, I got released, possessed of a goodly number of Documents, which, arranging into a portable bundle on a grave stone, I departed, very down in the mouth and afflicted, to witness this scandalous *auto-da-fé* and last solemn obsequies of what might have supplied food to many local antiquarian Pens, and contributions to Newspaper columns for generations to come. I have no doubt, Mr. Editor, in such remarks you will feel with me a kindred sympathy, and excuse them. On

a leisurely examination of the Contents of my random bundle, I discovered them to consist of such as the following:—Many loose Papers in stripes, which, from having been tossed about, had lost their relationship to their parent subjects, on which were written Names and Genealogies not a few—these most likely bearing reference to cases before the Consistory Court; several leaves of a Sermon, in a fine small clear close handwriting, of some two Centuries ago; Stanzas of Poetry; a beautifully engraved and partly written Official Document, in the Danish Language, with two Seals, dated May, 1711; Bills of Exchange and Bills of Lading, and Mercantile Letters—all connected with our Trade to Norway, Sweden, and Denmark, prior to, and about the date of the *Union* of our Kingdom with England. I daresay our Merchants of the present day will think it a little queer to learn that their forefathers imported WIGS; yet, "true it is, and of verity," that, from one of these Mercantile Letters, a Glasgow Merchant orders his Swedish Correspondent to send him *Wigs* of a fair colour, describing exactly the shade of hair. Most of those versed in Glasgow lore are I daresay, aware that honourable Bailies and lordly Merchants once strutted pompously with a huge ornament of this sort on the top of their person; but I believe it has been in reserve for this generation alone, through the salvation of this Document from the fire, to know the *important fact* of the true colour of the hair of those Wigs which were made from the Flaxen Ringlets of the Swedish and Norwegian Damsels. I regret, Mr. Editor, that my memory does not serve me in giving you farther details of the foregoing Documents, having put them long since into the hands of our late worthy and intelligent Townsman, Mr. Robert Stuart, when compiling his "Notices of Glasgow in Former Times," for any use he could make of them; but, from the sample, you may judge how much curious and interesting matter we may have lost by the conflagration of many hundredweights of stock. There is, however, no doubt of much being saved that would yield solid knowledge, besides what you pleasantly name "gossip," an innocent mixture of which is sometimes both useful and salutary in relieving the austere studies; and, as what has been saved and carried to some hiding-place, is likely to remain for ever "dead stock," would there be no possibility, by an application to the proper Authorities, of making it accessible to investigation? If such an opportunity were afforded, I am satisfied our Literary Antiquaries would flock to it in strong muster, to have a capital "field-day," and a succession of them.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.,

Glasgow, 29th January, 1850. GABRIEL NEIL.*

[* Gabriel Neil, died at Edgefauld, Springburn, near Glasgow, on the 28th July 1862, in his 66th year. He was an only Child, and was Born at 61 Gallowgate, i December, 1797. He entered into business, in early life, as Clerk with Francis Woo of Comedie, a Manufacturer in the East of Glasgow, with whom he latterly became Partner; but he retired from an active Commercial career many years before his Demise, and devoted his leisure, with zeal and intelligence, to Literary and Antiquarian subjects. He was a good Authority on all that related to Glasgow in the older time, and was ever ready to communicate his extensive and varied stores of information. Dr. Strang acknowledges his obligations to him in his "Glasgow and its Clubs.' In 1831, he Edited and Published the quaint Production by Zachary Boyd, entitled "The Last Battell of the Soule in Deathe," with a Biographical Sketch of the Author. In 1855, he Edited and Published Four Poems from "Zion's Flowers," by the same Author, with an elaborate Introduction, containing Notices of his Life and Writings. Mr. Neil took a deep interest in *The Glasgow Archæological Society*, of which he was a Member of Council; and here he read several Papers of considerable merit and of curious interest. He was never Married, and lived very penuriously; but, at his death, besides leaving a great many Legacies to private friends, varying from £5 to £20, he left also the following:—1. To Old Man's Friend Society, Ground Annual of £23 6s. 2d. per annum, value, upwards of £500. 2. Royal Infirmary, £19 19s. 3. Rev. Mr. Batchelor's Church, for use of Poor Members, £40. 4. Glasgow Eye Infirmary, £15. 5. Deaf and Dumb Institution, £15. 6. Asylum for the Blind, £15. 7. Night Asylum for the Houseless, £15. In all, upwards of £620.—*Ed.*]

To the Editor of the Glasgow Herald.

Glasgow, 29th January, 1850.

SIR,—I observe from the Report of the Proceedings of the Dean of Guild Court, in your Paper of the 28th January, that a desire is expressed to know what became of the Records of the ancient and extensive Commissariat of Glasgow, which I can explain.

In March, 1817, I was, by a Commission from the Crown, appointed Clerk to the Commissariat of Glasgow, which I held till January, 1824, when, in virtue of the Act of the 4th of King George IV., cap. 97 (which abolished that and other two small Commissariats in the County), I became Clerk of the newly-formed Commissariat of *Lanarkshire*, and, in obedience to that Act, I some time afterwards sent to the General Register House, in Edinburgh, the whole Papers and Deeds of every description connected with the the late Commissariat of Glasgow—where, I presume, they may now be seen, on application to the proper Authorities.

I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

C. D. DONALD.

Commissary Clerk of Lanarkshire.

But, for all the good things Bishop Cameron did, and, which is strange, he is as little beholden to the charity of our Historians as any man in his time, the learned George Buchanan and Archbishop Spottiswoode characterized him to have been a very wordly kind of a man, and a great Oppressor, especially of his vassals within the Bishopric. Moreover, both the Authors above named, declare that he made a very fearful End and tragical Exit, at his Country Seat of Lochwood, 5 or 6 miles North-East of the City of Glasgow, on Christmas Eve, the 24th of December, 1446.

["Ane thousand CCCCXLVI, thar decessit in the Castall of Glasgow, Master Jhon Cameron, Bischope of Glasgow, upon Yule ewyne, that was Bischope xix yer."—*Short Chronicle of Reign of James II.—Ed.*]

[The Castle of Lochwood, in the Parish of Old Monkland, stood on the South side of a Lake, which was called the *Bishop's Loch*, which is nearly a mile long. At the epoch of the *Reformation*, the Duke of Chatelherault took possession of the Manor Place of Lochwood, and refused to restore it to the Archbishop's Chamberlain. The keeping of the Castle of Lochwood was afterwards, in March 1572-3, committed to Robert Boyd of Badinheath, who appears to have also obtained a grant in feu farm of the Lands of Lochwood; and, by this Keeper, the Castle of Lochwood was demolished. Several of the Episcopal Charters are Dated here. It contained a Chapel.—It is a Tradition of the Country-side that the curious old Mausoleum at Bedlay was built of Stones taken from the old House of Lochwood, and that they were carried across the ice on the Bishop's Loch during a severe Winter.—Not a stone of the former Episcopal Residence now remains: a small green Mound by the Loch side indicates the site. It is now the Property of the Bairds of Gartsherrie.—*Ed.*]

[Archbishop Spottiswoode (I. 223) gives this old wife's Fable of Bishop Cameron's Death:—"In the year 1446, the night before Christmas Day, as he lay asleep in his House of Lochwood, some 7 miles from the City of Glasgow, he seemed to hear a Voice summoning him before the Tribunal of Christ, and give an account of his doings. Thereupon he awaked, and being greatly terrified, did call his servants to bring lights, and sit by him. He himself took a book in his hand, and began to read; but the Voice being again heard, struck all the servants with amazement. The same Voice calling the third time, far louder and more fearfully, the Bishop, after a heavy groan, was found dead in the bed, his tongue hanging out of his mouth."—Query. *How* did Spottiswoode die?—*Ed.*]

Indeed, it is very hard to form such a bad opinion of Bishop Cameron, from what good things we hear was done by him, and withal, how much he was favoured and employed by one of the best of Princes, King James I. in the first office of the State, and in the second place in the Church; especially, since Buchanan brings no Voucher to prove the assertion; only he says, it had been delivered by others, and constantly affirmed to be true,—which really amounts to no more, than that he had got such a traditional Story by Hearsay, and he delivers it as no other. Whether the thing be true or false, Bishop Spottiswoode has a very pious reflection on it. "This I thought fit, upon the credit of Buchanan," says he, "to remember, as a notable example of God's judgment against the crying sin of Oppression."—Bishop Cameron's Successor in the See, was

James Bruce—1446—7,

Then Bishop of Dunkeld. This Prelate was a brother of the House of Clackmannan, the first Family, and the chief of all the Bruces that are extant, either in South or North Britain; who finished the course of his Studies, and getting into Orders, was first made Rector of Kilmany in Fife, about 1438. He continued till 1440, that the See of Dunkeld was vacant by the Death of Bishop Lauder, he was Preferred thereto, and was Consecrated in the Abbey Church of Dunfermline, *Dominica in Septuagesima*, [?] which a learned Historian pitches on as the 4th of February, 1440. In 1444, he was Preferred to be Chancellor of Scotland, on the demission of Bishop Kennedy of St. Andrews; and two years after that, he was Translated to the Bishopric of Glasgow, which he did not enjoy a whole year: for Death took him away in 1447. He Died at Edinburgh, before Confirmation or Investiture.—[*Bower's Fordun's Scotichronicon.—Ed.*] Whereupon

William Turnbull—1447—54,

Canon of Glasgow, and Lord Privy Seal, was Promoted to the See This most worthy Prelate was a branch of the Turnbulls of Minto, in the Shire of Roxburgh; and being educated to serve in the Church, and so soon as he took Orders, he was made a Prebendary of Balenrick, who (but for what reason I know not) was styled *Lord*

of Provan, in 1440. In 1445, he was Preferred to be Secretary, and Keeper of the Privy Seal, at which time, in an old Act of Council which can be seen, he is called *William Turnbull, Lord of Provan.* After that, he was Inaugurated Doctor in both Laws, *Decretorum Doctor,* and made Archdeacon of St. Andrews, within the bounds of Lothian, *Archidiacanus Sancti Andreæ, infra partes Laudoniæ.* In 1447, he was Promoted to the Episcopal See of Glasgow, upon the Death of Bishop Bruce, and was Consecrated in 1448.

In 1421 [1450], he procured a Bull from Pope Nicholas V. for re-erecting an University at the City of Glasgow, which will ever remain a Monument of his piety and love to his Country.

King James II.'s Charter of Erection in favour of the University, is Dated, under the Great Seal, at Stirling, the 20th day of April 1453, and of his Reign the [17th] year.

[Eighteen lines of Latin from *M'Ure's History,* purporting to be Excerpts from Pope Nicholas' Bull, are here omitted, because they are garbled and erroneous in Dates. The *Bull* and *Royal Charters* are given entire, in Latin and English, under the Details of the UNIVERSITY.—*Ed.*]

This Bishop procured also from King James II. in the year 1452 [1450], a Charter erecting all the Patrimony of the Episcopal See into a *Regality.* After this worthy Prelate had done many acts, both to the Age he lived in, and to Posterity, he Departed this life the 3rd of September 1454. [3rd December, 1456, according to the Chronicle of King James II., apparently a Contemporary Record. —*Ed.*]

He was Succeeded by

ANDREW MUIRHEAD—1455—73.

This Prelate was of the same Stock of Muirheads, with the House of Lauchop, in the Shire of Lanark. Being bred a Clergyman, and a Person of reputation, for learning and integrity, he was promoted to the Bishopric of Glasgow, on the Death of the celebrated and ever memorable Bishop Turnbull.

He first Founded here the *Clerical Vicars,* and built Apartments for them to the North of the Cathedral, in that place where there are only Gardens now, and are called the *Vicar Alleys.*

[The Road which passes the Gate of the Cathedral and along the East End of the Infirmary is still called *Vicars' Alley.* No Record exists of the shape of the Buildings which the Vicars Choral occupied; but, from the remaining examples of similar Structures, they may have formed a small Court, either Square or in the form of a Parallelogram, having, in front of each Row of Building, an Arcade, or Cloister, or Alley, where these Musical Seraphs chatted, walked, and sung.—*Ed.*]

He also Founded and Endowed the Hospital near the Episcopal Palace, called the *The Bishop's Hospital* (Dedicated in honour of S. Nicholas), and provided it with all things necessary for Divine

Service. You will see his Episcopal Arms upon it, as is observed in describing the Building.

He governed the See till his Death, which was on the 20th of September [November], 1473. [He was Buried in the Choir—*Reg. Epis. Glasg.* 616.—*Ed.*] He was Succeeded by

JOHN LAING—1474—82,

A native of Edinburgh, of the same stock of the Laings of Redhouse. He was early in Orders, and his first station in the Church, was the Rectory of Tannadice, in Forfarshire, and together with his Rectory, he held the Vicarage of Linlithgow. Being a person of great parts, learning, and industry, he was by King James III., Preferred to be Lord Treasurer, in 1465, and, after that, Registrar and Keeper of the Rolls; and, being in no small degree of favour, he was Preferred to the Episcopal See of Glasgow, then vacant by the Death of Bishop Muirhead. In 1482, he was made Chancellor, on the surrender of the Great Seal by the Lord Evandale; but before he had enjoyed the office full six months, he submitted to the stroke of Death on the 11th of January, 1483. Upon which,

GEORGE CARMICHAEL—*Elect*—1482—3,

A son of Carmichael of that Ilk, an ancient Family in the Shire of Lanark, and at that time Rector of Carnwath, and Treasurer of Glasgow, was Elected Bishop of this See. I have found him in several very authentic Deeds designed *Georgius Electus Glasguensis,* in 1483. But, going to Rome for Confirmation, he Died in his Voyage thither, only *Elect* of this Church, in 1484 [1483]. Whereupon

ROBERT BLACKADER—1484—1508,

Bishop of Aberdeen, was Translated to this See. He was a younger brother of the House of Blackader, in the Shire of Berwick, where the Family long continued in lustre. Being from his youth bred to the service of the Church, and taking Holy Orders, he was first made a Prebendary of Glasgow, and Rector of Cardross. After that, he was Preferred to the Bishopric of Aberdeen, then vacant by the Death of Bishop Spence, in 1480, and was Translated to this See in 1484, on a vacancy, through Demise of Bishop Laing. In 1473, [? 9th October, 1488], he obtained from Pope Alexander VI. a Bull, erecting the See of Glasgow into an *Archbishopric.* This erection, the Archbishop of St. Andrews, Bishop Shever [Shevez,] (he was a clever enough man, and not only tenacious of what he deemed the privileges of his Metropolitan See), stormed at exceedingly, people running into parties upon it to that degree, that they threatened the peace of the Country. However, after much contest, both at the Courts of Scotland and Rome about the matter, the thing was at last amicably composed and settled; and the Bishops of Galloway, Argyle and the Isles made Suffragans to the Archbishopric of Glasgow. Arch-

bishop Blackader being always in a high degree of favour with King James IV., was, with the Earl of Bothwell, in 1552 [? 1502], joined in a Commission to Henry VII. of England, to negotiate a Marriage betwixt our King James [IV.] and the Lady Margaret the eldest daughter of the said King, which they brought about, to the mutual joy and satisfaction of both Kingdoms. This was the foundation of the Title of our Kings to the English Throne, which in right and proximity of blood, King James VI. of Scotland succeeded to, on the demise of Queen Elizabeth, in 1603.

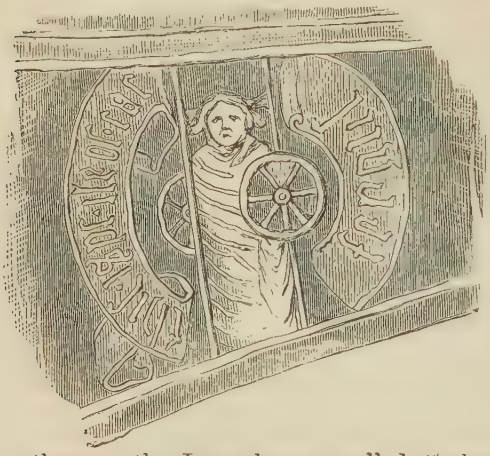
He did a great deal about the Cathedral Church. He Founded several Altarages in the Choir, and caused place his Arms above them in the Roof of the lower Area, illuminate in a small Escutchion, three Cinque Foils on a Bend, without either Mitre or Crozier; and above it in large Capital Letters, ROBERTUS ARCHIEPISCOPUS. He raised the Ascents of each side of the Church by steps, from the Nave to the Floor [i.e. the Choir], of fine work, with Effigies, as I take it, of the Apostles neatly graved; and in the Descent, on both sides, you will see the Archbishop's Arms, in several places at large, with his Mitre and other *Pontificalia* with the Initials of his name. He likewise Founded the great Aisle to the South of the Church, of curious work, corresponding to the other parts of this most magnificent Structure. I apprehend he has intended to have made it a Wing, to enlarge the Cross towards the South, to answer the Ruins of some Apartments for the Priests that are towards the North. [M'Ure means for the *Vicars Choral* in the *Vicar Alleys* at the back of the present Royal Infirmary; but the notion is preposterous.—*Ed.*]

How high the Building has been intended, we cannot well guess; but it is plain that it has never been advanced above the first Vaught; but, by the great and many large Windows that are in it, it is certain it has been intended for Altars and Chaplains, to celebrate Divine Service, as Founders offered for the encouraging of such Donations. The Clergy were noways averse (as this is called *Blackader's Aisle*,) from the Archbishop, its Founder and Builder; so it is evident it has been his Work: for there are very frequently his Arms to be seen upon the Building, both within upon the Key-Stones on the Roof, and without, on different places of the Wall. In the decline of his age, I know not what fancy the Archbishop took, but he would undertake a Journey to Jerusalem to visit the *Holy Grave*, as was now and then usual in those days, as a piece of the highest Devotion; but he was prevented by Death; being aged, and the Voyage troublesome, he Died before he reached the Holy Land, on the 28th of July, 1508.—[*Obituary of Glasgow.*]

In Macgeorge's "Armorial Insignia of Glasgow," p. 33, we learn that *Blackader's Aisle* had another name, when it was Built, Inscribed in plain Saxon Letters over the Spandril at the Entrance within:—

this is ye ile of car. fergus.

In the Life of S. Kentigern, we read that there was a holy man, named Fergus, dwelling in a place called Kernach, to whom it was revealed that he should not die till he had seen S. Kentigern. He Died immediately after the Saint entered his house; and Kentigern, having placed his body in a Car, yoked to it two wild Bulls, commanding them to carry it to the place ordained of the Lord. This they did meekly, and, followed by the Saint and a great Multitude, they carried it to Glasgow



—then, as the Legend says, called *Cathures*—where they rested beneath certain ancient Trees near a forsaken Cemetery, which had been hallowed by S. Ninian of Galloway. Here the Remains of the good Fergus were committed to the earth; and this was the first Burial made in that place. Over what was supposed to be the very spot, was the South Transept of the Cathedral Founded, and its *Crypt* dedicated to this *S. Fergus.* Within the Circle of the Stone containing the above-noticed Inscription, is a rude Representation of the Car, with the Body of S. Fergus extended thereupon. This Incident is also alluded to in the following Lines of the Eucharistic Hymn for the Festival of S. Kentigern:—

"Sævi boves subjugati,
Plaustra portent pondera." [*English.*—Let Wild Bulls be tamed and carry the weight of the Car.—*Ed.*]

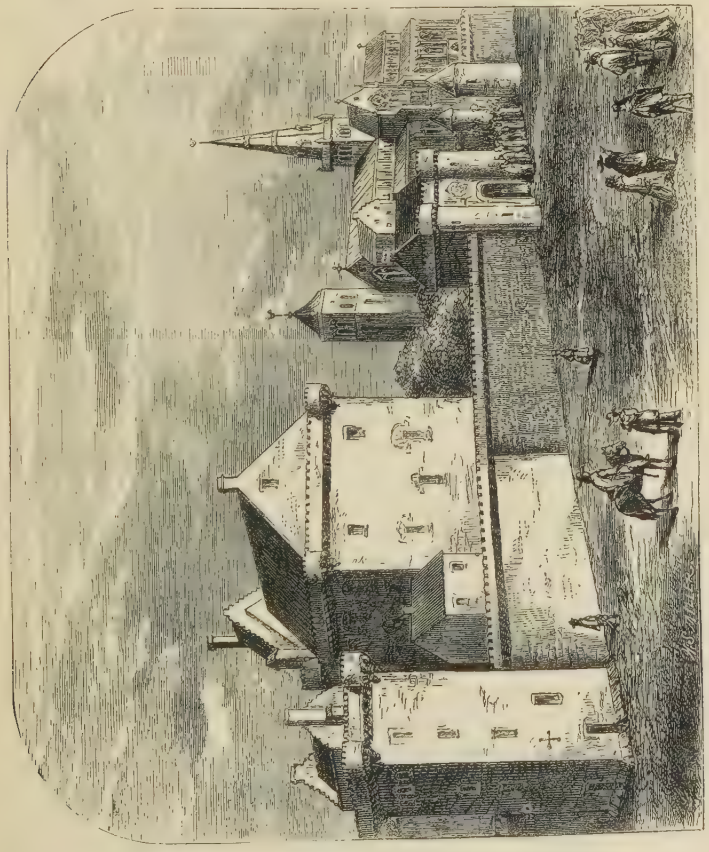
That which lies heavy upon the memory of Archbishop Blackader, is, that he first began in his Diocese to Persecute some of those who were opprobriously called *Lollards* in Kyle and Cunningham. These were some pious and devout persons, who had got some small glimmering light, and ran in undigested notions of the Doctrine of Luther, which then began to break out.

His Successor in the See here, was

JAMES BEATON—1508—22,

A brother of the House of Balfour in Fife. He was bred from his youth to the Church, and, after taking Holy Orders, came to be Provost of the Collegiate Church of Bothwell, as early as 1503, and the next ensuing year he was chosen Abbot of Dunfermline. In 1505, he was, by King James IV., preferred to be *Lord High Treasurer of Scotland;* and in, or about, three years after, he was made *Bishop of Galloway;* but before he had sat one whole year in that

See, he was Translated to the Archbishopric of Glasgow. While he was in this City, he enclosed his Episcopal Palace with a noble Stone Wall, of Ashler work, towards the East, South, and West; with a Bastion on the one Angle, and a stately Tower, with an Embattled Wall on the other, fronting to the High Street, where are fixed in different places his Coat of Arms, viz.:—Quarterly 1st and 4th, as the Heralds Blazon it, a Fess betwixt three Lozenges, 2d and 3d a Cheveron, charged with an Otter's head coupee, surmounted of the Salmon Fish;—the Arms of the See, and his Archiepiscopal Cross instead of a Crozier, and the word *Misericordia* for a Motto. These were not all his Benefactions to the See



while he sat here. He augmented the Altars in the Choir of the Cathedral, over which his Arms are affixed Blazoned in their proper Tinctures. In 1515, the Archbishop was promoted to the Chancellor's place by the Duke of Albany, who was Regent in the minority of King James V. and he held the Office till the Duke

Regent resigned the Government, and went to France, in 1520. He was Translated to the Primacy, and was settled at St. Andrews soon after, where he sat till his Death.

[The Castle of Glasgow was Besieged or Taken by Mure of Caldwell and his Followers, as is evident from the Sequel, which also presents a curious Inventory of the Plenishing of a Bishop's Palace in those Days:—

March, 1517. In the action and caus persewit, at the instance of ane maist reverend fader in God, James, archbishop of Glasgow, &c. Againis Johnne Mure of Caldwell, for the wrangwis and violent ejection, and furth-putting of his servands out of his castell and palice of Glasgow, and taking of the samyn fra them, the 20 day of Februar, the yer of God, 1515. And for the wrangwis spoilation, awaytaking, and withalding of thir guds underwritten, being in his said castell and palice in the saymn time; that is to say 28 feddir bedds furnist, 18 verdours, tua arrass, 6 rufs and cutings of say, with mony uthur insight guds; claithing, jewells, silkes, precius stanes, veschell, harness, vittales, and uthur guds: And for the wrangwis destruction of his said castell and place, breking doun of the samyn with artalzary and uthurwis;———The lordis of counsale, decretis and ordanis him to restore and deliver the samyn again to him, or the avale and prices of thame as eftir follows. That is to say, 13 feddir beds furnist, 18 verdour bedds, &c., 12 Buird Claiths, 12 tyn quarts, 12 tyn pynts, 5 dusane of peuder veschell, tua kists, 15 swyne, 4 dakyr of salt hyds, 6 duzan of salmond, ane last of salt herring, 12 tunnes of wyne, ane hingand chandlar, ane goun of scarlett lynit with mertricks, 6 barrells of gunpulder, 11 gunnis, 14 halberks, 14 steill bonnets, 6 halberts, 4 crossbowis, &c., &c. The quhilk castell, plaice, and guds forsaid, pertenet to the said maist reverend fader, and was spulzeit, taken and intromettit with be the said Johnne Mure of Caldwell, and his complices; likas was clerly provit before the said lordis; Thairfor ordainis lettres to be direct, to compell and distrainze the said Johnne Mure, his lands and guds tharfor, as effeirs.—*Books of Council, Vol. xxx., fol.* 219. *Description of Lanark, Appendix.—Ed.*]

His Successor in this See was

GAVIN DUNBAR—1524—47,

Who was a younger brother of Sir John Dunbar of Mochrum, by Dame Janet Stuart, of the House of Garlies. He had his Education in the University of Glasgow, after which he took Orders, and was Dean of Murray; which was the first step the Archbishop made into the Church, in 1514. After that, he was Preferred to the Priory of Whithorn, where were Canon Regulars, and the Chapter of the See of Galloway. Upon the fame of his Ability and Learning, he was pitched on, as the most polite and best qualified person of any other in the whole Kingdom, to be Tutor to the young King James V. In his station, the Prior's qualifications began now to be generally taken notice of, and particularly by the Lords of the Regency, in whom, under the young King, the Administration was lodged, who promoted him to the Archbishopric of Glasgow, upon the Translation thence of Archbishop Beaton to the Primacy, as hath been observed by *Letters Patent* the 27th of September, 1524. In 1526, the Archbishop was constituted *Lord High Chancellor*, on the fall of the Earl of Angus, and had the Great Seal delivered to him the 21st of August, 1528. He discharged the office till after the Death of the King, and the Earl of Arran was advanced to the Regency, when he resigned the Chancellor's place to Cardinal Beaton.

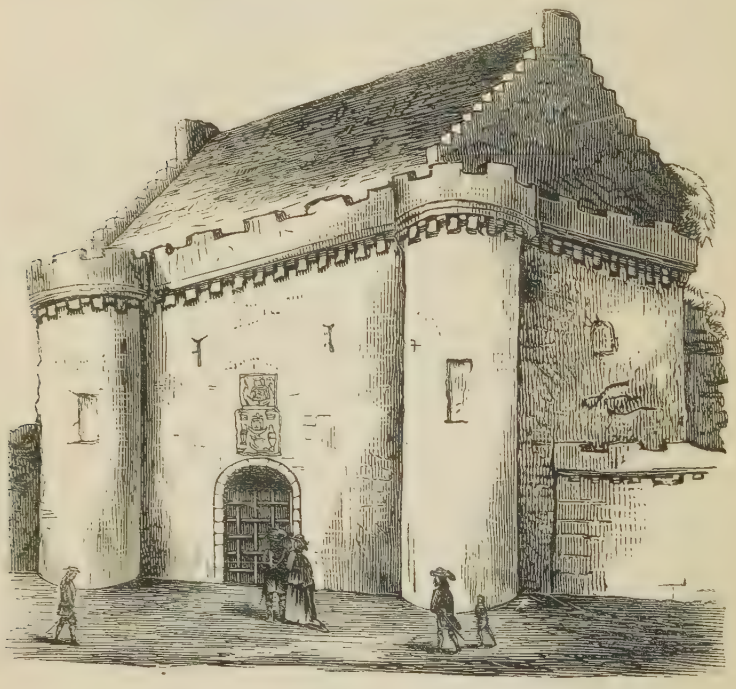
The upper Stone contains the Royal Arms of Scotland; supposed to be the Insignia of James V., from the letter I and figure 5 appearing in a small Shield underneath. The lower Stone has the Dunbar Arms, viz.—Three Cushions within the double Tressure of Scotland, being the Arms of Randolph, Earl of Moray—assumed by the Family of Dunbar, subsequent to the Marriage of the Son of the Earl of March to the Daughter of the former. There seems to have been a *Mullet*, occupying the centre space between the Three Cushions, scaled off. Below the Archiepiscopal Shield of Dunbar are the Arms of James Houston, Sub-Dean of the Cathedral, viz.—A chevron cheque between two Martlets-in-chief *respecting*, and one in *base*; a Rose occupying the middle chief-point. Under each Shield is a Scroll, with the Inscription effaced: on either side is a Pillar. In 1755 when the Magistrates gave the Castle as a Quarry, from which the Saracen's Head Inn was built, these Sculptures passed into the hands of Charles Selkirk, and were subsequently built into the Wall where they now are. The Date and Initials cut on a Stone above the Arms refer thereto.

C. S.
1760.

Inserted in Back Wall of Premises now occupied by John Miller & Son, Drapers, 22 High Street, Glasgow.—7 feet by 3½.

It was about this time [1544] that he built the noble *Gate-House* at his Episcopal Palace here; a piece of new and curious Architecture, whereon his Arms are Engraved, viz. the three Cushions within the double Tressure.

[Not far from the present Entrance Gate to the Cathedral, and almost fronting it, stood this chief Door of admission, or *Gate-House*, to the Castle or Episcopal Palace, with the Dunbar and Episcopal Arms, together with the Royal Arms of Scotland, carved in a Stone above the Portcullis. The whole was constructed for defence, much needed in an age of perpetual Terror, Rapine, and Murder. The *Cut* is correct,—as done from Maps and Sketches of indubitable authenticity. Denholm seems to confound this Gate-House with the Ruins of the Castle Gate, one of the City Ports.—*Ed.*]



Although our Historians, especially his Contemporaries, highly extol and commend Archbishop Dunbar, as a learned and mild man, and noways in his own nature disposed to Persecute those who differed from him,—and always thought that it was a bad way of making Converts; and when he was brought to do anything otherwise, it seemed to have been against the grain with him: however, there is one thing that lies very heavy on his memory, that, under the shadow of his Authority, two very worthy young

men, Jeremy Russell, and John Kennedy (a young man of Ayr), were put to death, as Martyrs here, for the cause of Religion. In their Sufferings, and at their Death, they were wonderfully assisted by the Divine Spirit, to bear a faithful Testimony, even to their very Death; but before they came to the Stake, the young man Mr. Kennedy, not past 18 years of age, at his first appearing in Judgment, discovered some weakness, and would have gladly saved his life, by denying the Points laid to his charge; but being encouraged by Mr. Russell, his Fellow-sufferer, and by the Answers he made to the Judges, he gathered his spirits, and falling down upon his knees, broke forth in these words:—"Wonderful, O God, is thy love and mercy toward me a miserable Wretch; for, even now, while I would have denied Thee and thy Son, the Lord Jesus Christ, my only Saviour, and so would have thrown myself into Everlasting Condemnation,—Thou, by Thine own Hand, hast pulled me back from the bottom of Hell, and given me to feel most Heavenly Comfort, which has removed the ungodly Fear that before oppressed my mind.—Now I desire Death; do what you please. I praise God, I am ready." Mr. Russell reasoned long, and learnedly confuted his Accusers; and, being answered only by Railings and bitter Speeches, said, "This is your Hour, and the Power of Darkness; now you sit as Judges, and we are wrongfully condemned; but the Day cometh, which will clear our innocency, and you shall see your own blindness, to your everlasting confusion. Go on, and fulfil the measure of your iniquity."—At which words, the Archbishop was greatly moved; affirming that these rigorous Proceedings did hurt the cause of the Church more than could be well thought of, and therefore declared, that, in his opinion, it would be best to save the lives of these men, and take some other course with them. But these others, who were sent to assist, told him expressly, that, if he followed any milder course than that which was kept at Edinburgh, they could not esteem him the Church's friend. Whereupon he was compelled to give way to their Cruelty; and these Innocents were condemned to be Burnt alive, [at the East end of the Cathedral.—*Knox I.* 134.—*Ed.*]

All the time they were preparing the Fire, Mr. Russell, comforted mightily the young man, using these Speeches unto him, "Fear not, Brother; for He is more mighty that is in us, than he who is in the world. The pain which we shall suffer is short and light, but our Joy and Consolation shall never have an end. Death cannot destroy us, for it is destroyed already by Him for Whose Sake we suffer. Therefore, let us strive to enter in by that same straight Way which our Saviour hath taken before us." Many other comfortable Speeches he uttered, which moved the Hearers wonderfully. When they were brought to the place of their Suffering, they used not many words, but commended their Souls to God. After they were tied to the Stake, they endured the Fire constantly, without expressing any token of fear or amazement.

The Blood of these Martyrs proved the Seed of the Church, especially in the West of Scotland, according to the common Saying, *Sanguis martyrum semen ecclesiæ.*

The Archbishop Dunbar was not of himself a Bigot in matters of Religion; and he would not have carried things to that extremity that some of his Brethren did, if he had not been pushed to it, much against his own mind. What makes it lie the heavier on him, the blood of these two Martyrs, who were put to death, by authority derived from him, he should have stopped, when it was in his power.

[1546. *Shipping*:—It appears that at this Date there were some Shipping belonging to the Town; as the Privy Council of Scotland issued an Order that the Vessels belonging to Glasgow and other Towns should not annoy those belonging to Henry VIII. of England, the Queen's Uncle.—*Cleland's Annals.* —*Ed.*]

We shall conclude by taking notice of his Death, which was on the 16th day of April 1547. He was Buried in the Chancel of the Cathedral, in the Tomb he had caused Build for himself; but it is now removed, and so quite taken away, that there is not the least vestige of it remaining, nor can the Place where it stood be known, it being so cleanly swept away, as was every other thing within the Church at the *Reformation*, that looked anything like the remains of *Popish Superstition.* And in truth, considering the zeal of the times, 'tis even a wonder, that such a stupendous *Monument* of *Idolatry*, as they called the *Church* itself, was not pulled down. But that was owing to the care of the Magistrates and the Burgesses, as we shall take notice of more fully afterwards.

[Discovery of Relics in the Cathedral.

(*N. B. Daily Mail, 26th May*, 1856.)

A Discovery of a very interesting character was made in our venerable Cathedral a few days ago. While the Workmen were removing the Flooring from the Spot lying exactly between the two Eastmost Columns on the South Side of the Choir, they came upon two Side-Slabs, under which a long Sheet of Lead was exposed to view. Removing this Lead, a long narrow stone-girt Grave was found filled with fine sand and dust; and when this was partially cleared away, the Body of a full grown Man, or rather a Skeleton perfect in all its parts, was seen lying with the Head to the West. This Spot joins the Site upon which stood the High Altar of the Archiepiscopal Church of Glasgow. The idea that these are the Relics of some ancient Father in Israel is strengthened by many circumstances. Amongst the Debris were found pieces of strong brown Silk, and to some of the leg bones this material was found adhering in several plies, showing that it had been wrapped round them, and rendering it pretty plain that the whole body had been Swathed in a similar manner. In addition to these Silken Bands, another Material was found of much more elaborate texture, consisting apparently of a line of Fringing or Trimming, in which

the representation of Flowers, which have been exquisitely worked, are still quite visible. Neither Wood nor Lead had been used to enclose the Body, nor was the Stone Coffin of a character similar to those which have been found in other parts of the Cathedral, and are still shown in the Crypt. The Skeleton is that of a man six feet in height, and in the strength of life. One buried in the Choir, and so near the Altar could not have been a common Man.

[Of the Remains of Archbishop Dunbar, discovered in 1856, during the repairs executed within the Choir of the Cathedral, some account may here be not without interest. The Sarcophagus of this Prelate was found about 2 feet from the surface of the Pavement, in one of the hollows formed by the Arches of the Crypt which supports the Basement of the Choir, and between two Pillars immediately South of the present Pulpit, which stands on the spot formerly occupied by the High Altar. It was disposed in the usual manner, from West to East, and consisted of sundry pieces of dressed Freestone, some of which, laid flat, formed the bottom of the Coffin; others, set up on edge, composed the ends and sides. Over these, in the form of a Cover, was placed a Sheet of Lead about one-eighth of an inch in thickness, and, above this Covering, another of dressed Flags, corresponding to those already described, the whole being cemented together with Mortar. The Sarcophagus contained an entire Skeleton in a state of perfect preservation. These Remains having been omitted to be replaced in the Cist before it was finally covered up, were subsequently deposited in a hole dug for their reception at the foot of the Steps leading from the great Western Entrance into the Cathedral. Within the Sarcophagus were found a Border and Fringe of Rich Gold Tinsel, on which appeared a Figure resembling a Quatrefoil, which, on being exposed to the atmosphere, fell to powder; and, covering a portion of the Skeleton, the remains of a fringed Silk Vestment, presenting a brownish appearance, portions of which, with a Cast from the Skull found within the Cist, were presented to the Museum of the Society of Antiquaries, Edinburgh, by J. C. Roger, Esq. Adhering to other parts of the Skeleton were pieces of Waxed Cerecloth, anciently used in the process of embalming. The length of the Coffin inside was 6 feet 2 inches.

With reference to the question of identity, it is stated, on the authority of Keith, that Dunbar's Remains were deposited in a Tomb erected by himself, "within the Chancel of his Cathedral." If we keep in view this fact in relation to another, viz., the Inhumation of the Protestant Archbishop Boyd in 1578, of whom Spottiswoode records that he "was solemnly Buried in the Quire of the Cathedral" "in the Sepulchre of Mr. Gawan Dunbar," the matter will presently become very distinct.—*(Hist. Church Scot., p.* 303.*)* This Tomb was ransacked at the commencement of the present Century (about 1804), by an adventurous young man, who, with some of his companions, under night, effected an entrance into

the Interior of the Cathedral, the object of attraction being the Sarcophagus of Archbishop Boyd, disclosed on the previous day during the alterations then in progress. The following information is given on the authority of James Bogle, Writer, who was conversant with the leading facts:—"The Foundations of the Tomb then discovered and removed, measured some 10 to 13 feet square inside, within the Southern Wall of which, not far from the surface, was placed the Coffin of Archbishop Boyd, bearing his Arms and Initials; and over against the opposite Foundation, nearly on a line with the centre of the two Pillars, on the left hand side of the Pulpit (rather nearer the Cathedral Wall), another Coffin of Pavement Stones which was left undisturbed. In the empty space between the two Coffins some loose Bones were dug up; but no other Coffin, or anything in the shape of a separate Interment." It will thus be seen that the principal facts of both discoveries are reciprocally verified. The position of Archbishop Boyd's Coffin, from which, on the previous occasion, the Skull had been abstracted, having, in relation to the latter, been sufficiently ascertained. It is affirmed that the Tomb of Bishop Wischard, in the Crypt of the Cathedral, was also sacrilegiously rifled.—*Scotichronicon, II.*, 524.]

Upon the Death of Archbishop Dunbar, it was, considering the times, no easy matter to fill the Archbishopric. The Chapter, who were the Legal Electors, chose

ALEXANDER GORDON—*Elect,*

Brother to the Earl of Huntly; but that choice being neither agreeable to the Court of Rome, nor to the Earl of Arran, Regent of Scotland, his Election was cast, and

JAMES BEATON—1551—60,

Then Abbot of Arbroath, the last Archbishop at the *Reformation*, was Preferred to the Archbishopric, being the Governor's near Kinsman. He was accordingly Consecrated at Rome, in 1551. He was a Nephew of the House of Balfour, by a younger brother, his mother was Melvill of the Melvills of Drumaird. He was from his youth bred, by the care of his uncle Cardinal Beaton, Archbishop of St. Andrews, to the Church; and, while he was but very young, had the Rectory of Campsie given him, before he was of age by the Canons, to be in Orders. After that, he got the Abbacy of Arbroath, which he kept till the year 1551 when he got the Archbishopric. He resigned in favour of John Hamilton, son to the Earl of Arran, who was afterwards the first Marquis of Hamilton.

[1558. Fuel used in Glasgow at this period was Whins, Turf, and Peat.—*Ed.*]

When Archbishop Beaton came to the See, he could not possibly do anything of moment here, considering how the Country was run into Factions, mostly occasioned through the Disputes about Religion, which were much agitated at that time. He was firm and zealous in his own way, and when the *Reformers* came to deface the

Monuments of Idolatry out of the Cathedral, he, with the assistance of some of the neighbouring Nobility and Gentry who were affected to the *Old Way*, defended the Church and the Castle against any sudden Assault they were able to make.

The disappointment here raised the zeal of the *Honest Men*, which they spent fully in defacing the Abbey Churches of Paisley and Kilwinning, which were the next Religious Houses at hand; for they not only broke down the Altars and destroyed the Chalices and Vestments, but the very Walls of the Churches. The Archbishop continued here till about the year 1560, when the *Reformation* was established, and *Popery* abolished by Law.

These great and sudden Changes, in which it cannot be denied but that the Hand of God was very remarkable, much affected the Archbishop, which, we must allow ourselves, the same could not be otherwise; and upon that, he went to France, and carried over with him the most valuable Things that belonged to the See, as Crucifixes of gold and silver, and other curious Things, Chalices, Platters, and Candlesticks of gold and silver, and a vast many Vestments richly wrought; but above all, what was most valuable, were the Records and the original Writs of the See, from the Reign of King David I. till his own time, with a Chartulary of the Archbishopric, wherein not only the Royal Grant to the See is insert, but also the Donations of inferior Benefactors, and the Constitution and Administration of the Bishopric are recorded. All these valuable and curious Things, with the Image of our Saviour in beaten Gold, and the Twelve Apostles in Silver, which he deposited in the hands of the Carthusians at Paris, to be restored when Glasgow should become *Catholick*, that is, in his meaning, return to the Communion of the Church of Rome.

[When Abbé Paul MacPherson passed through Paris in 1796, he was informed by Alexander Innes, the Grand-nephew of Father Thomas Innes (who alone remained in the Scotch College there at the French Revolution, and upon whom all the Storm fell which the others had foreseen and escaped), that, before the Inmates of the College fled, they packed up in barrels whatever seemed most valuable, including many of their MSS., and despatched them to a confidential Agent at St. Omers, for safe custody. A quantity of Papers, however, was left in the College, among which were those carried from Scotland by Archbishop Beaton; and from these Abbé MacPherson, at the desire of Mr. Alexander Innes, selected such as he thought most important to carry to Scotland. The MSS. selected were *The 2 Vols. of the original Chartulary of Glasgow;—A Transcript by Lewis Innes of the Memoirs of James II;—Some of the Archbishop's Papers;—and some Documents regarding the later Roman Catholic Church in Britain.* All which the Abbé carried to London, and there showed them to George Chalmers the renowned Author of "CALEDONIA," who lost a lot of them. The rest he carried to Scotland, and deposited in the hands of Bishop

Cameron at Edinburgh. Principal Gordon, then resident at Traquair, claimed these MSS., in right of the Scots College; but Bishop Cameron refused to give them up, and eventually transferred the custody of them to Bishop Kyle at Preshome. A Copy of the Chartulary, long before, had been given, by request, to the University of Glasgow.—"*The Maitland Club,*" under the able Editorship of Cosmo Innes, published it.

In the Library of the Right Reverend Dr. Strain, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Edinburgh, there is the WILL of Archbishop Beaton, dated 23rd April, 1603: also, his "Rental Book," containing the Possessions of the See of Glasgow from the 4th September, 1509 till 1569. This is a Folio in Paper, in the original Binding, with Strap and Buckle.

The late Right Reverend Dr. Kyle, during the course of a long life had accumulated an enormous mass of Papers, Documents, Charters, Rolls, and Letters, which had been in the Scottish College, Paris, and which had been handed down from Bishop to Bishop. Seventy-two original Letters of Queen Mary of Scotland, addressed for the most part to James Beaton, Archbishop of Glasgow, were supplied by him to Prince Labanoff, for his Collection of Queen Mary's Letters. Two of these are entirely in the Queen's hand; but the rest are in cipher. However, Bishop Kyle had formed keys by which he could decipher the whole. His Collection of *Letters* alone, bearing on the Ecclesiastical History chiefly of the Highland and Lowland Districts of Scotland, are computed at 50,000. He had compiled from these several Vols. left in MS. as material for a History of the Roman Catholic Religion in Scotland, since the Epoch of *The Reformation.* Stingily guarded at Buckie, as they now are, they are only *lost Bullion.* However, an Abstract of the *Preshome MSS.* carefully selected in 1860, by the Rev. James Augustus Stothert, now in Belgium, have been Edited and Published. Being purely Documentary, and not Controversial, this HISTORY OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN SCOTLAND—APPENDIX TO SCOTICHRONICON, in 648 closely printed Pages,—is the most complete and reliable Work of the sort that has ever come through the Press since *The Reformation.—Ed.*]

[BATTLE OF THE BUTTS IN THE GALLOWGATE—1556.

On the Death of James V. in 1544, Mary Stuart, his daughter, an Infant of only eight days old, succeeded to the Throne. Cardinal David Beaton was, in the meantime, appointed *Regent;* but he had not long held the reins of Government, till he was compelled to resign in favour of James Hamilton, Earl of Arran, afterwards Duke of Chatelherault, &c. the second person in the Kingdom, and the nearest Heir to the Throne after Mary. The Ceremony of Crowning the Queen having been performed in Stirling Castle, she was carried to Dumbarton, where she embarked for France, in July, 1548, on pretence of a visit to her maternal Uncles, the Princes of Lorraine.

As the new Regent was by no means popular, the Queen Dowager (Mary of Lorraine) joined the Cardinal to oppose him, and craved aid from France. They also invited Matthew Stuart, Earl of Lennox, who was then in France, to come over and join them in reducing the power of the Regent; but no sooner did the Earl of Arran learn that Lennox had accepted the invitation, than he entered into an accommodation with the Dowager and the Cardinal, by which the latter had the chief sway in the Government.

The situation of affairs being thus changed, Lennox soon found that the Cardinal no longer valued his services; he therefore determined to take the earliest opportunity to check his powers. The King of France, ignorant of what had taken place, sent a supply of 30,000 crowns to Lennox, then in the Castle of Dumbarton, to aid the Queen Dowager's party. Under existing circumstances, this Chief did not hesitate to appropriate the money to a very different purpose; which so exasperated the Cardinal, that he persuaded the Regent, the Earl of Arran, to levy an Army and March to Glasgow, with the design of surprising him, and seizing the money. Lennox, however, being apprised of their intention, quickly raised an Army of 10,000 men, and, marching from Glasgow to Leith, offered Battle to the Cardinal; but his Eminence not being prepared to oppose so formidable a force, artfully succeeded in obtaining a kind of truce. Lennox perceiving that the Parley was meant to ensnare him, returned to Glasgow, and, having Garrisoned the Bishop's Castle, proceeded to Dumbarton. The Regent, Arran, in the meantime, having mustered a numerous Army in Stirling, took the route to Glasgow, and on his arrival, stormed the Castle with Brass Guns. On the 10th day of the Siege, a Truce was proposed, and the Garrison agreed to surrender, on condition of receiving quarter and indemnity; but no sooner had they opened the Gates, and delivered up their Arms, than they were all Massacred, two persons only escaping. Under these circumstances, Lennox could no longer contend with his Adversaries; with the assistance of the Earl of Glencairn, however, he determined to strike one desperate blow. Having mustered all their Vassals and Adherents, they intended to have Marched to Clydesdale, and laid waste the property of the Hamiltons. This Scheme coming timeously to the knowledge of the Regent, he determined to prevent the Enterprize by taking possession of Glasgow. Glencairn, however, was beforehand with him; for, on the approach of the Regent, he drew out his Forces, amounting to about 800 men, composed of his Vassals and the Citizens of Glasgow, to a place called "The Butts" (where the "Weapon Shaw" was performed previous to the *Union*), now the site of *the Infantry Barracks*, in the Gallowgate. With this small Party he courageously attacked the Regent, beat the first Rank back upon the second, and took the Brass Ordnance they had brought against him. In the heat of the Battle, while Victory was doubtful, Robert Boyd, of the Kilmarnock Family, arrived with a small Party of

Horse, and having valiantly thrust himself into the midst of the Combat, decided the Fate of the day; for, Glencairn's men, apprehending that a great additional Force had arrived, fled with precipitation. In this Engagement, there were about 300 Slain on both sides. The Regent immediately entered the City, and, being exasperated against the Citizens, gave it up to his Soldiers to plunder, which they did so completely, that, having carried away or destroyed everything moveable, they Pulled down the very Doors and Windows of the Houses.

Notwithstanding his success, the Regent having, by repeated acts of oppression, rendered himself still more unpopular, he was at length obliged to resign his high office, when Mary of Lorraine, the Queen Dowager, was appointed to Succeed him. On the 24th of April, 1557, her daughter, the young Queen, then only 13 years of age, was Betrothed to Francis, the Dauphin, afterwards King of France, who, in consequence of a subsequent arrangement, in December, 1558, received the Crown-Matrimonial of Scotland, by Act of Parliament. These honours, however, he did not long enjoy, as he Died in 1560. The Queen Regent, soon after this period, paid the debt of nature, in Edinburgh Castle.

In August, 1561, Mary set sail from Calais for Scotland. On her arrival, she entrusted her chief concerns to Lord James Stuart, whom she afterwards created *Earl of Mar*. On the 29th of July, 1565, the Queen married Henry Darnley, son of Matthew, Earl of Lennox, of the Royal House of Stuart, he being the Son of the Queen's Aunt. Previous to the Solemnization of the Marriage, Darnley was created *Duke of Albany;* and, the day preceding the Marriage, a Proclamation was issued, that he should be styled "King of the Realm."

In 1566, Queen Mary was delivered of a Son, who was Christened in Stirling Castle, and named *James*, afterwards James VI. Previous to the Birth of this Prince, a misunderstanding had taken place between the King and the Queen, which had grown to such a height as to give the Nation great concern for the consequences. Although the King was in Stirling at the time of his son's Christening, he was neither present thereat, nor at the magnificent Entertainments, Masquerades, &c., which were given to the Foreign Ambassadors. As soon as these Festivities were over, Darnley left Stirling for Glasgow, where his Father resided, and took up his abode in the house of Mr. Erskine, of the Family of Mar, who was Parson of Campsie and Chancellor of the Chapter of the Cathedral. Erskine's House stood on the North Side of the Drygate, and formed part of the East Range of Buildings called *Limmerfield* (now Drygate Lane). During his Journey, the King (Darnley) was much annoyed with pains in his Intestines, and, on his arrival at Glasgow, was taken ill of a Disease which was supposed to proceed from the effects of Poison. The Queen, on hearing of his illness, came to Glasgow, and seemed to pay him every mark of attention;

and having remained with him till he so far recovered as to be able to travel, she accompanied him to Edinburgh. This friendship, however, was very dubious, and but of short duration; for, on the 10th of February, 1567, at two o'clock in the morning, Darnley and the Servant who slept in the room with him, were Murdered,—the House being Blown up with Gunpowder, under circumstances which excited a suspicion that the Earl of Bothwell and others were the perpetrators of the deed, and that Mary was privy to it. The Earl of Lennox, Darnley's father, having accused Bothwell, that nobleman, attended by a number of his vassals and friends, underwent a Justiciary Trial for the Murder; and, being acquitted, he carried off the Queen to his Castle at Dunbar, where he kept her 14 days; and although but lately Married, he Divorced his Wife, on the plea that she was within the Degrees of Consanguinity, and immediately thereafter he married the Queen. This Event was the cause of great discontent throughout the country, which soon issued in a Civil War; and Bothwell, unable to contend with his incensed adversaries, was obliged to consult his safety by flight. He was, however, taken at Sea, and thrown into a Dungeon in Denmark, where he Died after 10 years' captivity, his Associates having been Executed at the time of their Capture. The increasing imprudence of the Queen was such as to deprive her of the affection of many of her Subjects; at length, she was obliged to surrender to her offended Nobles, who Confined her, as a State Prisoner, in Lochleven Castle, and where, on the 25th of July, 1567, she was compelled to Resign the Crown. On the 29th of August following, her infant son was Crowned in Stirling Castle, after a suitable Sermon preached by the celebrated "*Reformer*," John Knox. The Regency was then offered to the Earl of Murray, who returned from France, and accepted of that high office.—*Cleland's Annals.—Ed.*]

[1560. *Cathedral.*—The numerous Altars which had been in this Church before *the Reformation*, were thrown down, conformable to the following Order, issued to Provost Lindsay and the Magistrates. by the Protestant Lords, Argyle, Ruthven, and Stewart, viz., "We pray you fail not to pass incontinent to your kirks in Glasgow, and tak down the hail images thereof, and bring forth to the kirk zyard, and burn them openly. And sicklyk, cast down the altaris, and purge the kirk of all kynd of monuments of idolatrye. And this ze fail not to do, as ye will do us singular emplesur; and so committis you to the protection of God; bot ze tak guid heyd that neither the dasks, windocks, nor durris be ony ways hurt or broken, either glassin wark or iron wark."—*Ed.*]

Battle of Langside—1568.

The next important Contest in which the Citizens of Glasgow were engaged was the above Battle.

Queen Mary of Scots, by her courtesy, being then a Prisoner in the Castle of Lochleven, prevailed with the Keepers to be transported in a little vessel to the side of the Lake. The Lord Seaton and some Horsemen were attending there. The first night she lodged at Niddry in West Lothian, and the next day she was

conveyed to Hamilton, where the Earls of Argyle, Eglinton, Elphinston, Cassils, and Rothes, the Lords Sommerville, Yester, Borthwick, Livingston, Maxwell, Herries, Sanquhar, and Ross, with many Barons and other Gentlemen came to her assistance. The Lords meeting in Council, the Queen declared that the Resignation she had made of the Crown was extorted by fear, as likewise the commission granted for inaugurating the Prince her son, qualifying the same by the testimony of Robert Melville and others there present; whereupon the Resignation was declared to be void and null, and Proclamation was made in her Majesty's name, commanding all the Lieges to meet in arms at Hamilton, to pursue Rebels who had usurped the Royal authority. The news whereof being brought to Glasgow, where James, Earl of Murray, Lord Regent, then abode, it was scarce at first believed, but within two hours or less, a strong alteration might have been observed in the minds of most who were attending. The report of the Queen's Forces [6000] made divers slide away; others sent quietly to beg pardon for what they had done, resolving not to enter into the Cause further, but to govern themselves, as the Event should lead and direct them; and there were not a few who made open desertion, and not of the meaner sort,—amongst whom my Lord Boyd was specially noted, and in the mouths of all men, for that being very inward with the Regent, and admitted to his most secret counsels, when he saw matters like to turn, he withdrew himself and went to the Queen. But this nothing discouraged the Regent, who thought his life could not be more honourably bestowed than in defence of the Infant King. Many advised him to retire to Stirling, but he would not condescend, saying, that his Retreat would be interpreted a Flight, and the adversaries would thereby be animated, and his friends be disheartened.

In the meantime, he sent advertisement to his friends in Merse, Lothian, and Stirling Shire, the Earl of Glencairn, and Lord Semple, with the men of Lennox, and others well affected to the cause, who lay nigh the City, who made haste unto his aid, so that, in a day or two, his Company increased to above 4000. There was with the Queen a French Ambassador, who had arrived a few days before, and moved the Regent for access to the Queen before the escape she made. He was still posting between Hamilton and Glasgow, rather to espy and observe things, than to make the Peace pretended; for, when he saw the Regent's Forces to be few, as at first they were, and that the Queen's power was much greater, he did persuade her to take the Field, and put it to the trial of a day, which she resolved to do, whereupon Warning was given to make ready against the next morning. The Earl of Argyle was Proclaimed *Lieutenant General;* and it was concluded to March by Glasgow, towards the Castle of Dumbritain, where they proposed to place the Queen, and there to give Battle; or draw the War at length as they pleased; or, if the Regent (which they did not expect) should

meet them in the way, to Fight him, accounting the Victory certain, because of their number.

The Regent, being advertised of the Queen's intentions, took the Field the next day, and stood with his Companies and Citizens of Glasgow some hours in Battle Array upon the *Moor of Glasgow*, where it was believed the Queen's Army should pass. But when he saw them keep the other side of the River, he directed the Horsemen to pass the *Ford*, the Water being Ebbed; and, leading the *Foot* along the Great Bridge of the City, he went towards Langside, which lay in the way to Dumbritain. This is a little Village upon the *Water of Cart*, situated at the foot of a Hill towards the West. On the East and North, the ascent unto it is somewhat steep; the other parts of the Hill are more even and plain. Both Armies contending who should first possess it, the Regent's Army prevented Argyle's, occasioned by his sickness, who was of a sudden taken with a fit of the Apoplexy, and so retarded the March of the Queen's Army. When they approached near and saw themselves prevented, they went to a little Hill opposite to it, and there ranged themselves in two Battles, placing in the first their whole strength almost; for if they should first encounter, and repulse their enemies, the rest, they made account, would soon disband, and pursue the chase. The Regent had likewise put his Army into two Battles. To the right hand were placed the Earls of Morton, the Lords Hume, Semple, and Lindsay, with their Clients and Vassals. On the left, the Earl of Mar, Glencairn, and Monteith, with the Citizens of Glasgow. The Harquebussiers were planted in the Village beneath, and within the Hedges upon the High Way. Before joining, both Sides played with their Ordnance upon others; but the advantage was upon the Regent's side, the Queen's Cannoniers being obliged to quit the Munition; his Cavalry, upon the other side being much inferior to the Queen's, was compelled to give ground. But when they entered upon the *Foot*, thinking to put them in disorder, the Archers, upon the Regent's side, rained such a shower of Arrows upon them, as that they could not hold up their faces, and were forced to turn back. The left Wing of the Queen's Army advancing the mean while, were greatly annoyed by Harquebussiers that beat them in the strait on both sides, got into the Plain, and displayed themselves. Then did the Armies join, and enter into a hot Fight; striving, in thick Ranks, to maintain their place, and by force of Spears, did break and beat down one another for the space of more than half an hour. The Fight continued doubtful, and so eagerly they strove, that they whose Spears were broken, stood throwing their Poiguards and Stones, and what came readiest to their hands, in the faces of their Adversaries.

The Regent's second Battle perceiving that none came against them, and fearing the other should be overlaid (for they saw some in the last Ranks recoiling) went unto their aid; whereupon the Queen's Army drew back, and so were put to the Route. The

Regent, and those on his side, especially the Citizens of Glasgow, shewed great manhood in the heat of Battle, all their hopes consisting in the victory. Nor were his enemies any less courageous; but the advantage of the ground was to the Regent's part no small help. There were not many slain on the Place, most of the slaughter being made in the Chase; and unless the Regent had given his presence wherever he came, which, with sending the Horse into all parts, stayed the fury of those who pursued, the Victory had been much more bloody. The Queen, who stood a mile off from the Battle on a height, perceiving the Field lost, made towards the *Borders;* the rest, who escaped, fled the readiest way they could, every man to his own home. The number of the slain was about *Three Hundred;* but many more were taken Prisoners, among whom the Lords of Seton and Ross, the masters of Cassils and Eglinton, Sir James Hamilton of Evandale, and the Sheriffs of Ayr and Linlithgow. On the Regent's side only *one* was slain; the Lords Hume and Ochiltree were wounded. This Battle happened on the 13th of May, 1568, the 11th day after Queen Mary's escape from Lochleven. The French Ambassador, who had conceived an assured hope of her prevailing, seeing things fall out otherwise, took horse, and made for England, without once saluting the Regent, to whom (as he pretended) he was sent. By the way he fell into the hands of Robbers, who rifled all his Baggage, which the Laird of Drumlanrig, for the respect he carried to the title of an Ambassador, caused to be restored.

Upon the Regent and his Army defeating the Queen's Army, he returned in great pomp to the City, where, after going to the High Church and thanking Almighty God in a solemn manner for the Victory, he was entertained by the Magistrates and a great many of the Town Council very splendidly, suitable to his quality; at which time, the Regent expressed himself very affectionately towards the City and Citizens of Glasgow; and, for their kind offices and assistance done to him and his Army, he promised to Grant to the Magistrates, or any Incorporation in the City, any Favour they should reasonably demand. Upon the Regent's good disposition to the Citizens, which was well-known, there were several Applications made to him by the respective Incorporations; and, he accordingly, gave several Grants in Confirmation of their Letters of Deaconry they had from the Town, with several Privileges and Immunities. At this time there was one Matthew Fauside, Foreman or Deacon of the Baxters [Bakers] of Glasgow, a very judicious projecting man, who had an extraordinary concern for the good and advancement of the Incorporations, who, getting himself introduced to My Lord Regent at a convenient season, represented to His Grace the great hardship the Baxter Trade of this Place lay under for want of a Wheat Mill of their own; being obliged to Grind their Wheat at the Gentlemen's Corn Mills upon the Kelvin, where the Mill-

stones and other Utensils of the Mills are not fitted and prepared for that use, and where they cannot be timeously served, and were often maltreated and oppressed in their Multures, to the great prejudice of the Lieges, not being served with sufficient Wheat Bread; and as they were not Thirled to any Mill, their erecting a right Mill at their own charge, upon a fit Place on the River of Kelvin, within two miles of the City, for the use of the Incorporation, and applying their own Multures for the Maintenance of their Poor, could tend to no man's prejudice; craving his Grace would empower them to Build a Wheat Mill of their own. My Lord Regent considering the Petition to be very just and reasonable, was graciously pleased to grant the Deacon's Desire, sought with so much reason and discretion; whereupon His Grace immediately caused his Clerk and Secretary to extend a Charter in favour of the said Matthew Fauside, present Deacon of the Baxters in Glasgow, and his Successors in office, for the use of the Incorporation, for Erecting and Building a Mill upon the River Kelvin for Grinding Wheat; and accordingly they Built their Mills thereupon. It appears that the Bakers made extraordinary exertions to supply the Regent's Army with Bread during the time it was Quartered in Glasgow; and that the Grant included the Archbishop's Mill at Partick, which had become the property of the Crown. These Mills, although, of course, vastly enlarged, are still kept in vigorous operation by the Incorporation of Bakers.

[The following Account of the BATTLE OF LANGSIDE is taken from an Original in the State-Paper Office, entitled,—

"Advertisements of the Conflict in Scotland.

(The blanks are left in consequence of the Original being in those places injured.)

16*th May*, 1568.

The Queen's number was 6000. The Earl of Argyle her Lieutenant-General. The company of the Lords was esteemed to be 4000.

The Hamiltons had the vauntgarde of the queen's part, assisted with others, to the number of 2000. Both companies did strive for a hill nigh adjoining where they met. Their meeting together was in a straight passage through a village. The Lord Hume, the Lord Semple, and the Lord Morton, had the vauntgarde on that side. The fight endured, at the least, three quarters of an hour without giving back. The queen's party first gave way, and then pursued* . . . at the beginning of which chase Th' Earl of Moray willed and required all his to spare for shedding of more blood. Otherwise as many as were on foot, which were the greatest number, had been in their enemy's will, for the h . . . whereof the Lord Harris

* Sic in original.

was general, fled and . . . within the horses of them that were lighted of the company.

The queen beheld this conflict within half a mile distant, standing upon a hill, accompanied with Lord Boyd, the Lord Fleming, and the Lord Harris' son, with 30 others, who, seeing the company overthrown, took the way to* [Dumbarton, who was so near pursued that she could not take the boat that should bring her into Dumbarton, but was driven to take the way to Dumfries, where she as yet remaineth.] The estimation of the number that was slain in the place where they fought, by the view of them that have skill, is judged to be 6 or 7 score, besides those have died since being brought into the town and other places, which daily die. And taken prisoners of that side to the number of 300 and more, whereof the Lord Seton, the Lord Ross, Sir James Hamilton, the Mr. Montgomery, the Mr. Cassillis, the Sheriff of Ayr, the Sheriff of Lithgow, who bore the Hamilton's standard in the vauntgarde, himself being a Hamilton, the young Laird of Preston, the Laird of Innerwick, the Laird of Pitmilly, and the Laird of Baweirg, Andro Melvin, the Laird of Boyne, and Robert Melvin, Captain Anstruther, the Laird of Trabrowne, two sons to the Bishop of St. Andrews, if one of them not slain, a son to the Abbot of Kylwinnon. The rest of the number that is taken of the 300 is all of the surname of the Hamiltons and their allya. Alexr. Stewart a captain of footmen slain.

John Hamilton of Millbourne, Mr. of the household to the Duke, also slain. John Hamilton of Ormiston slain.

The prisoners for the most part are all put in the Castle of Glasgow. Of the Lords' side never a man of name slain. Divers sore hurt. The Lord Hume hurt in the leg and face, and overthrown, and relieved by his own men. The Lord Ochiltree sore hurt, and in danger of his life, at the skirmish on horseback in the morning, receiving his chief wound with a sword in his neck, given by the Lord Harris, whose son, in the revenge of his father's hurt, had slain the Lord Seton, had not the Earl of Moray saved him, after his being yielded. Andro Kar of Fawdonside likewise hurt in danger of his life, with divers other gentlemen sore hurt.

The Earl of Argyle, even as they were joining, as it is reported, for fault of courage and spirit, swooned. There were divers of the queen's part taken, and not brought in, for there was the father against the son, and brother against brother, as namely, three of the Melvyns of the Lords' side, and two of the queen's, which was Robert and Andro. After the fight had long continued, a gentleman of the Highland, called Macfarlane, who not XX days before for his misbehaviour was condemned to die, and yet, at the suit of the Countess of Moray, had his pardon, and now accompanied with 200 of his countrymen was a wing to the vauntgarde of the east

* The passage enclosed with [ ] is scored through in the original.

side, and came in and executed great slaughter, by whom the victory was not thought least to be atchieved.

The Earl of Huntly was coming to the queen with . . . with great speed, untill . . . got the warst, and then . . . of field pieces of brass there was 10, which the Lords also wan. And the Mr. Gunner, with a great piece from the Lords' side.

The day following, being the 14th, the earl sent to summon the Castle of Hamilton. The answer respaited till the next morning, and he that had the charge thereof came to Glasgow, and offered the keys to the Earl of Moray upon his knees, and said, that if it pleased to send any thither to receive it, he should; and he answered that he would go himself, and so did, and took it that day himself about 12 hours; and within few hours afterwards went to Draffen, but how he hath therein prevailed I yet know not, but shall at the return of those two that I have yet remaining there.

The Earl of Athole, notwithstanding his promise made to the Lords, neither he nor any of his came. The Laird of Grange had the charge of the horsemen of the Lords' side, who that day played his part. The French Ambassador was either at Hamilton or in the field the day of their meeting. The Earl of Eglinton, being of the queen's side, bestowed himself in a house, and there covered with straw till the night, and then escaped.

The noblemen that were with the queen; the Earl of Argyle, the Earl of Eglinton, the Earl of Cassillis's brother, with his friends. The Earl of Rothes, the Lord Boyd, the Lord Fleming, the L. Levyston, the Lord Seton, the Lord Ross, the Lord Yester, the Lord Borthwick, the Lord Claud, son to the Duke, Sir James Hamilton, . . . the Sheriff of Lithgow, the L. . . . and of Garleys, the L. Weemys of Fife, with all the whole force of Galloway and Liddesdale.

That day the Earl of Moray went to receive the Castle of Hamilton; certain of his horsemen ran a foray, and got many naggs, whereupon the poor people made a great lamentation, and immediately thereupon he caused proclamation to be made that their goods should be delivered again, and no spoil to be made."

In 1570, the Castle of Glasgow was again Besieged by the Hamiltons, and other partizans of the exiled Queen—the Fortress being held as formerly for the Earl of Lennox, who had been nominated Regent upon the Murder of the Earl of Murray by Hamilton of Bothwellhaugh. As the Governor was absent, and the garrison weak, the assailants were in high expectation that the Castle would have been taken by surprise; but, being disappointed in this, they made an effort to batter down the walls, and carry the place by storm. Although the garrison numbered only twenty-four men, they defended the Castle with the most heroic bravery, and finally succeeded in driving off the Besiegers with considerable loss. Within two or three days after they retired, a party of English soldiers, commanded by Sir William Drury, arrived in Glasgow, whence they marched to Hamilton Castle, which they besieged, took and demolished, in retaliation for the assault made on the Castle at Glasgow, and the injury which had been sustained by the Inhabitants. In these days, the Citizens of Glasgow looked upon the castigation of the Hamiltons with no

small satisfaction, for they had not forgotten the grievous ills which the Town suffered from their party, at the "Battle of the Butts;" and the remembrance of their slaughtered kinsmen and plundered homes, nerved many a stout arm against the party of the Hamiltons and the Queen, at the Field of Langside.—*Tytler's Hist: of Scotland.—Pagan's Glasgow.—Ed.*]

After Archbishop Beaton settled in France, he was constituted Ambassador at that Court for his Sovereign Queen Mary, whom he served, to his life's end, with inviolable fidelity. When her son King James VI. came to age, and acted for himself, he continued Archbishop in the same quality, and Ambassador at the Court of France; in which he served till his Death. From the time he left the Country, in the several changes that happened, he was deprived of the Revenue of his Bishopric, which went through different hands, till King James VI. got him restored to the Temporality of the See, by a special Act of Parliament, in 1598, which he accordingly enjoyed all the remainder of his life. He Died the 25th of April, 1603, aged 66 [86] years.

[His Tomb is in the Church of S. Jean de Lateran, at Rome, with the Inscription: *Sacratus Romæ* 1552*; Obiit* 24 *April*, 1603, *Ætatis suæ* 86.—Above the Tomb are 16 lines of Latin Verse, given in *Scotichronicon, II.* 529.—*Ed.*]

By his last Will and Testament, he left all he had to the Scots College at Paris, where he is still looked on as a second Founder of their House.

[The first foundation of this College (which must not be confounded with the Scots College at *Rome*), was, in 1326, by David, Bishop of Moray. Archbishop Beaton bequeathed to the Scots College at *Paris* the large sum of 80,000 livres. Beaton was at that time in his 27th year, and was not yet Ordained. He was raised to the Four Minor Orders and Ordained Sub-Deacon at Rome on the 16th July, 1552. On the 17th and 20th he was Ordained Deacon and Priest: and on Sunday, the 28th August, he was Consecrated Bishop.—*Vide Grub's Hist., Vol.* 2, *p.* 31.—*Ed.*]

THE REFORMATION ERA.

The last Bishop of the ancient Hierarchy was Archbishop Beaton, above. Afterwards, an "Arch-Priest,"—viz., Rev. G. Blackwell, enjoying Episcopal Jurisdiction was set over the Roman Catholics in England in 1598; his authority also extended over those in Scotland: but this was not submitted to without the reluctance of the Roman Catholic Scotch Clergy. In 1623, The Rev. William Bishop was Consecrated *Bishop of Chalcedon*, and *Vicar Apostolic in England;* and the Scotch Clergy were again subjected to English Jurisdiction, but they struggled to throw off the yoke, and in consequence of repeated memorials to the Roman Court, Pope Gregory XV. ordered the Right Reverend Dr. Bishop to abstain from exercising Jurisdiction in Scotland. In 1629, a Proposal was, for the first time, made of erecting a *Missionary Body* in Scotland, under the Superintendence of a native Superior; and Pope Urban VIII. granted "*Faculties*" to Father William Ogilvy, as Prefect of the Mission. But it was not till 1653, that, by a Decree of Propaganda, the Scottish Secular Clergy, freed from the Jurisdiction of the English Prelates and Jesuit Superiorship, were incorporated into a Body-Missionary, under the Superintendence of The Rev. William Ballantyne or Bellenden, the *first* Prefect of the Mission. Although invested with extraordinary "*Faculties,*" he was, by Ordination, only a common Priest. He was the son of the Protestant Minister, at Douglas, in Lanarkshire. His paternal Uncle was Lord of Session—*Lord Newhall.* He was educated at the University of Edinburgh. After travelling in France, he embraced the Catholic Religion in Paris. He came to Scotland and commenced his work in the Spring of 1649, when the "Covenanters," having got notice of his advent, seized him and confiscated his effects, small as they were. He is described "as a tall stately man, of dark complexion, handsome, and well bred." An interesting Account of his Life is given in the *History of the Catholic Church in Scotland.* He Died in the House of the Marchioness of Gordon, at Elgin, the 2nd September, 1661, *circa* 48: and was Buried in the Tomb of the Family, in the Cathedral Church of Elgin.

At Mr. Ballantyne's Death, The Rev. Alexander Winchester, Winster, or Dunbar had the unanimous Suffrages of his Brethren to Succeed as Prefect of the Mission. By a Decree of Propaganda of Date the 12th June, 1662, he received his "*Faculties.*" Like his Brethren, he was necessitated to veil himself under various Names, to avoid the Civil Penalties. His ordinary residence, when in Scotland, was at Gordon Castle. After Bishop Nicholson's arrival

in Scotland, his powers as PREFECT ceased; but he was the first to show every proper submission to his Bishop. The latter part of his life he passed at Banff with the Duchess of Gordon, and Ministered in that Town and Vicinity. He Died at Banff on the 14th Jan., 1708, in the 83rd year of his age, and 59th of his Priesthood.

ACCURATE LIST OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC BISHOPS IN SCOTLAND, FROM THE SUPPRESSION OF THE HIERARCHY DOWN TO THE PRESENT DATE.

I.

VICARS APOSTOLIC OF SCOTLAND.

1. THOMAS JOSEPH NICHOLSON: Born 1645 in the House of Birkenbog, Banffshire; nominated first Vicar Apostolic of all Scotland in Aug. 1694; Cons. *Bp. of Peristachium,* in Thracia, Feb. 27, 1695, at the Private Chapel of the Palace of the Archbishop, Paris, by Mgr. Jules Mascaron, Bp. of Agen, in France, assisted by Barillon, Bp. of Luçon, and Ratabon, Bp. of Ypres; Arrived in Edinburgh in July, 1697; Died at Preshome, in Banffshire, Oct. $\frac{1}{2}\frac{2}{3}$, 1718, aged 73. Buried at S. Ninian's, Enzie.

2. JAMES GORDON: Born 1664, in the Enzie, in Banffshire; nom. *Coadj.* to Bp. Nicholson in 1705; Cons. *Bp. of Nicopolis* in Armenia Minor, April 11, 1706, at Montefiascone, in Italy, by Cardinal Francesco Barberini, Bp. of Palestrina; as sole V. A. of Scotland in Oct, 1718; Died at Thornhill, near Drummond Castle, Perthshire, March 1, 1746, aged 82. Buried at Innerpeffery.

Coadjutor, JOHN WALLACE: Born 1650, at Arbroath, in Forfarshire; nom. *Coadj.* to Bp. Gordon, April 30, 1720; Cons. *Bp. of Cyrrha* in Syria, O.S. Sept. 21, N.S. Oct. 2, 1720, at Edinburgh, by Bp. Gordon alone; Died at Edinburgh, July 11, 1733, aged 83.

II.

In Feb., 1731, Scotland was divided into two Vicariates: viz. the *Lowland District and the Highland District.*

Lowland District.

1. JAMES GORDON: previously V. A. of Scotland; became first V. A. of the *Lowland District* in 1731; (see above I.)

Coadjutor, JOHN WALLACE (see above I.): Died at Edinburgh, O.S. June 30, N.S. July 11, 1733, aged 83.

2. ALEXANDER SMITH: Born 1684, at Fochabers, in Morayshire; nom. *Coadj.* to Bp. Gordon, Sept. 19, 1735; Cons. *Bp. of Misinopolis,* in Rhodope, Nov. $\frac{2}{1\,3}$, 1735, at Edinburgh, by Bps. Gordon and MacDonald; Succ. as sole V. A. of L. D. in 1746; Died at Edinburgh, Aug. 21, 1766, aged 82.

3. JAMES GRANT: Born 1710, at Wester Boggs, Enzie, Banffshire; nom. *Coadj.* to Bp. Smith, Feb. 21, 1755; Cons. *Bp. of Sinita,* in

Armenia, Nov. 13, 1755, at Edinburgh, by Bp. Smith; Succ. as V. A. of L. D. in 1766; and Died at Aberdeen, Dec. 2, 1778, aged 68.

4. GEORGE HAY: Born Aug. 24, 1729, at Edinburgh; nom. *Coadj.* to Bp. Grant, Oct. 8, 1768; Cons. *Bp. of Daulis,* in Achaia, May 21, 1769, at Scalan, in Banffshire, by Bps. Grant, H. & J. MacDonald; Succ. as V. A. of L. D. in 1778; Resigned the administration of his Vicariate Aug. 24, 1805; Died at Aquhorties, in Aberdeenshire, Oct. 15, 1811, aged 82. Buried in the Chapel of Fetternear.

Coadjutor, JOHN GEDDES: Born Sept. 9, 1735, at Curridoun in the Enzie; nom. *Coadj.* to Bp. Hay, Sept 30, 1779; Cons. *Bp. of Morocco,* in Africa, Nov. 30, 1780, at Madrid, by Don F. A. de Lorenzana, Abp. of Toledo and Primate of Spain; Resigned in 1797; Died at Aberdeen, Feb. 11, 1799, aged 63. Buried in the Snow Churchyard.

5. ALEXANDER CAMERON: Born July 28, 1747, at Auchindryne, in Castleton of Braemar, Aberdeenshire; nom. *Coadj.* to Bp. Hay (in room of Bp. Geddes), Sept. 19, 1797; Cons. *Bp. of Maximianopolis,* in Palæstina Secunda, Oct. 28, 1798, at Madrid, by Don A. Tavera-y-Almazan, Bp. of Salamanca, in Spain; Returned to Scotland in July 1802; Succ. as V. A. of L. D. (on Bp. Hay's Resignation) in 1806; Resigned Aug. 20, 1825; Died at Edinburgh, Feb. 7, 1828, aged 80. Buried in S. Mary's Chapel.

6. ALEXANDER PATERSON: Born in March, 1766, at Pathhead, in the Enzie; nom. *Coadj.* to Bp. Cameron, May 14, 1816; Cons. *Bp. of Cybistra,* in Cappadocia, Aug. 15, 1816, at Paisley, by Bps. Cameron and Chisholm; Succ. as V. A. of L. D., 1825; Died at Dundee, Oct. 30, 1831, aged 66. Buried in S. Mary's, Edinburgh.

Highland District.

1. HUGH MACDONALD: Born 1701, at Morar, in Inverness-shire; nom. first V. A. of the newly-erected *Highland District,* Feb. 12, 1731; Cons. *Bp. of Diana,* in Numidia, Oct. $\frac{2}{3}$, 1731, at Edinburgh, by Bps. Gordon and Wallace; Died at Glengarry, in Inverness-shire, March 2, 1773, aged 72.

2. JOHN MACDONALD: Born 1727, in Argyleshire; nom. *Coadj.* to Bp. Hugh MacDonald (his maternal uncle), in Jan., 1761; Cons. *Bp. of Tiberiopolis,* in Phrygia Pacatiana, Sept. 27, 1761, at Preshome, by his Uncle, whom he Succeeded as V. A. of H. D. in 1773; Died in Knoidart, May 9, 1779, aged 52.

3. ALEXANDER MACDONALD: Born 1740, at Bornish, in Island of Uist; nom. V. A. of H. D., Sept. 30, 1779; Cons. *Bp. of Polemo,* in Cappadocia, March 12, 1780, at Scalan, by Bp. Hay; Died at Salamanan, Sept. 9, 1791, aged 51.

4. JOHN CHISHOLM: Born in Sept., 1752, at Inchully in Strathglass, Inverness-shire; nom. V. A. of H. D. in Dec., 1791; Cons. *Bp. of Oria,* in Africa, Feb. 12, 1792, at Edinburgh, by Bp. Hay;

Died at Killichiaran, in the Island of Lismore, Argyleshire, July 8, 1814, aged 62. Buried at Lismore.

5. Eneas Chisholm: Born 1759, in Strathglass; nom. *Coadj.* to Bp. John Chisholm (his elder Brother), May 19, 1804; Cons. *Bp. of Diocæsarea,* in Isauria, Sept 15, 1805, at Lismore, by Bp. Cameron; Succ. as V. A. of H. D. in 1814; Died at Lismore, July 31, 1818, aged 59. Buried at Lismore.

6. Ranald Macdonald: Born 1756, at Edinburgh (of Highland parentage); nom. V. A. of H. D. in Sept., 1819; Cons. *Bp. of Aeryndela,* in Arabia, Feb. 25, 1820, at Edinburgh, by Bp. Paterson; Died at Fort William, Sept. 20, 1832, aged 76. Buried in the Chapel there.

Coadjutor, Andrew Scott: Born Feb. 15, 1772, at Chapelford, in the Enzie; nom. *Coadj.* to Bp. MacDonald, Feb. 13, 1827; Cons. *Bp. of Eretria,* in Asia, Sept. 21, 1828, at Glasgow, by Bps. Paterson, MacDonald, and Penswick; Died at Greenock, Dec. 4, 1846, aged 75. Buried in S. Mary's, Glasgow.

III.

On Feb. 13, 1827, Scotland was Divided into three Districts or Vicariates: viz. the *Eastern,* the *Western,* and the *Northern.*

Eastern District.

1. Alexander Paterson (see above II.): previously V. A. of the L. D.; on the execution, Sept. 1828, of the Rescript of Feb. 13, 1827, he became first V. A. of the *Eastern District;* Died at Dundee, Oct. 30, 1831, aged 66. Buried in S. Mary's, Edinburgh.

2. Andrew Carruthers: Born Feb. 7, 1770, at New Abbey, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright; nom. V. A. of E. D., Nov. 3, 1832; Cons. *Bp. of Ceramis,* in Caria, Jan. 13, 1833, at Edinburgh, by Bp. Thomas Penswick, V. A. of N. D. of England, assisted by Bps. Scott and Kyle; Died at Dundee, May 24, 1852, aged 82. Buried in S. Mary's, Edinburgh.

3. James Gillies: Born April 7, 1802, at Montreal, in Lower Canada (of Scottish parents, who returned home with him in 1816); nom. *Coadj.* to Bp. Carruthers, July 28, 1837; Cons. *Bp. of Limyra,* in Lycia, July 22, 1838, at Edinburgh, by Bp. Baines, V. A. of W. D. of England, assisted by Bps. Scott and Kyle; Succ. as V. A. of E. D. in 1852; Died at Edinburgh, Feb. 24, 1864, aged 61. Buried in S. Margaret's, Edinburgh.

4. John Strain: Born Dec. 8, 1810, at Edinburgh; nom. V. A. of E. D., Sept. 3, 1864; Cons. *Bp. of Abila,* in Phœnicia, Sept. 25, 1864, in the Chapel of the Vatican, by his Holiness Pius IX.

Western District.

1. Ranald MacDonald (see above II.): previously V. A. of the H. D.; became first V. A. of the *Western District* in Sept., 1828;

Died at Fort William, in Inverness-shire, Sept. 20, 1832, aged 76. Buried in the Chapel there.

2. ANDREW SCOTT: previously *Coadj.* for the H. D.; Succ. as V. A. of the W. D., in 1832, Died at Greenock, Dec. 4, 1846, aged 74. Buried (the first) in S. Mary's, Glasgow.

3. JOHN MURDOCH: Born Nov. 11, 1796, at Wellheads, in the Enzie; nom. *Coadj.* to Bp. Scott, June 1, 1830; Cons. *Bp. of Castabala,* in Cilicia, Oct. 20, 1833, at S. Andrew's, Glasgow, by Bps. Kyle, Scott, and Carruthers; Succ. as third V. A. of W. D. in 1846; Died at Glasgow, Dec. 15, 1865, aged 69. Buried in S. Mary's.

Coadjutor, ALEXANDER SMITH: Born Jan. 24, 1813, at Newbigging (not at Cuttlebrae), in the Enzie; nom. *Coadj.* to Bp. Murdoch, V. A. of W. D., July 6, 1847; Cons. *Bp. of Parium,* in Hellespontus, at Glasgow, by Bps. Murdoch, Kyle, and Carruthers; Died at S. Andrew's, Glasgow, June 15, 1861, aged 48. Buried at Dalbeth.

4. JOHN GRAY: Born June 16, 1817, at Buckie, Banffshire; nom. *Coadj.* to Bp. Murdoch, April 30, 1862; Cons. *Bp. of Hypsopolis,* in Phrygia Salutaris, Oct 19, 1862, at S. Andrew's, Glasgow, by Bp. Moriarty, of Kerry, in Ireland, assisted by Bps. Kyle and Murdoch; Succ. as V. A. of W. D. in 1865. Retired, in infirm health, 1869, and now resides at Rothesay.

Coadjutor, JAMES LYNCH: Born Jan 19, 1807, at Dublin; Rector of the Irish College in Paris; nom. *Coadj.* to Bp. Gray; Cons. *Bp. of Arcadiopolis,* in Thracia, Nov. 4, 1866, in the Chapel of his College, Paris, by Bps. Keane, Gillooly, and O'Hea. Retired in 1869 to Kildare as *Coadj.* to Bp. Walshe.

5. CHARLES EYRE: Born Nov. 7, 1817, at Askam-Bryan Hall, near York; nom. first *Archbishop* in Scotland since the "Reformation,"—of Anzarba, Cæsarea, Cilicia,—Apostolic Delegate for the whole of Scotland, and Administrator Apostolic for the W. D.; Dec. 3, 1868; Cons. Jan. 31, 1869, in the Church of S. Andrea della Valle, Rome, by Cardinal Reisach, Bp. of Sabina, assisted by Abp. Manning, and Mérode, Abp. of Mitylene.

Northern District.

1. JAMES KYLE: Born Sept. 22, 1788, at Edinburgh; nom. first V. A. of the new *Northern District of Scotland,* Feb. 13, 1827; Cons. *Bp. of Germanicia,* in Syria, Sept. 28, 1828, at S. Peter's, Aberdeen, by Bps. Penswick, Paterson, and Scott; Died at Preshome, Feb. 23, 1869, aged 81. Buried in S. Gregory's, Preshome.

2. JOHN MACDONALD: Born July 2, 1818, in Strathglass; ordained Priest at Preshome, Nov. 4, 1841; Cons. *Bp. of Nicopolis* (see I.), at the Church of the Assumption, Aberdeen (the morning after Bp. Kyle's Death), Feb. 24, 1869, by Bps. Chadwick, Gray, and Strain.

KIRK OF SCOTLAND.

The Roman Catholic Religion prevailed in this City from the formation of the See, A.D. 560, till the *Reformation* in 1560, when *Presbyterianism* was Established by Law. The Presbyterian Ministers, however, did not get complete possession of the Cathedral Church, till the nomination of Mr. David Wemyss in 1572. It appears that a Transition so great, had not, however, been Established on a very firm basis, as—From 1572 to 1592, a *sort* of *Episcopacy* obtained: From 1592 to 1610, strict *Presbyterianism:* From 1610 to 1638, again *Episcopacy.* In 1638, the *Presbyterian Form* was Resumed, immediately after the famous *Assembly* then held in the Cathedral of Glasgow, at which the celebrated Marquis of Hamilton was Lord High Commissioner. At this *Assembly,* which was attended by all the rank and influence of Scotland, the Court and Courtiers were outvoted; the Commissioner retired, and the *Assembly* during 26 Diets, after his departure, Decreed as follows:—1st. The Abjuration of Episcopacy and the Articles of Perth. 2nd. The Abolition of the Service Books and the High Commission. 3rd. The Proceedings of the Assemblies, during Episcopacy, were declared void and null. 4th. The Archbishops of St. Andrews and Glasgow, and the Bishops of Galloway, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Ross, Argyle and Dunblane, and others, were Excommunicated and Deposed. 5th. The Solemn League and Covenant was ordered to be Signed by all ranks, under pain of Excommunication. 6th. Churchmen were incapacitated from holding any place in Parliament. 7th. A Commission was appointed to procure the Royal Assent to the whole Proceedings of this memorable Assembly.—*The Presbyterian Form* of Church Government was formally fixed, by Act of Parliament, for Scotland, at the *Revolution* in 1668.

At the *Reformation,* when the City of Glasgow contained a Population of only 4500, no Church was required but the Cathedral, with the service of one Minister. In 1588, a second Minister was joined as a Colleague. The increasing Population caused St. Mary's or the Tron Church to be Repaired in 1592 for the reception of an additional Congregation, for which a third Minister was provided. A fourth Minister was appointed in 1595, who was Admitted to the Barony, separated from the City Parish in 1596; and the CRYPT of the Cathedral was set apart for the use of the Congregation.

The Presbyterian *Reformers* at first found it necessary to appoint a class of Ministers to Superintend and Preside over the Churches in the different Districts into which Scotland was parcelled out. Accordingly, Mr. John Erskine, Baron of Dun, was appointed SUPERINTENDENT of Angus and Mearns;—Mr. John Spottiswoode,

of Lothian;—Mr. John Winram, of Fife;—Mr. John Carsewell, of Argyll and the Isles;—and Mr. John Willock, of the West. Although the Districts over which these "*Superintendents*" Presided, were termed their "Dioceses,"—they had no Episcopal Consecration, and were subject to the "Assembly"; and their Appointments were, therefore, considered at an end when *Presbyteries* were instituted.

Superintendent of the West of Scotland.

John Willock was a Franciscan Monk at Ayr, but became a "*Protestant*," in England, it is conjectured, in 1540. He was Minister of St. Catherine's, London, and Chaplain to the Duke of Norfolk. He had to flee to Embden, and practice as a Physician. He returned to Scotland, a third time, in 1558. He was outlawed for "Preaching," in 1559. He "administered the Lord's Supper, for the first time, after the new or Reformed manner, in St. Giles', Edinburgh." He was appointed one of "the Lords of the Congregation" to draw up *the First Book of Discipline*,—and was admitted Superintendent of the West," at Glasgow, in 1561. He was *Moderator of the General Assembly*, five times. He was the chief Counsellor of *Knox*, but his Superior in Learning and Manners. He carried on a Controversy with Abbot Kennedy of Crossraguel, which has been Printed.

Presbyterian Ministers.

I.

Inner High Church, or Choir.

1. Alex. Lauder—1560. Cleland says that he "was the last Roman Catholic Parson at *the Reformation*, but was allowed to enjoy the Benefice till his Death." He was styled "*Parson of Glasgow.*"—*Annals, I.* 124.

2. Archibald Douglas. Cleland is wrong in stating the Date, 1564. Douglas was the younger son of Richard, illegitimate son of James II. He was Parson of Douglas in 1565. He was cognisant of the Murders of Rizzio and Darnley, and was tried for treasonable conspiracy and murder. He was also a bitter foe in the condemnation of Mary, Queen of Scots. He Married Lady Jane Hepburn, Widow of John, Master of Caithness.

3. David Wemis—1562. His Residence was in the Rottenrow, and in the Lodging formerly occupied by the Prebendary of Carstairs. He held the office of "Vicar-Pensioner of Glasgow," which he resigned prior to the 2nd September, 1571. He is styled *Parson of Glasgow* in April, 1582. In the beginning of July, 1584, the Provost (John, Earl of Montrose), Bailies, and Council took him out of the Pulpit, and placed there "the Excommunicated" Bishop Montgomery, by the Command of his Majesty. He was abused

28th August, 1587, by William Cunningham and his son, who attacked him with a "quhingear and pistolet, when coming from the Kirk, called him a liar, and struck him on the neck and breast. In fear of his life, David cast his gown over his arm, and drew his quhingear in defence; and more serious movements might have taken place, had they not been prevented by the timely aid of Mr. Andrew Hay, Parson of Renfrew, who, with a quhittel in his hand, prevented greater breach of peace. The Assailants were tried, and sentenced to ask pardon of God, of the Kirk, of the Magistrates, and of Mr. Wemis, first at the Wynd Head (where the scene took place), and then in the Congregation of the High Kirk; and, last of all, to take Mr. Wemis by the hand and ask his friendship." He was Elected Rector of the University in 1593, 1595—1598, and in 1602. He was found 5th August, 1600, to be declynand in Doctrine, negligent in preparation, and ofttimes overtaken with Drink. He Died *Father of the Church*, 10th September, 1615—*Wodrow; and Scott's Fasti Scoticanæ Ecclesiæ.*

Colleague—JOHN COWPER—1587: Died 25th Dec., 1603. Translated from Edinburgh.

2nd May.—The quhilk day, the Provest, Bailleis, and Counsal, for the speciall luif and favour quhilk they haif and beiris to Mr. Johne Cowper, thair Minister, as also for the better sustenyng of him into his chairge, of thair meir liberalitie, hes gevin and granted to him the soume of fyftie markis money, togidder with foure dousane burges barnis coilis, and twentie pundis money for his hous maill, to be payit to him zeirlie be thair thesaurer, present and to cum, in manner following, viz.—the said siluer at twa termes in the zeir, Witsonday, and Martimes in winter, be equall portionis, and the saidis coillis to be delyverit to him at Lambes or thirby zeirlie, and for his seruice in the ministrie at the kirk of Glasgow, and ay and untill the said Provest, Bailleis, and Counsall provyde him als mekle and als guid during his said service, as said is, and the same (yn tyme) dischargeis all actis of giftis grantit be the saidis Provest, Balleis, and Counsall to him, befoir the dait heirof for that effect.—*Memorabilia of the City of Glasgow, p.* 34.

1597.—*Margaret Aiken*, apprehended for a *Witch*, confessed, and, to save her life, promised to discover all the *Witches* in the kingdom by *a mark in their eyes*, known only to the Sisters. A Royal Commission being granted, a Circuit Court perambulated the Country, during three or four months, and at last came to Glasgow, carrying the *Witch* along with them. In the course of the Proceedings, she accused several innocent women; who, through the credulity of MR. JOHN COWPER, Minister of the City, were Condemned and put to death. Too late she was found to be an Impostor; for those she condemned the one day, when brought to her the next, in different dresses, she acquitted. She was sent back to Fife, from whence she came; and at her Trial and Execution, she affirmed that all she said concerning herself and others was false, which made those who acted as Judges in these tribunals think seriously on what they had done, and operated upon the king to recal the Commission.—*Brown's Glasgow, p.* 39.

Colleague—ROBERT SCOTT—1604.

Colleague—WILLIAM STRUTHERS—1612. Leinzie and Edinburgh.

4. ROBERT SCOTT—1616: Died 18th Jan., 1629, æt. 52.

5. JOHN MAXWELL—1629. Eastwood.

Colleague—David Dickson—1640. Professor of Divinity in the University. Translated to Edinburgh.

6. Edward Wright—1641. Clackmannan and Falkirk.

Colleague—Robert Ramsay—1641. Of Blackfriars' Church.

7. Robert Ramsay—1647: Died 4th Sep., 1657, æt. 53. Principal of the University, 28th August, 1651.

Colleague—Patrick Gillespie—1648: Died 5th Feb., 1686, æt. 64. From Kirkcaldy.

8. James Durham—1651. Private Chaplain to the Royal Family. Formerly Minister of Blackfriars' Church. His second Spouse was Margaret Mure, Widow of *Zachary Boyd*, Minister of the Barony (see Page 106, *Note*). He wrote several Treatises.

John Carstairs—1655. He attended the Earl of Argyll the Sabbath before his Execution.

9. Ralph Rodger.—1659. Ardrossan and Kilwinning.

10. Arthur Ross—1664. From Old Deer. Promoted to the Bishopric of Argyle about 1679.

11. Richard Waddell—1682. Kelso and St. Andrews.

12. Archibald Inglis—1685. Ashkirk.

13. Ralph Rodger—1687: Died 3rd Feb., 1689, æt. 65. The same as No. 9, who had been "Indulged" at Kilwinning.

14. James Brown—1690: Died 30th April, 1714.

15. George Campbell—1715: Died 21st Feb. 1748. Translated from Stair.

Colleague—John Gray—1693. Translated to the Wynd, 1700.

Stoke Newington Public Library

16. John Hamilton, D.D.—1749: Died 3rd Feb., 1780, æt. 67. Translated from the Barony. Moderator of the General Assembly, 1766.

17. William Taylor, D.D., 1780: Died 29th March, 1823. Translated from Laigh Church, Paisley. Moderator of the General Assembly, 1798. Principal of the University, 1803.

18. Duncan MacFarlan, D.D.—1824: Died Nov. 25, 1857, æt. 87. Translated from Drymen. Twice Moderator of the General Assembly. Principal of the University, 1823.

19. John Robertson, D.D.—1858: Died at St. Andrews, 9th Jan., 1865. Translated from Mains.

20. George Stewart Burns—1865.

II.

Outer High Church.

(Fitted up in 1648 for the 4th Congregation and used till the

erection of S. Paul's, High John Street, to which the Congregation was Transferred 3rd Aug. 1836.)

1. Patrick Gillespie—1648: Died at Leith, Feb. 1675, æt. 58. In 1661 he was Imprisoned in the Castles of Edinburgh and Stirling, and Indicted before Parliament for Treason, and narrowly escaped Execution. He became latterly Dissipated.

Colleague—John Carstairs—1650. Translated from Cathcart. Removed to the Inner High Church, 1655.

Colleague—Andrew Gray—1653: Died 8th Feb., 1656, æt. 24. He was brought to think seriously of Religion, by seeing a *Blue Gown* telling his Beads and saying his Prayers behind a Stone in a Field between Edinburgh and Leith.

Robert M'Cuard, or M'Ward—1656: Died at Rotterdam, Dec. 1681, æt. 54. Wrote several Treatises.

2. James Wodrow—1689: Died 25th Sept., 1707, æt. 71. Translated from Merkdailly Meeting House. Promoted to be Professor of Divinity, 1692.

3. Alexander Hastie—1691: Died Oct. 1712, æt. 56. Translated from Torphichen.

4. John Scott—1712: Died Dec. 1741. Translated from Carluke.

5. James Stirling—1742: Died 3rd May, 1773, æt. 64. Translated from Monkton.

6. Thomas Randall—1773. Translated from Inchture. Translated to Lady Yester's, Edinburgh, 1778.

7. Robert Balfour, D.D.—1779: Died 14th Oct., 1818, æt. 71. Translated from Lecropt.

8. James Marshall—1819. Translated to *Tolbooth*, Edinburgh, 1828.

9. John Forbes, D.D.—1828. Minister of Free S. Paul's, 1843.

The Barony or Landward Parish.

(The Crypt under the Choir.)

1. Donald M'Kilvorie—1594. Translated to Rothesay the same year.

2. Alexander Rowatt—1596: Died Sept., 1644, æt. 78. Translated from Dalzyell to Rutherglen, 1592: from Rutherglen to Glasgow: then to Cadder, 1611.

3. John Blackburn—1615: Died May, 1623. Translated from Cardross. He was a long time Master of the Grammar School.

4. Zachary Boyd—1623: Died in March or April, 1653, æt. 68.

Our Citizen, Gabriel Neil (see Page 66), has done more than

even the *University* (under the obligation of his WILL), in embalming the memory of this industrious and munificent "Minister of Chrystis Kirk and Evangel at the Baronie of Glasgow." His painsful Editions of the choice Portions of his Writings are entitled to high laudation.

A short Account of Boyd appeared in *The Christian Instructor* for 1828, which contains but few particulars of his Life; and the Writer has committed several mistakes. He says that Zachary Boyd was the *Brother* of Robert Boyd of Trochrig, who was Principal of the University of Glasgow in 1615; but he himself calls Zachary his *Cousin.* Adam Boyd, Bishop of Argyll, natural son of Thomas Lord Boyd, was also a Cousin. Zachary Boyd was descended of the Family of Pinkill, and was Born in Carrick, Ayrshire, in 1585. He received his Education in the School of Kilmarnock. The first Notice of him we find is in a Letter to Boyd of Trochrig from David Boyd, in 1605, where he says, "There is a friend of yours, Zacharie Boyd, who will pass his course at the Colledge within two years."—"Zachary Boyd studied in the University of St. Andrews, from the year 1603 to 1607, when he took the Degree of Master of Arts."—*Miscell: of Maitland Club,* 1840. *Pt. II., Vol. II., p.* 123.

He first passed through part of his course in the College of Glasgow, where he Matriculated in 1601, when he would be 16 years of age. When 22, he left to study at the College of Saumur in France, under his relation Robert Boyd. After he had been at Saumur for about four years, he was appointed one of the Regents there in 1611. He was afterwards appointed Minister of one of the French Protestant Churches; and continued in that situation till the Civil War broke out, when his Church was dispersed. He gives some Account of himself in the Preface to the *Last Battell,* Published in 1629:—"After sixteene yeares' absence into France, where it pleased God to mak mee a preacher of his word the space of foure years: it pleased the same Lord to visite his Church there with bloodie warres, whereby manie churches, and mine also, were discipated, by this occasion it was the Lord's will to bring me backe to my native Countrie. In that troublous time I remained a space a priuate man at *Edinburgh,* with *Doctor Sibbald,* the glorie and honour of al the Physitians of our land; but againe, within a short space, I was sought out by that most worthie Man, our Scots *Onesiphorus,* euen *Sir William Scot of Eli.* Hee sought mee out dilligentlie, and found mee. The Lord giue mercie vnto his House; for hee most louinglie refreshed mee, and was not ashamed of mine affliction. The Lord grant vnto him that hee may finde mercie of the Lord in that day. After my remouing from him vnto this Citie, it pleased the Lord to visite mee with sore sicknesse; yea, so that in *September,* Anno 1626, I was like *Epaphroditus, sicke nigh vnto death.* For when I arose out of that Feuer, I found in my studie my winding sheete among my Bookes.

This gaue mee occasion painfullie to search and describe vnto the world this *Last Battell of the Soule.*"

Boyd returned to Scotland in 1621. In 1623, æt. 38, he was appointed Minister of the Barony Church of Glasgow, where he continued till his death. At this time the Population of the Parish, together with that of the City did not probably exceed 7000 or 8000, and the Houses in general were of a mean appearance, covered with turf, heather, or straw thatch; nevertheless, he accounted it no insignificant Place. He says:—"What a thing is this that within a hundred years, not one of vs all that are heere shall bee alive, no not in this great Citie wherein we live." When Charles I. visited Glasgow in 1633, Boyd addressed him in a very loyal Speech. In 1638, we learn from *Baillie's Letters* that Boyd, and some other Ministers of Glasgow, were rather unwilling to sign *The Covenant*, which was to compel him to a disruption of friendship with his Monarch, and was tantamount to the renouncing his allegiance. Boyd afterwards became sufficiently zealous in the Cause, and published a Poem on the defeat of the Royal Army at Newburn. In this very singular Poem he sings

> In this conflict, which was both sowre and surely,
> Bones, bloud and brains went in a hurly-burly;
> All was made hodge-podge, some began to croole;
> Who fights for prelats is a beastly foole.

When *the General Assembly* was preparing a new *Version of the Psalms*, Boyd laboured to get his own *Translation* introduced. Of his Poetical talents, Baillie entertained but a very slender opinion, as we learn from the following Passages in his Letters:—"Our good friend, Mr. Zachary Boyd, has put himself to a great deal of pains and charges to make a Psalter, but I ever warned him his hopes were groundless to get it received in our churches; yet the flatteries of his unadvised neighbours makes him insist in his fruitless design."—"The Psalms were often revised, and sent to Presbyteries. Had it not been for some who had more regard than needed to Mr. Zachary Boyd's Psalter, I think they had passed through in the end of the last Assembly; but these, with almost all the references from the former Assemblies, were remitted to the next."

On the 28th of August, 1647, the General Assembly recommends to those who were appointed to revise Rous' Translation of the Psalms, "to make use of the Travels of Rowallen, Master Zachary Boyd, or of any other on that subject." The Assembly of 1648, "Recommends to Mr. John Adamson and Mr. Thomas Crafurd to revise the labours of Mr. Zachary Boyd upon the other Scripture Songs, and to prepare a Report thereof to the said Commission for public affairs." Although there have been three or four Editions of Boyd's *Translation of the Psalms* Printed, they are now very scarce.

When Cromwell came to Glasgow with his Army in 1650, the Magistrates and Ministers fled; but Boyd remained at his post, and addressed Cromwell and his Soldiers in language which Conquerors

are seldom accustomed to hear, and seldom disposed to permit the Conquered to utter. Baillie bears testimony to the moderation of Cromwell, and the good discipline maintained in his Army. "While these things are a-doing at Dumfries, Cromwel, with the whole body of his Army and Canon, comes peaceably by the way of Kilsyth to Glasgow. The Magistrates and Ministers fled all away. I got to the Isle of Cumray, with my Lady Montgomery, but left all my Family and Goods to Cromwell's courtesy, which indeed was great; for he took such a course with his Soldiers, that they did less displeasure at Glasgow than if they had been at London, though Mr. Zachary Boyd railed on them all to their very face in the High Church."

Boyd was a great Benefactor to the College, of which he had been Lord Rector in 1634—35, and 45. Baillie speaks of him as being Vice-Chancellor in 1643.—"Mr. Zachary by his Gift (Dec. 9, 1652) of £20,000 Scots (£1666 13s. 4d.), for building the Fabric of the College, and supporting three Bursars in Theology, mortifies and dispones to the said Colledge of Glasgow, Principal, Professors and Masters thereof, and their successors in office to the use of the said Colledge, &c." He also gave his Books and MSS. which are very numerous. A List is given by Gabriel Neil in his Reprint of "The Last Battell of the Soule in Death," which evidences his indefatigable Industry in being able to write about 100 goodly sized Volumes In commemoration of his Munificence, the University placed his Bust in a Niche over the Arch under the College Tower, with this Inscription underneath:—

MR. ZACHARIAS BODIVS FIDELIS ECCLESIÆ
SVBVRBANÆ PASTOR 20000 LIB. QVA AD ALENDOS
QVOTANNIS TRES ADOLESCENTES THEOLOGIÆ
STVDIOSOS; QVA AD EXTRVENDAS NOVAS
HAS ÆDES VNA CVM VNIVERSA SVPELLECTILI
LIBRARIA ALMÆ MATRI ACADEMIÆ LEGAVIT.

This Stone Bust is a poor Work of Art, not the least like the original Picture in the Divinity Hall; while the several Engravings that have, from time to time, been Published are equally dissimilar.

By an entry dated May, 1658, it appears that there was given out for Mr. Zacharias Boyd's statue, with the compartment in whyte marbell and the wryting tabell [Tablet for the Inscription below] twentie fyve poundis sterling."—*Deeds Instituting Bursaries, &c., p.* 39, 40.

Boyd was twice Married. Of his first wife, Elizabeth Fleming, nothing is known. His second Wife, Margaret Mure, Daughter of Mure of Glanderstone (near Neilston, Renfrewshire), was afterwards Married to Mr. James Durham, Minister of the High Church. Boyd left no Children by either of his Wives. In consequence of two unfruitful *Vines* producing no *Grapes*, Boyd was induced to

score and underline certain Passages in his Poetry which indicated the sway of *Petticoat Government*. Albeit, the second Nuptial *Tie* was in her *teens* while he had *turned the corner* of 51, he, when about to "shuffle off this mortal coil," wrote in a Bible to his 15 years' loving Spouse that he desired her "Soule to be knitte with mine into the bundle of life."*

It is remarkable, considering Boyd's position and Family descent, that neither the exact place nor date of his Birth, Death, or Burial, is authenticated. Very probably he was Born at Kilmarnock in 1585,—Died, æt. 68, in his own house near or within the College Buildings,—and was Buried in the usual Sepulture for the City Ministers—viz., *S. Fergus' Aisle*, a part of *Blackader's Aisle*.

It now remains for us to speak of Boyd as an Author. As a Poet he does not rank high, though he has occasional Passages of considerable merit. He unfortunately thought that by rendering his *Translations* literally, and into familiar language, that he had rendered them useful: but the profane have only turned them into ridicule.

It is the opinion of Dr. Jamieson, and of some others, that the ludicrous Passages commonly printed as Boyd's are not really his. It is generally supposed that he Translated *all* the Bible into Verse; but this opinion is by no means well founded. Even the Author of the Memoir of Boyd in *The Christian Instructor* has been so rash as to write this. "It is well known that Zachary Boyd Translated the *whole Bible* into something like English verse." So far from Translating the whole, Boyd has Translated but a small portion of the Bible; and the only part that remains in MS. is his *Translation of the Four Gospels*.

His other *Translations* were published by himself before his death. The Work which he calls *Christian Poems for Spiritual Edification*, is a Collection of Scripture Histories; such as *the Fall of Man—the Flood of Noah—Sodom—Joseph's severe Trial*, &c., Paraphrased, and rendered into Dialogue, something after the manner of the Ancient Mysteries.

As a Writer of Prose, Zachary Boyd may stand a comparison

* A traditional Anecdote was communicated to Gabriel Neil in 1831 by Professor Macturk, that, when Mr. Boyd was drawing out his "Last Will and Testament," his spouse made one *modest* request, namely, that he would Bequeath something to Mr. Durham. "Na, na, Margaret," was the reply of the Minister, "*I'll lea' him naething but thy bonnie sel'.*" Another version of the reply runs in this sarcastic strain: "*I'll lea' him what I canna keep frae him.*" Whatever may be surmised, it appears that on the 17th Dec., 1653, about 8 months after Mr. Boyd's death, *bonnie sel'* is designated "Spouse to Mr. James Durham." He Died 25th June, 1658, in his 36th year, so that she must soon again have been left in widowhood. From accounts, her history can be traced for 30 years farther. She is much praised for the care with with which she preserved Mr. Durham's MSS., which were not printed for many years after his death. Madame Boyd and Durham was an accomplished and winsome *Brick*. Like most of her gender, she was *Heir of Entail* to an Instrument called a *Tongue Organ*, which had no *Stops*.—*Ed.*

with any of his Countrymen of the same age. He did not entirely escape from the conceits and the affectation of quaint illustrations so prevalent in that age; but he is in general a serious Writer. His Exhortations are pious, earnest, vehement, and forcible, and it may be said of him, as of some other Writers, that his Prose is more Poetical than his Verse.

As Boyd's Works are all scarce, we select these Passages.

(From "The Historie of Jonah," page 23, Neil's Edition.)

What house is this, where's neither fire nor candle,
Where I no thing but guts of fishes handle?
I, and my table, are both heere within,
Where day ne'er dawn'd, where sun did never shine.
The like of this on earth man never saw,
A living man within a monster's mawe;
Buried under mountains which are high and steep
Plung'd under water hundrethe fathomes deep.
Not so was Noah in his House of Tree,
For through a window hee the light did see:
Hee sail'd above the highest waves, a wonder,
I, and my Boat, are all the waters under.
Hee in his Ark might goe and also come,
But I sit still in such a strait'ned roome,
As is most uncouth, head and feet together,
Among such grease as would a thousand smother:
I find no way now for my shrinking hence,
But heere to lye and die for mine offence:
Eight persons were in Noah's Hulk together,
Comfortable they were each one to other,
In all the earth like unto mee is none,
Farre from all living I heere lye alone,
Where I entomb'd in melancholy sink,
Choak't, suffocat, with excremental stink;
This grieves mee most, that *I for grievous sinne*,
Incarc'rd lye within this floating Inn.

From "*The English Academie*, containing Precepts and Purpose for the well both of Soule and Body"—the Work in whole 4586 verses:

That said, they Jonah took at last,
Both by the feet and head;
And overboard they did him cast,
Into the Sea, with speed.

But God, in mercy, did perceive
That he who, by the lot
Appointed was to die, should have
A Whale to be his Boat.

Therefore he made the Whale quicklie
His mouth to open wide,
Him to receive as soon as hee
Came down from the Ship's side.

That was the Fish to Jonah made,
A house and als a prison:
Where three days and three nights he had
Of trembling feares great reason.

Then were his prayers his repast,
Wherein he did excell;
While in that prison he lay fast,
The belly ev'n of Hell.

Heere was his Chamber and his Hall,
His Pantry and his Palace;
'Mongst rolling Fishes, great and small,
As Herrings, Mullets, Crefish.

A miracle how in that Hall,
Hee still remained rawe;
And was not ev'n digested all
Within that Monster's mawe,

The Whale him carried still about,
Among the weedes and sand;
And did at last him vomit out,
All safe upon the Land.

Some write, that little Musculus,
A Fish, goes him before,
And him directs; that he may passe
Safe both from Shelfs and shoare.

The Puns and Specimens which float on tradition as to his Writings are only Burlesques of Colvil and others:—

There was a man called Job, dwelt in the Land of Uz;
He had a good gift of the Gob, the same case happen us.

Absalom hang'd on a Tree, crying *God's Mercy;*
Then Joab came in, angry was he, and put a Spear into his . . . .

Job's wife said to Job, curse God and die;
Oh no, you wicked Scold, no not I.

Jeshurun waxed fat, and down his paunches hang;
And up against the Lord his God, he kicked and he flang.

And Jacob made for his wee Josie,
A tartan Coat to keep him cosie;
And what for no, there was nae harm,
To keep the lad baith saft and warm.

And was not Pharaoh a wicked and harden'd Rascal,
Not to allow the men of Israel with their flocks and herds their wives and their little ones to go a forty days journey into the wilderness to eat the Pascal?

The following Extract throws some light on what is meant by the Phrase, "can Skippe at the Scols with her Commers till shee bee sicke with healths"—*Page* 125 *of "The Last Battell"*:—

Health is a great benefite and would bee meekill made of: let vs so spend it, that while it is spent, wee may haue some comfort to remember how wee haue spent it.

Seeing my text is of health & of sicknesse, let mee say something against these that are enemies both of their owne health, and of other mens.

To you first J addresse my speach, who are drinkers of strong drinke or rather strong in drinking. Men of strength to mingle strong drinke, and to scoll as wee say: how call yee such scolls? scols of health. What folie is this that a man should losse his health by drinking the scolls of health? what sicknesse is this when a man is sick of healths: the very names of this sin declareth the madnesse of men. What meaneth thou O man to say before a drinke, that will make thee sicke: this is to such a mans health? A scoller, whose schoole is the tavorne, is not a scholer of Christ that sayes, learne of mee. J never heard tell that Christ scolled to any mans health: and yet hee is the man that onely can in all things say learne of me: I will not follow St Paul him selfe in all thinges: hee desired not to be followed in all things: but bee yee followers of mee, (said hee,) as I am of Christ: Take my counsel, O man, follow not the fashions of this world: if thou would bee a man of health be not a drinker of healths.

Bee a scholler of Christ, but bee not a scoller of strong drinke: drinke soberly, but scoll not. A scoll is a thing sacrificed to idols: viz. to bellyes that are drunken mens gods, belly gods. The counsell of St Paul is wise: if any of them that beleeveth not, (saith hee,) bid you to a feast, and yee bee disposed to goe; whatsoever is set before you, eate, asking no question for conscience sake: but if any man say unto you, this is offered in sacrifice vnto idols, eate not for his sake that shewed it, and for conscience sake? That which hee said of eating, that may I say of drinking: drinke of any drinke that is set downe before you, but if a scoll come to the table, drinke it not, because it is a sacrifice offered vnto the stinking idoll of the belly. Let vs not onely flee all evill, but all appearance of evill. What hurt to health such scolls haue beene, the conscience of many will beare mee record: I wish that the force of Gods word could sweepe that out, which mans corruption hath brought in.

When the brasen serpent made by Gods command was abused: good Hezekiah brake it in peeces and called it Nehushtan, that is a lumpe of brasse. Seeing scols haue beene so vilely abused, let vs breake them in peeces: away with all appearance of evill. This much concerning these enemies of health, who by excessiue drinking drowne their spirits and the gifts of God within them.

There be now another sort of drunkards, who spoile their health with reeke and smoke. Tobacca-men, who goe about to smoke the soule out of the body, as if it were a foxe chased out of his hole: this fire may be called as the fire of Nadab was called: viz. strange fire. I speake not of the vse but of the abuse of God's creatures: my reproofe is against these that spend the tyme with pluffing of reeke, which should be better imployed. What count should such firie pipers make to God if death in an instant should seaze vpon them with that fire pipe at their mouth? If God should say to that man, what was thou doeing while I sent my servant Death for thee? will that be a gracious answer: Lord I was spending the tyme that thou gavest mee for repentance at such and such an exercise. I will not insist against this sinne that was once a great stranger in this land. Onely this will I say for the present: this taking of reeke seemeth to be a gracelesse thing. If a man come in into a house and take but a drinke: he will first pray to God for a blessing. But there is no grace for Tobacca, as if it were not a creature of God.—*Balm of Gilead*, 1633.

As the strength of flesh faileth so doeth its beautie: yee may read and see in Zacharie how God in his wrath did breake in peaces the two staues of Beautie and of Bands: what is the Beautie of flesh that the heart of man should delight in it, or should bee ravished for it? What is the greatest beautie of flesh, but a colour and a temptation? The colour fadeth, and the temptation snareth: fauour is deceitfull, and beautie is vanitie, both a fading and a failing thing. Hearken to this O yee painted walls, with your varnished visages: beautie is but a folie that will faile you: all the fairenesse of flesh may well bee compared to an Almanak, whereof the vse is but for a yeere; O yee who now pamper the flesh most curiously and carefully: O yee who with skrines before the fire, and with feathers before the sunne keepe the colours of your countenance, lest there-

by yee should bee withred and wanzed, why dreame yee of continuance? What scrine shall be able to keepe you from the fire of Gods jealousie? Vnder what feathered shaddowes; behind what scrines shall yee lurke for to bee saved from the heat of hell, even from these everlasting burnings? What shall bee able to preserue your flesh from the deformities of old age? What is the beauty of all flesh but like a rainebow, a painted cloud, hauing nothing but appearances of colours; O fooles! that lustie flesh of yours will soone faile you. It shall within a short space bee crumpled with wrinkles: decke it the best you can, yee shall not bee able to keepe it from the wormes, no more then Jezabel was able to keepe her flesh from the dogges. Rejoice O young man in thy youth, said the wise man in a holy scorne; combe, colour, paint, pricke, and prene O woman, while thou art young; say with that foolish citie, I am, and there is none besides mee: O but the evill dayes are comming, and the yeeres of which thou shalt say, I haue no pleasure in them: though thou be young and lustie now, within a few yeeres curbed and crooked old age shall post upon thee, and shall write a kalendar in thy bones; wherein painefull itchings, like Astronomers, shall teach thee of every change of weather to come. Who desires to see the failing of our flesh, let him goe, and see Solomon in that sermon concerning old age pointing out all the infirmities of the old man, like one discoursing vpon a skellet: consider how hee there passeth thorow all the chiefest blemishes, whereby hee painteth out the old man a creature, so wrinkled and wanzed, that hee seemeth to haue nothing, but the vgly shape of a creature; then all the beauty of flesh faileth: is my flesh of brasse? said Job: though it were such, yet must it weare and decay: neither brasse, nor yron, neither steale nor stones are endowed with eternitie of being: the heavens themselues shall faile, for they waxe old as doth a garment; how much more must all flesh faile, and decay? Were the man monarch of all the earth, hee shall not bee able to saue his flesh from corruption: when he shall lodge in the place of silence, sleeping in slyme, then shall his flesh bee cloathed with worms and clods of dust.—*A Cordiall of Comforts*, 1629.

But what pains are into the second *Birth*. The paines of the first *Birth* are so piercing, that the verie paines of *hell* are compared unto them. And yet I haue knowne women who by their own confession, haue trauailled more into the second *birth* than ever they did in the first.—*Neil's Introduction to "Zion's Flowers," p.* 51.

The law is fixed, that all the sonnes of Adam must picke their crummes out of the cloddes with the sweat of their browes: woe to thee that loyters while thou should labour: arise sluggard vp, vp, with the chirping of the birds: labour, sweate for thy meate; otherwise if thou eate, the curse of God shall goe downe into thy belly, like the waters of jealousie, which shall make thy bellie to swell and thy thigh to rotte. Thou will say to mee, I am a gentle-man: and what should I doe? Was not Adam a gentle-man, who was the king of the whole earth, the dear darling of God before his fall? And yet even before he sinned, God would not haue him to sit ydle: naye his calling was to be a gardener; scripture saith, and the Lord God tooke the man and put him into the garden of Eden to dresse it, and to keepe it: but after that hee had sinned, the Lord laide a harder taske vpon him: in the sweate of thy face said the Lord, shalt thou eate bread: and yet in that time, if any sinfull man might bee called a gentle-man, hee was one as being the first father of the old world: was not Noah a gentle-man? was hee not the first father of the newe world? and yet hee laboured in a vineyeard: Scripture calleth him a husbandman. Was not Jacob a gentle-man? and yet hee keept sheepe: Was not Christ a gentle-man? and yet hee laboured for his meate with Joseph, the carpenter, hee beeing a carpenter himself: Hee then who both laboured himselfe and commanded others to labour sixe days in the weeke, forbiddeth not men to labour heere: what can thou doe, nothing? heare what a great and godly man of our nation said to ydle drones: Call mucke creeles: Hast thou not heard mee? I say it agane, Call mucke creeles: What is it then that hee forbiddeth

heere, will you say: I answere the labour which Christ dischargeth heere, is, that which is done with a carkeing care and excessive desire of any thing belowe: When the desire of worldly things is more in our mind than spirituall things, when we are more bent to get them then the spirituall, then are we such labourers as are discharged in my text."—*Two Sermons*, 1629.

5. DONALD CARGILL—1655: Executed with four others, 27th July, 1681, æt. 62. Very extreme in his principles. Was Tried before the High Court of Justiciary for Treason. He founded the "Cameronians." Wrote Addresses and Sermons.

6. DAVID LIDDEL—1662: Died *circa* 1682. Translated from Channelkirk. Professor of Divinity in the University, 1674.

7. ALEXANDER GEORGE—1675: Died 10th May, 1703, æt. 63. Translated from Cathcart.

8. ROBERT LANGLANDS—1691. Translated to Elgin, 1696.

9. JAMES STIRLING—1699: Died 12th Dec., 1736.

10. JOHN HAMILTON—1737.

11. LAWRENCE HILL—1750: Died 1st Oct., 1773. Translated from Kilmarnock.

12. JOHN BURNS, D.D.—1774: Died 29th Feb., 1839, æt. 96. Got the present Barony Kirk built in 1798.

13. WILLIAM BLACK, D.D.—1829: Died at Florence, 15th Jan., 1851. Translated from Shettleston Chapel of Ease.

14. NORMAN M'LEOD, D.D.—1851. Born at Campbelton, 3rd June, 1812. Educated at Glasgow, Edinburgh, and Germany. Minister of Loudoun, Ayrshire, 1838. Dalkeith, 1842.

PROTESTANT PRELATES.

JOHN PORTERFIELD—1571. *(Tulchan.)**

After the new form of *The Reformation* was Established in this Kingdom, and the Regular Clergy turned out of their Possessions, the Reforming Party made one John Porterfield *Tulchan*, or *Titular Bishop* of Glasgow, for to enable him to convey away the Benefice of that Church with some appearance of Law. He is designed "Johannes archiepiscopus Glasg." in 1571, when he consents to the alienation of the Manse of the Rectory of Glasgow, by the Rector, Mr. Archibald Douglas, to Thomas Crawford of Jordanhill and Janet Ker his spouse, 20th October, 1571; which he (Crawford) again Sold, in 1587, to Robert Lord Boyd and Dame Margaret Colquhoun his spouse. This "Johannes archiepiscopus Glasg." continued only till 1572.—*Keith's Cat: Scot: Bps.—Ed.*]

* *Tulchan*, a term derived from a word signifying a *model* or *resemblance*. The notion was from a practice of stuffing a Calf's skin with Straw, and placing it before a Cow to induce her to "let down her milk," which Effigy was termed a "*Tulchan*." *Tulchan Bishops* were similar *Shams*, and only men with *Titles*,—put in for the purpose of securing a fraction of the Revenues of each See to the *Tulchans* or *Titulars*; while the "lion's share" was to be conveyed by Statute.

JAMES BOYD—1572—81 *(Tulchan),*

Of Trochrig, a very worthy pious man, was Preferred to the Archbishopric, and was the first *Protestant Saint* in the See. He was a younger son of Adam Boyd of Pinkhill, brother to the Lord Boyd, and his mother [Helen Kennedy] was a daughter of the House of Cassils. He was, when a very young man, with others of his kindred, in the Queen's Army at Langside, for which he was obliged to take a *Remission,* which I have seen. After that he entered on the Ministry, and was settled at Kirk Oswald in Carrick, and by the Act settling Episcopacy by the Treaty of Leith, in 1572, he was Preferred to the Archbishopric of Glasgow. In 1578, when the lawfulness of the *Episcopal Function* was called in question by the *General Assembly of the Church,* the Archbishop argued strenuously for the lawfulness of a Superior *Order* in the Church to these of *Presbyters,* from the Scripture's antiquity, and the practice of the Primitive times; so at length, when he saw Struggling would be to no purpose, and that the matters were not of that importance to make a Schism, and break the peace and quiet of the Church, he dropped the point, and submitted, with respect to his Administration, to the majority of the *Assembly;* yet, he still maintained the *Temporality* of the See, and Feued out, with consent of the Chapter, the Lands of Bedlay to the Lord Boyd,—and the Lands of Gorbals and Bridge End to George Elphinston, Merchant in Glasgow. He Died in June, 1581. [His Tomb was ransacked in 1804. See Page 79.]

He was most happy in a son [by Margaret, daughter of James Chalmers of Gadgirth] the most celebrated and learned Robert Boyd of Trochrig, who was Professor of Divinity in the University of Saumur in France. After that, upon the fame of his piety, ability, and learning, he was called over by King James to be Principal of the College of Glasgow; but in that station, not being so compliant as the King expected in promoting of *Episcopacy,* he left that Charge, and was called by the City of Edinburgh, to be Primar of their College. But being an *Eyesore* to the Court, because he was inflexible in the Presbyterian Principles, he left that Charge, and became Minister of Paisley; but not meeting with that countenance and encouragement there, as his great piety, learning, and merit deserved from the Family of Abercorn, who were then *Lords of Paisley,* he retired to his own Mansion House in the Country where he Died in 1629.* He wrote a learned

* Boyd was Born at Glasgow in 1578, and Died at Edinburgh, January 5, 1627. A long and interesting Account of his Life has been Written by Wodrow, entitled, "Collections on the Life of Mr. Robert Boyd of Trocohrege, in the shire of Air and Bailayrie of Carrict; Professor of Philosophy in the College of Montabaun; Minister of ye Gospel in the Church of Vertuile; Pastor and Professor of Theologie in the University of Saumure in France; and Principal of the University of Glasgow; Minister and Professor of Divinity at Edinburgh, and Minister at Paislay." The Author has inserted a great many Letters addressed to Boyd, by several eminent literary

Commentary upon S. Paul's Epistle to the Ephesians, which is highly esteemed, by men of all Persuasions, for the solidity of his thoughts in great Learning and Judgment,—for his pious Reflections upon the Death of Archbishop Boyd in 1581, as hath been said.

[1578. On the 30th September, Robert Stuart, Earl of Lennox, the immediate Successor of Matthew, the father of Henry Darnley, was entered a Burgess, and in the same year Elected Lord Provost of Glasgow.

1579. The zeal of *The Reformers* had arisen to such a height, as to consider it meritorious to destroy every Building which had been in any way used for Roman Catholic Worship.—*Ed.*]

The King [James VI.] presented next to the See

ROBERT MONTGOMERY—1581—5 *(Tulchan)*,

Minister at Stirling [upon the recommendation of Esme, the Duke of Lennox, on purpose that the Duke might get Disponed to him the Benefice through this "*Titular*"]; but the man having little merit, less learning, and being loose in morals, he durst not contest with the Assembly. [Being frightened with the threatenings of the Censures of the Church if he did not "purge himself of the unlawful office of a Bishop" (the language at that time), he surrendered the Archbishopric. He afterwards became Minister at Symington, in Kyle, in 1587, where he was reduced to great misery. Afterwards he resided at Stewarton, where he Died. Mr. Montgomery gave bond to Lennox that he would Dispone to him and his Heirs all the revenues of his See as soon as he should be admitted *Archbishop*, for the yearly payment of £1000 Scots, with some Horse-corn and Poultry.—*Hay's MS.*—*Ed.*]

The King's choice of Montgomery was exceedingly disagreeable to the Clergy in the neighbourhood, both, as they were, in their own principles, very averse to *Episcopacy* or any superiority of an Officer in the Church above that of a *Preaching Presbyter*, and as they had many objections against the *Bishop*, as being erroneous in Doctrine and loose in his Morals. However, there was a day appointed for his Preaching in the High Church. The Brethren, who opposed his entry, and resolved to be beforehand with the *Bishop*, and appointed [Mr. John Howieson, Minister of Cambuslang,] to Preach that very same day in the same Church. The zealous good man got into the Pulpit some time before the *Bishop* came to the Church, and was begun the Exercise. The *Bishop* comes in with the King's Warrant, directed to Sir Matthew Stuart of Minto, Provost of Glasgow, to get him peaceable possession of

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Men of that age, with Extracts from the Journal and the other unpublished Works of Boyd.—*See Wodrow's Biographical Collections, Vols. I. and II.—Maitland Club.*

Jan. 27, 1615. "The Principal and his Family took up their Lodgings in Glasgow in the House of Archibald Muir and Margaret Ross; *and payed two merks a day for their board and meat;* continuing there till the 15th of October. The Magistrates of the Town paid their Rooms, with their Coal and Candle, and at their entry gave an Entertainment to the Bishop and the whole Masters of the College, in that House. The Principal's House was not yet Repaired.

the Pulpit in the Church, which he thought his own *Cathedral*. The Magistrates of the Town and some of the most considerable of the Burgesses who were most affected to that way, accompanied the Provost to the Church; and, upon that, required Mr. Howie [Howieson] to break off his Sermon and make way for the *Bishop*. Mr. Howie [Howieson], who, it seems, thought he had a good title, as being regularly required to Preach that day, demurred upon it; and charged the Provost, in the name of God, to give no disturbance to the Worship of God. But the Provost being peremptor to have the King's Order obeyed, and the *Bishop* admitted to the Pulpit, a Scuffle began in the Church; where some blood was shed, and honest Mr. Howie [Howieson] was pulled out of the Pulpit, and had the hair of his Beard, which was long, very ill torn (as appears from his Picture in the Trades' House, done in 1609, in the 79th year of his age), and several of his Teeth beaten out, to the great effusion of his blood, and manifest danger of his life.

Upon this, as it is credibly reported, and has obtained universal credit here, Mr. Howie [Howieson] denounced some Judgment from God on Sir Matthew and his Family,—intimating the sudden downfall of his House, and the utter decay of his Family. So much is certain, that, though at that time the Family of Minto was one of the most flourishing Houses of any gentleman in the Country, and of a very considerable Estate, yet, in less than 70 years it mouldered so quite away, that his Heir, in our time, was reduced to a state of penury, little short of beggary, and subsisted by the charity of his friends.

This observation I thought might be of some use, that people may be cautious, upon whatever pretence, to use the Servants of God, who bear His Commission, any way undecently, far less roughly, since they are under the peculiar care of the Almighty, Who has said, "*Touch not Mine Anointed, and do My Prophets no harm.*"—*See Wodrow's Biographical Collections.—Maitland Club.*

[1581. At this tyme the bishoprick of Glasgow waicand in his majesties handis throw the deceisse of bischope Boyd, last bischope, the diuk trauellit and effectuat with the king the making of Mr. Robert Montgomerie, minister of Stirling. Aganis the quhilk baithe the deane and chapter, and haill ministrie opponit in pulpit, publictly exclaming baithe aganis his doctrine, lyfe and conuersatioun, and intented process of excommunication aganis him for seiking the samyn, alledging that it had the warrand of the deuill and not of the word of God, but wes damnit thereby. Notwithstanding quhairof, the king preferrit Mr. Robert to the bishoprick, and he wes so acknavledgit be the king, counsell and court, but nocht with the ministrie, quho thereafter accusit him at St. Androis vpon vnsufficient doctrine, and conuict. At the samyn tyme, the said Mr. Robert with all penitence confessit his offence in thaire presence, in that he had aspyred to ane vnlavfull calling, and subscribit never to suite efter the said bishoprick, bot to content himselfe with his former chairge; and yet immediately thairefter folowed furthe the suite, and socht the fruites. Quhairvpone the ministrie being heichlie offendit, they chairged him of new for compearence befoir the assemblie, of mynd to excommunicat him, quhair the laird of Mynto then provost stayed the purpois, and dissolved thame perforce, sending sum to the tolbuithe, and dinging vtheris; quhairupone

great truble rease betvix the colledges and tounsmen. Lykas schortlie heirefter sum of the ministeris, for thair oppin misbehauiour and exclaiming aganis Mr. Robert, wes suspendit; and yit Mr. Robert wes excommunicat baith in Libbertoun and Dalkeithe and Edinburgh: quhair, efterhend resoirting from St. Johnstoun, he wes oppinlie onbeset be lasses and rascallis of the toun, and horried out of the toun be flinging of stones at him, out at the kirk of feild porte, and narrovly escaipid with his lyfe.—*Moysie's Memoirs*,—*The Bannatyne Club Edition, p.* 36.

While they (the Presbytery) were sitting, and were to give a decreet against Mr. Robert Montgomerie, the laird of Minto came in and discharged them to proceed without shewing any commission publick or privat; because this was refused they put violent hands on the moderator Mr. John Howisone, smote him in the face, rent his beard, stroke out one of his teeth, and thereafter committed him to ward in the tolbooth. The students in the college were so commoved, that they entered in conflict with some of those who had done injurie to the moderator, and some were hurt.—*Calderwood's Hist:* 126.

The schollars of Glasgow were invaded and their blood cruelly shed by the bailiffes and commonaltie, gathered by the sound of common bell and beating of drumme, and by certain seditious men inflamed to have slain all, and to have burnt the colledge; and yet nothing done nor said to the authors of that sedition.—*Ibid.* 128.

Articles for Redress, 1582.—Item, that the unaccustomed violence used against Mr. John Howiesone, by casting him in prison, and against Mr. David Wemis, minister at Glasgow, be so punished, that none hereafter be so bold as to attempt the like.

Item, that Coline Campbel burgess of Glasgow, William Haygate, Archibald Haygate and their complices, be punished according to justice, for the sedition and uproare made by them, being magistrates and councelers, against the students of Glasgow, and shedding of their blood.—*Ibid.* 136.

The laird of Minto submitted himself to the assemblie, for the wrong he had done to Mr. John Howiesone, and was referred to the discretion of the presbyterie of Glasgow. The assemblie ordained his complices to be excommunicat. —*Ibid.* 137 : *M'Vean.—Ed.*]

Annals from Records of the Kirk Session.

1581. "*The Confession of Faith*" was Subscribed in this City by 2250 persons. The Subscription Papers were carried from house to house by the Elders. It would appear that the Population was then chiefly confined to the High Street, Gallow Gate, Tron Gate, Salt Market, Bridge Gate, and Stockwell, as the names were all collected in these Streets.

1583. On 30th August. A Collector was appointed for the first time, to stand at the Laigh Kirk Door to receive Alms of Town's folk that go into the said Kirk to hear Preaching.

1583. *Banquets.*—November 14th. Elders or Deacons present at Banquets, to pay a fine of 18d.

1583. The Session enacted, that there should be no superfluous gatherings at Banquets or Marriages, that the price of the Dinner and Supper should be 18d.; and persons Married should find Caution to that effect.

1583. *Booth Doors.*—November 28th. That the Booth doors of Merchants and Traffickers, be steaked on Wednesdays and Fridays in the hour of Sermon, and that Masters of Booths keep the hour of Preaching, under the penalty of £20, without a lawful cause admitted by the Session.

The Fleshers were censured for killing Flesh in time of the Preaching on the Week days.

1583. *Christmas.*—December 26th. Five persons were appointed to make public Repentance, because they kept the Superstitious Day called *Zuil*. The Baxters to be enquired at to whom they baked *Zuil bread.*

1583. *Session Register.*—The first Session Register began at this period.

After Montgomery had quit the *Archbishopric,* the Court, who had a mind to keep a kind of a *Political* more than a *Real Episcopacy,* and to serve a turn now and then, the King presented to the Archbishopric

WILLIAM ERSKINE—1585—7 *(Tulchan),*

Then Commendator of Paisley. He was a brother of the House of Balgony, and a nephew to the House of Mar. In 1562, he was *Titular Parson* of Campsie; so he never was in Orders in any Church, being a Dependent on the House of Mar. He got the *Commendam* of Paisley, on the forfeiture of Lord Claud Hamilton, which he quit to Lord Claud, when the Hamiltons were restored in 1584; in lieu of which he got the Archbishopric, but quit it in a year thereafter. He was afterwards Knighted by King James, and left a daughter, who was his Heir, and Married to Sir William Alexander of Menstrie, who, upon his Death, put up a marble Monument over his Grave, in the South Aisle of the Church of Stirling, with an Inscription, signifying him to be the person there Interred.

[In 1587 A *Supplication* was presented to Parliament, "be ye freemen and vyeris induellaris of ye citie of glasg abone ye gray frier wynde yrof, makand mentioun that qr yt pt of ye said citie yt afoir ye reformation of ye religioun wes intertynent and vphaldin be ye resort of ye bischop, personis, vicaris and vthers of clergie, for ye tyme; is now becum ruinous and for the maist pairt altogidder decayit, and ye heritouris and possesouris yrof greitly depauperit, wanting ye moyane not onlie to vphald the samin Bot of the intertenement of yame selfis yr wyffis bairnis and famelie."—"And seing yat prt of ye said citie abone the said gray frier wynde is ye onlie ornament and decoratioun yrof be ressone of *ye yrite and sumptuous buildingis of yrite antiquitie;* varie proper and meit for ye ressait of his hienes and nobilitie at sic tymes as yai sall repair yrto." They complained of "ane grite confusioun and multitude of mercattis togidder in ane place about ye croce." Commissioners were appointed to "take order for relief of ye said necessitie." The Commission ordered the Markets to be moved farther up the Street for the benefit of the Petitioners.—*M'Vean, p.* 43.

Act in favor of the Citie of Glasgow, 1594.

Oure soverane lord and estatis of this pnt parliament vnderstanding be supplicatioun given in to thame of befoir be ye inhabitantis fremen induellaris abone the gray frier wynd of the citie of Glasgow, anent ye establisching of ane mercat at the wynd heid yrof, for ye support and relief of yame thair wyffis famelies and barnis, and vphalding of thair houssis and landis the samyn being the maist commodious and cheif pairt of the said citie for recept of his hienes and his court quhen occasioun offeris of yr repairing in ye cuntrie, now altogidder becum rwinous and almaist decayed, be ressone of the removeng of the clergie, sen the reformatioun of religioun that sustenit and vpheld the samyn of befoir. And als the haill mercattis aucht nocht to be placit at ane port of the said citie, bot suld be sett at dyvers partis yrof for the comoun comoditie of the haill inhabitants yrof—sen at all occasionis of stentis taxationis and vtheris impositionis thay beir equall burding. Commissioun wes gevin and grantit to vmqle robert lord boyid, walter prior of blantire the provost and baillies of the said citie, for the maist pairt thairof for establisching of the beir mercat or salt mercat aboue the wynd heid. Quha theiraftir placit the salt mercat thair, qlk was altogidder incomodious be reasone the same wes far distant fra the brig and watir of the said citie, quhair the salt is maist vsit and pat the merchandis and fischaris quha bocht the samen to greit expensis of cariage and transporting thairof fra the said wynd heid to the brig be the space

of ane myle and mair, lyk as the sellaris of the salt vpoun that occasion removit thame selffis to ye auld place narrer the said brig, qr the same wes sauld of befoir, and the saidis commissionrs wer myndit to haue placit the beir and malt mercat aboue the said wynd heid in place of the said salt mercat, gif be deceis of the said vmqle robert lord boyid, the said comissioun had nocht expyrit. For Remeid qrof Oure souerane lord wt auise of his saidis estatis, be thir pntis gevis and grantis full pouer and commission to his trustie councillor waltir prior of blantire lord privie seill, Robert Boyd of badinhaith, dauid foirsyth of dykes, the ordiner ministers of glasgow, the provest and ballies yrof, or the maist pt of thame to raiss and lift the beir and malt mercat, and establiche the same aboue the wynd heid of the said citie, To the effect aboue writtin, at ony pairt or place thairof maist comodious, as thai sall think expedient, and to remove the said salt mercat to the auld statioun qr it stude, for the comoun benefite of the haill inhabitantis, And generallie all and sindrie vther thingis to do that to the execution of this present comissioun apertenis, fferme and stable, &c.—*M'Vean's Appendix to M'Ure, p.* 349.]

Annals from Records of the Kirk Session.

1586. *Adultery.*—The Session enacted, that the punishment for *Adultery*, should be, to satisfy 6 Sabbaths at the *Pillar*, bare-foot and bare-legged in sackcloth, also to be Carted through the Town.

1586. *Excommunication.*—July 14th. The Session enacted, that a man Excommunicated for *relapse in Adultery*, upon trial of his behaviour, is relaxed in manner following:—He is to pass from his dwelling-house to the Hie Kirk, every Sunday at six in the morning, at the first Bell, conveyed by two of the Elders or Deacons, or any other two honest men, and stand at the Kirk Door bare-footed, &c., with a white Wand in his hand, bare-headed, till after the reading of the Text, and then, in the same manner, to repair to the *Pillar* till the Sermon be ended, and then go out to the door again, till all pass from the Kirk, and after this, be received.

1586. *Pipers Prohibited.*—December 22. Persons are prohibited from going through the Town with Pipes on S. Thomas's Eve. Contraveners to be put in Prison without meat or drink, and to appear at the old *Pillar* on Sunday next.

1586. *Pews in Churches.*—October 20th. Ordains the Pulpit Stones to be removed with all expedition, and to cause lay them in ranks for the Women to sit upon. (It does not appear that there were any Pews in the Churches at this time.)

1586. *Bill of Divorce.*—May 13th. Sir Bernard Peebles, Vicar of Inchinnan, divorced a man and a woman, by putting the man out of one Kirk door, and the woman out of another, which at that period was equal to a Bill of Divorce.

1586. *Poor to be Marked.*—May 5th. Appoints all the Poor to be marked with the Town's Mark, that they have been within this Town remaining and lodging for five years by past. All that are Marked to Compear in the Laigh Kirk at 10 hours next Sunday to hear Prayers, that none be suffered to Beg on Sunday, but those that have license to do so.

1587. *Church Clock.*—May 7th. Mention is made of a Smith in Blantyre, that must be agreed with about mending the Hie Kirk Knock.

1587. *Bowing the Knee in Time of Prayer.*—June 21st. The Session enact that all persons in time of Prayer, bow their Knee to the ground.

1587. *Precentor.*—July 7th. Ordains that Mr. William Struthers, Teacher of Music, shall be in the Hie Kirk, in the morning from ringing of the first Bell to the Minister's coming in, and appoints 4 men to sit beside him beneath the Pulpit, and in the meantime, that the Chapter be read by the Reader, successively to the Singing.

1587. *Persons Suspected of Papistry.*—July 27th. The Session ordains the Minister, and a Bailie, and another, to pass through the whole Town, to all

that are suspected of *Papistry*, and certify them of their duty to come to the Communion next Sunday.

1587. *Fornicators.*—August 16th. The Session appoints that in all time coming these fines be Exacted. That Servant women for *single Fornication*, pay 20bs. for her relief from Cross and Steeple. The man Servant 30bs. or else be put in Prison 8 days on bread and water, thereafter to be put in the Jugs. As for the richer sorts of Servants, to be exacted at the arbitriment of the Kirk. This Act not to extend to honest men's Sons and Daughters; but they to be punished as the Kirk shall prescribe. Men Servants release to pay 40 shillings, Women 30bs, or else to be fed 15 days with bread and Water, and to be put in a Cart one day, and ducked in Clyde, and in the Jugs at the Cross on a Monday (Market-day), and the richer sort of Servants fined higher. The Jugs are still appended to the Steeple at the Cross.

1587. *Magistrates Chosen.*—Sept. 26th. The Session sent to the Town Council on the day of the election, to request, that in chusing the Bailies, men might be chosen that were fit for the office *as near as possible.*

1587. *Pipers.*—Jarvie the *Piper* is accused of Playing in the Saltmarket, whilk his brither's sin and Martha M'Clelland were Glaiking and Dancing. The Bailies to take order with the Piper.

1587. *Markets in High Street.*—This year the Inhabitants of Gray-friars' Wynd, [now Bun's Wynd], represented to James VI. that the said Wynd was decayed, and the high part of the Town neglected since "the blessed Reformation"; that the Magistrates had removed the Markets to the *Cross;* and as it was only in the upper part of the Town that his Majesty and the Court, in case they came to Glasgow, could be accommodated, requested that the Markets might be brought back to the Wynd Head, (another name for the *old Cross*, at the junction of the High Street and Rotten Row); on this, his Majesty granted Commission to certain Noblemen and the Magistrates of Glasgow, to consider whether the foresaid Markets should not be removed to the upper part of the Town, as formerly. After several meetings, the representation got the *go bye.*

After the Parliament, in 1692, [? 1592] the King, it seems, thought the retaining in his own hands the Archbishopric, was a kind of Sacrilegious robbing of the Church, and did not care to mix with his own Revenue anything that had been devoted to the Service of Almighty God; and therefore he procured an Act of Parliament, in 1598 [1588], restoring the old Catholic Bishop

James Beaton—1588—1603,

To the Temporality of the See; that was, I suppose, to the Revenue of the *Archbishopric,* to reward his merit and services as the King's Ambassador at the Court of France, which he accordingly enjoyed to his Death, in 1603 (See Page 92).

From Glasgow Memorabilia—Minutes of Town Council.

Pest in Paisley.—23*rd Octobris*, 1588. The quhilk day it is statut and ordanit be the baillies and counsall, in consideratioun of the apperant danger of the pest now in Paislay, That na persone indwellar within this toun, because of the mercatis of Paislay and Kilmacolme approcheing, pas or repair furth of this toun thairto, vnder the pane of fyve pundis, to be tane of ilk person repairing thairto, and banisched furth of the said toun for zeir and day, without leif askit and geven by the baillies.

And als it is ordanit, that ane man be placit for keiping of the Brig Port; quhill farder ordour be tane and to be satisfeit for his panis at the discretioun of the baillies.

The Brig Port.—*26th Oct.* The quhilk day the baillies and counsall haifing consideratioun of the present perrell of the pest now being in the toun of Paislay, hes statut and ordanit that the brig port be kepit be twa honest men of the Briggait, and the officeris to wairne thame nichtlie: And quhatsumevir persone kepis nocht the said port, being warnit by the officeris, sall pay xxs. money. And als the said baillies and counsall ordains, that Hecter Stewart and Johne Mwdie sicht and visie everilk day the said honest men swa that the statut be keepit; and ordanis Williame Stobo officer to warne the said personis.

26th Oct., 1588.—The quhilk day, the baillies and connsall haifand consideratioun of the wrang done be James Cochrane, contrair, Robert Rowat, baillie, for invading of him with ane quhingar at ten hours at evin; requeists the provest to ressave him in the castell, and thair incarcerat him during the baillies and counsellis will.

The Different Ports to be all Closed.—*Ultimo Octobris*, 1588. The quhilk day the provest, baillies and counsall haifing convenit and foirsene the grit apperand danger of pest, lik to ensew throw the infectioun of Paislay and utheris places thairabout, and being maist cairfull to sie the samyn preventit, hes thairof statut and ordanit, first, that the haill commoun portis of the toun be repairit, and that twa honest men of the toun be appointit according to the auld ordinance maid thairanent, for keeping of everie ane of the saidis portis, to wit the Briggait port. The [.....] gait portis, the Stabill-grene and Castill portis, and these to be keipit be the indwellaris thairof according to the articles sett doune for that effect and the personis keeparis of the said [portis] to be nichtlie warnit be the officeris as wes appointit.

Siclyk, It is statut that Lindsayis port, the Stinking vennall and Gray-freir port, to be all closit; the Scule wynd to be likwayis closit, and keipit daylie, as use wes, be the maister of the scule; [the] wicket of the gray frier port to be patent to the nichtbouris besyd, and they to be answerable for the same; and the Rottin-raw port to be lokit nicht and day, and the kie thairof to be keipit ather be Mr. Andro Hay or Mr. Harie Gibsoun.

Item,—It is statutit that euerie persone repair and hauld cloiss thair zaird endis and bak sydis, swa that nane may repair thairthrow to the toun, bot be the commoun portes, vnder the pane of fyue pundis to be taikin of ilk persone quha contravenis the same.

Turbulence.—*22nd Nov.*, 1588. The quhilk day anent the trublance persewit be James Scott, painter, burges of Glasgow, againis Adame Elphinstoun, glasin-wright, David Reid, Thomas Reid, Arthour Fischovr, and Andro Bucklis—The said Adame is fundin in the wrang and amerciament of court, for the streking of the said James Scott on the breist with ane pistolat, throw the force quhairof he dang the said James to the eird [ground], and effusioun of his bluid in grit quantitie. And siclyk the same Adame is fundin in the wrang and amerciament of court, for cumin to the said James Scottis hous at Lambes last, and sutting [pursuing] of George Scott, sone to said James, with ane drawin sword, and saying, gif he had him, he suld lay his pudenis about his feete, and biddin of the said George Scott come furth or ellis he suld haif ane cauld armefull of him.—And the said David Reid is fundin in the wrang also, for cuming to the said James Scottis dure with ane drawin sword, and making provocatioun to him thairwith, and als for taking of the said James and drawing of ane quhingar to him on Twysday last.

The Peat Bog and Mill Dam.—*24th December*, 1588.—*Statutum Consilii.* The qnhilk day the provest, baillies, counsall, and hail deaconis of the craftis, with the haill personis contenit in the former act maid of befoir being convenit within the counsalhouss, efter they haid viseit the peitbog, milndame, Greneheid, and utheris, thair comoun landis quhat might be best spareit thairof for relevening of thair necessitie, to sett the samyn in few, and being resolvit thairintill, they all in ane voce, findis and consentis, that the landis wnderwritten of thair said comountie may be best spareit by thame, viz.:—The Mylndameheid, as the samyn salbe stobit 'reservrnd ane passage to be the

rowme of ane cargait); and als the Peitbog and Dassiegrene (reservand the like passage); and siclyke the Greneheid betwix the gavill of the lands of Johnne Mudie, passing to the Brigend (reservand ane rowme for ane port passand to the watter of Clyd, as salbe stobit); as als ane uther peice of land foiranentis Williame Muris, sydwall of his houss to the hie calsay (reservand ane passage betwix the said Williame Muris sydwall of his said houss, and the houss that salbe set doun and biggit next the said Williame Muris houss—as als, the haill wall of the Westport, on baith the sydis of the samyn—(and swamekle thairof in breid and lenth as salbe stobit); and siclyk the scuile sumtyme callit the sang scuile togidder with the foir front thairof, and swamekle mair of the samyn, as appertenis to the toun, or sett in few be thame, of befoir as salbe stobit inlikwayis with the foirfront of the mealmarket, as the samyn salbe stobit in like manner. [The Act then proceeds to detail the feu duty to be exacted for the lands so stobbed off, and to specify the day when they were to be rouped, as well as to impose certain conditions regarding buildings at the West-port. The lands referred to in the above appear, by a subsequent marking, to have been rouped on the 2nd January following, in order to liquidate the heavy charges the town had incurred in consequence of the pest, &c.]

West Port.—28*th Dec.*, 1588.—*Statutum Consilii.* The quhilk day, the baillies, counsall, and deaconis convenit (within the counsalhouss and calling to mind how necessar, profitable, and comlie it wilbe to the decoratioun of the toun, to transport the West-port, presentlie ruinous, and to be repairit of new to the Stokwalheid, and (.....) to includ the haill rew and housses betwix and thair inwith the toun, condescendit, all in ane voce, that the saymn salbe done with all convenient speid, provyding the provest, at his returning, be content thairwith.

Assault.—21*st January*, 1588. The quhilk day Jonete Bogill, spous to James Craig, is decernit in ane wrang and amerciament of court, for the hurting of Jonete Clogy, spous of Johne Cuthbert, on the heid, with ane stane, to the effusion of her bluid in grite quantitie; and sickly the said Jonete Clogy is decernit in ane wrang for streking of the said Jonete Bogyll on the halfatt, and ruiging of hir courch af hir heid, and dume gevin thairupoun.

Town Herd.—26*th Martij, Anno* 1589. The quhilk day the baillies hes electit and chosen Johnne Tempeltoun and Johnne Hair to be commoun Hirdis of the toun for this yeir to cum, viz., the said Johnne Tempeltoun for the nolt and guidis aboue the croce, and the said Johnne Hair for the nolt and guidis beneath the croce and the rest of the nether pairtis of the toun, and hes gevin thair athis of fidelitie for leill and trew administratioun in their office; and for that effect hes fundin souirties and cautionaris for thaim, viz., for the said Johne Tempeltaun, Robert Flemyng, elder, merchand, burges of the said burgh; and for the pairt of the said Johnne Hair, Thomas Mure, burges of the said burgh. Ilk persone under the pane of twentie pundis; and the saidis personis are actit to relieff their souirties of the premissis.

Lands of Peat Bog.—The quhilk day the provest, baillies, and counsal', being convenit within thair counsal hous, for taking ordour with the passage of ane cargait to the Provestis Hauch and utheris nychtbouris, landis, about throuch the landis of Peitbog and Dassiegrene, laitlie set furth in few to Thos. Mylne, chirurgene, concludit that the saidis baillies and counsal, and deaconis, sall pass thaimselfes to the groundis of the said Peitbog and Dassiegrene, and thair limit and mesure the said passage. To witt, that the same be on all partis the braid of sex futtis, and that throuch the same ane horss chairgit with ane car full of corne or ony vther kind of stuffe may easlie repair thairthrow: And that the same sall pas alangis the bak of the dyk, beginning at the first entrie to the saidis landis of Peitbog to the said Provestis Hauch.—And the samyn passage to be mesurit fra the rute of the auld dyk, as it stude of befoir, and to the effect the said passage may be the better decernit, and that the said Thomas Myln and the remanent nychtbouris besyd may acknawlege everie ane of thame their awin landis and richt merches be utheris, it is appointit and

ordanit the saidis baillies, counsall and deacons sall pass and visie the saidis landis, the xxi. day of May next to cum, and theirefter stob and mesure the same, *ad perpetuam remanentiam.*

THE COBLE COURT OF GLASGOW, halden at the Brumelaw thairof, be honorabell men, James Flemyng and Robert Rowat, baillies, the xxi. day of Aprile, the yeir of God Iai. vc. four scoir nyne yeirs. The suittis callit, the Court confirmit. Dempstar Johnnie Maxvell.

WRANG.—The quhilk day Niniane Huchesoun is decernit in ane wrang and amerciament of court, for the wrangus and maisterful away taking fra Johne Clerk of twa salmound fische: As also for the forgeing of ane wrangus complent againis the said Johne, alleging him to haif tane schot of fische quhilk suld haif pertenit to the said Niniane; and decernit the said Niniane to pay the said Johnne instantlie nyneteen schillings for the said twa fische wranguslie tane be him, as said is and dume gevin thairupon.

1st May, 1589.—The quhilk day, the provest and baillies, with awyse of thair counsall, ordanis Stevin Hill's fredome to be cryit doun, for his contempt done to James Stewart, baillie, and for breking of ward; and efter the crying doun of his fredome, ordanis him to be putt in the heigh houss, to remain thair for his contempt forrsaid, during the provest and baillies will.

THE JOUGS.—*3rd June*, 1589. The quhilk day the provest, baillies, and counsall convenit within thair counsall houss, and thair becauss of the manifauld blasphemeis and evill wordis vsst be sindrie wemen, they haif concludit that ane pair joges be sett upp vpon the goves gangand up with thrie or four fut stepis, and for that effect hes ordanit the Mr. of werk to do the same incontinent, and that the said be sure and substantious, that they be nocht revin doune or carryit away be evill doaris.

FLITTING OF THE SUBDEAN.—*15th July*, 1589.—The quhilk day Mr. Patrick Walkinschaw, subdene of Glasgow, is decernit and ordanit to flitt and remoue himselfe, servandis, and guidis, incontinent, furth and fra ane south mid chalmer, occupiet be him of the tenement of the Almous hous, besyde the Castell.

CHOIR OF THE HIGH CHURCH.—*26th Julii*, 1589.—*Statutum.* The quhilk day the provest, baillies, and counsall, being convenit within thair counsal-hous, to tak ordour how and quhat manner the queir of the Metropolitan Kirk of Glasgow suld be repairit, and how sone the [werk sould] begin, conforme to ane aot and ordinance maid thairanent, vpoun the twentie-nyne day of May last, and offer maid be James Flemyng, Robert Rowat, and James Stewart, baillies, for thameselfes, and in name of the provest, counsall, and [deaconis of the] toun, quhairof the tenor followis: The quhilk day, anent the complent of the ministeris, elderis, deaconis, and vtheris of the toun present in sessioun for the tyme, for non-repairing of the Hie Kirk, according to the chargis and ordinances maid thairanent, James Flemyng, Robert Rowat, and James Stewart, baillies, being present, offerit to the reparatioun thairof, the haill taxatioun maid of fyvetene hundreth markis; for thair awin pairtis sex hundreth merkis, that the samyn suld be reddy for the helping and repairing of the said kirk: Prowyding alwayis, that the parochin without burgh and personage suld haif the rest, extending to nyne hundredth merkis, reddy for repairing of the said kirk: And ferder, offerit that gif the persone and intro-mettoris, with the fruitts of the personage and parichionaris without borough, will mak sufficient securitie to the provest, baillies, and counsall of Glasgow, for the payment of the said nyne hundreth markis, to pay to thame within sax monethis efter the begynnyng of the werk, the said baillies, in name of the haill toun, sall begin farther furth and perfyte the said work, and find souertie to the persone and parichionaris for that effect, and compt and reknyng to be maid as efferis. Quhilk being written and red within the counsal-houss, the provest, baillies, counsall, and deaconis present, and to cum wer content and consentit to abyd thairat, and

band and obleist thame and thair successowris for performyng of the said act and ordinance aggreit upoun, and offer maid be the said baillies, in the name of the rest of the toun as effeiris.

The quhilk day, in presens of the provest, baillies, counsall, and deaconis of Glasgw., within thair counsal-hous, comperit the Richt Honerabill my Lord Commendator of Blantyre, and bering grit zeale and guidwill to the support and reparatioun of the queir of the Hie kirk of Glasgw., frelie offerit the sovme of foure hundreth markis money to be gevin and advancit for the repairing of the said kirk, conforme to the former act, and sall find caution immediatlie efter the beginning of the said work, to pay the foirnemit sowme for that effect *(sic subscribitur)* Blantyre.

Doucat in the Green.—*Statutum.* The quhilk day, forsamekle as the provest, baillies and counsall, being informit and vnderstanding the grit hurt and dampnage done to thair nythtbouris of the toun haifand doucattis, and specialie the doucat in the grene, pertenyng to Marioun Scott and Robert Chirnesyd, throuch schuting and slaying of the dowis be sindrie men of the toun and utheris repairing thairin, and gif that the samyn be nocht remeidit, the saidis doucattis salbe allenarlie distroyit to thair hurt and aganis the comoun weill and actis of parliament maid thairanent; thairfor ordanis the drwme to pas throuch the toun, commanding and forbidding all and sindrie persounis of quhatsumevir degrie, that nane of thame tak upon hand to schute with culveringis, pistolatis, or ony other instrumentis, at ony dowis within the burrow ruidis of the toun or landis adjacent thairto, occupiit be the inhabitantis thairof —nor slay thame in ony sort, nor yett brek the doucattis thairof in tyme cumyng, vnder the pane of fyve pundis the first fault, the secund falt ten pundis, and the third fault banischit of the toun. To be applyit and vptane to the calsay.

Wrang.—*3rd October*, 1589. The quhilk day Johnne Rolland, in the Craigis of Ogilface, is discernit in ane wrang and amerciament of court, for streking of David Wilsoun, sone to Archibald Wilsoun, merchand, with ane rung and his faldit neiffis and handis, as also for drawing of ane quhingar to him; and dome gevin thairupoun.

Statutum.—*4th Oct.*, 1589. The quhilk day the provest, baillies, and counsall, convenit for taking sindrie thair [actis and ordinances] touching the comoun weill of the toun, and to the effect that thingis may be the better accompleischit, ratefies and confirmis all actis and statutis anent the convening of the counsallouris, and gif ony persone of the counsall being personallie chargit . . . . of the toun at dommand of the magistrates . . . . . thamesefis, dew and lawful advertisement being maid that . . . . . sall pay ane vnlaw of viijs. and to haif na voyce in court till the unlawe be first payit, and the samyn to be applyit to [and vptane] for thair calsay.

Brousters. *Item*,—It is statut and ordanit that thair be na dearer aill sauld nor ten d. the pynt, aye and qll the provest, baillies, and counsall tak furder ordour thairanent; and that the same be kingis aill, and very guid, vnder the pane of xijs. the first fault—the secund, dealing of thair brewing—the third, dealing of their brewing, and breking of thair fattis, and dischargeing brewing for zeir and day thairafter; and that nane brew but friemen, under the pane of dealing of thair brewing, and breking of thair weschellis; and that the browstaris mak thair aill patent to the taisteris, sa oft as thai ar requirit to that effect.

Middins. *Item*,—It is statut and ordanit, that na middingis be laid vpoun the hiegait, nor in the meill nor flesche mercattis. And that na flescheouris teme vschavis [offal] in the saidis places, vnder the pane of xvjs. unforgevin. And that na stanes nor tymmer ly vpoun the hiegait langer nor zeir and day, vnder the pane of escheit thairof; and that na truff stakis be maid vpoun the foregait vnder the pane of xvjs. ilk falt.

Blawing of Mutton. *Item*,—It is statut and ordanit, that na breiding of flesche nor blawing of muttoun be, vnder the pane of xvjs. And that na talloun be sauld in grit quantitie to pas of the toun quhill fastrenisewin, vnder the pane of escheating thairof. And that na fleschouris by talloun nor deid flesche fra outten tounes men fleschouris, but it be brocht all at anis to the mercat, vnder the pane of xvjs. to be tane of the tounes fleschouris and als mekle of the sellar. And that the outten tounes fleschouris present the flesche to the mercat with hyd, skin, and talloun. And siclyk that na fleschouris within toun by flesche fra ony vnfriemaan to sell or by agane within the toun, vnder the pane of ten pundis swa oft as the contravenir beis fund culpabill heirof.

Scoring of Mutton. *Item*,—It is statut and ordanit that na muttoun be scoreit on the bak nor na pairt thairof, nor lettin doun befoir, bot ane skore on ilk schulder, under the pane of xvjs. ilk fault; and that na mairttis be lattin doune vnder the pane foirsaid, and that all the hydis and skynnis be haill and nocht carledderit nor diminischit . . . . . the scheep skynnis nather befoir nor behind be diminischit . . . . . pairt thairof, and the talloun to be brocht to the mercat . . . . . bowk vnder the pane of xvjs. the first fault, the secund fault escheiting of the guidis presentit to the market deling thaim to the pure, the third escheiting thairof and dischargeing of thame . . . . of sic offices in tyme cumyng.

Tallow. *Item*,—It is statut and ordanit that na talloun be sauld derrar nor threttie schillingis the stane, and that nane be sauld nather to frie nor vnfriemen abone ten stane, without the knowledge of provest or baillies, vnder the pane of five schillingis to be tane of ilk stane, baith fra the byer and sellar; and that na merchandis fleschourish nor other friemen, by talloun, hydis, nor skynnis with straingeris money, nor pennyworthis vnder colour, nor pakmen peill with any friemen, under the pane of escheiting of all sic guidis; ua ky be hocht on the hie gait for bluid lying thairon, vnder the pane of xvis. the first fault, the secund xxxijs.

Stone of Candle. *Item*,—It is statut and ordanit that the stane of candill be sauld for xxxvjs.; and that they be small weiket and weill tallounit, under the pane of xvjs; and that na vnfrie persounis mak candill to sell agane, vnder the pane of escheiting the same; and that the candill-makeris sall sell to sik as desyris ather pund or halfe pundis, and sall mak penny or twa penny candill.

Cramers of Wool. *Item*,—It is statut and ordanit, that all crameris [those who kept wooden stalls or tents] of wollin claith stand abone the croce, under the pane of xvjs., provyding that it salbe lesum to friemen, that the buithis beneth the croce to stand with thair awin merchandise befoir thair awin buith duiris.

Swine and Geese. *Item*,—It is statut and ordanit, that thair be na swyne nor geiss haldin nor pasturit within the burrow ruidis of the toun, but haldin in houssis, under the pane of escheiting thairof.

Straw Market. *Item*,—It is statut and ordanit, that the markat place of corn, gerss, hay and stray be in the new zaird in tymne cumyng, and that they present the same to na vther place vnder the pane of xvjs.

Kail. *Item*,—It is statut and ordanit that the kail fruite . . . . . the flaikis thairof be put betwix the gutter and gybett, and that ilk [flaik] be elne lang and als braid.

List of Lepers.—At the Head Court of the Burgh held after Michaelmas yearly, it appears to have been the custom for the Water Baillie to make a return to the Court of the number of Lepers who were in the Hospital at the Brigend. Under date 7th Oct., 1589, we find the following names as Lepers: —Andro Lawsoun, merchand; Steven Gilmor, cordener; Robert Bogill, sone to Patrick Bogill; Patrick Birstall, tailzeour; Johne Thomsoune, sone to Johne Thomsoune, tailzeour; Daniell Cuninghame, tinclair.

Troubling the Toun.—31*st October*, 1589.—The quhilk day, Williame Purdeane and Johne Scott in Pertik, ar decernit, *hinc inde*, in ane wrang and amerciament of court for trubling of the toun under clud of nycht; and the said Johne Scott for the bluiding and wounding of Arthour Millar, servand to the bishop of Abardene, he being reddand hame, and dome gevin thairupon.

Deforcing of Officer.—31*st Jan.* The quhilk day the Bailleis and Counsall, being convenit within the Counsal-hous, wnderstanding that Mathow Cameroun, cordiner, and James Cameroun, his sone, are wairdit for deforceing of Johnne Patoun, officer, in execution of his office, putting ane decreit to executioun, obtenit at the instance of Williame Clerk, wobster, aganis the said Mathow: As also for streking of the said Johnne, to the effusioun of his bluid, and harling and pudling of him in ane gutter. Thairfoir, it is concludit and ordanit by the said Bailleis and Counsall, that the said Mathow sall pay for the unlaw of ane deforcement, as also the bluid and wrang committit aganis the said officer and unlaw thairof: And siklike ordanit his friedome to be cryit doune on Monynday nixt to cum, the secund of February nixt, at ten hours: At the quhilk tyme, ordanit the said Mathow, and his said sone, to compeir at the said Mercat Croce, barfuttit and bairheidit, and thair to sitt upoun their kneis, and ask first God, the said Baillies and Counsall, and partie foirsaid quhome to they haif offendit, forgiffines, and that they sall abstein fra the lyke in tyme cumyng, under the pane of banishment furth of the toun: And siklyk ordanit thame, in the menetyme, to remane in ward quhill the premissis be done.

Iron Chimney.—24*th Feb.* The quhilk day, Johnne Young, wobster, is decernit and ordanit, of his awin confessioun, to rander and delyver to Mathow Blak, wobster, ane irne chymnay, with rakis and boddomit, with irne on the erss, betwix and Witsonday nixt, the quhilk pertenit to James Bryss, wobster, and sauld be the said Johnne to the said Mathow, in May last, or therby, for the soum of fyve markis money, togidder with fyftie viijd., ressavit be the said Johnne for the hyre and profeit of the said chimnay. And the said Mathow is discernit to pay to the said Johnne the soum of three pundis viijd., les restane of the price of the said chimnay.

Casting Stones at a Wife's Pigs.—17*th March.* The quhilk day Johne Mure, tailzeor, and Johne Touris, cordiner, ar decernit hinc inde in ane wrang and amerchiament of court, viz. the said Johne Mure, for casting of ane stane at Margarete Stewart, spous of the said Johne Touris, and for casting of stanes at her pigis; and the said Johne Touris for streking of the said Johne Mure twyss on the left chulder with ane quhingar, to the effusioun of his bluid, and dome gevin therupoun.

Daffin and Attempt at Rape.—29*th May*, 1590.—The quhilk day, John Andersoun, buris, is decernit, of his awin confessioun, in ane wrang and amerchiament of Court, for casting doune of Issobel Burne, servand to Mr. David Wemyss, on her back, pressing to haif deforceit hir, and for casting of ane clod at hir, and hetting hir on the heid: As also for speking of sindrie abhominable wordis, nocht wordie of reheirsall, scho being doing the said Mr. David, hir maisteris, dois at the schellis mylne.

The quhilk day Alspaith Clogy, dochter to Thomas Clogy, is decernit in ane wrang and amerciament of court for casting of stanes at Christiane Sauchie, and byting of hir throuch the airme, and latting the peice flesche quhilk scho bait fall in the water; And absolvit Katherine Richie, spouse of the said Thomas, and Marioun Clogy, hir dochter, fra the complent gevin in be hir aganis thame, and absolvit Christiane Sauchie fra the said Alspaith Clogys complent.

2*d June*.—The quhilk day, the Baillies vnderstanding that Jonne Andersoun, buris, was convict, of his awin confessioun, in ane wrang, for castyng dovne of Issobell Burne, servand to Mr. David Wemyss, and pressing to haif deforceit hir, to the grit offence of God, and sclander of the said Issobell,

Thairfoir, statut and ordanit that the said Johnne Andersoun will dispasche himself furth of the toun, and (byde?) af the same during the Dempstare and Baillies will; And in caice he be fund at ony tyme thairefteir within the said toun, it is expreslie prowydit and ordanit that he sal be instantlie tane and scurdgit throuch the same, and to be perpetuallie banischit thairfra in all tyme cumyng.

Butts of the Green.—*4th June.* The quhilk day, the Provest, Baillies, and Counsall, hes statut and ordanit that upoun Whitsontwyisday zeirlie, in tyme cumyng, becauss the mylndame is sett in few, quhilk wes the place of thair conventioun for rouping of thair commoun gudis, and other thingis, that, aftir the outputting of the Outlandimeris in the morning, and ryding about the Marches, they all convene betwix the buttis of the Grene, and thair rope all thingis that suld and aucht to be ropit zeirlie, in presence of the haill commounaltie; and immediatlie the said Provest, Baillies and Counsall, pas to the tolbuith, and thair, in thair Counsallhouss, chuse and elect sik honest men as Thesaurar, Clerk, Maister of Werk, and Menstrallis, as they wer wont to chuse at the mylndame in tyme bypast.

Witsontwysday Court.—The Court of the Perambulatioun of the Marchis of the Burgh and Citie of Glasgow, haldin at the Buttis of the Grene, be honorabill men, Sir Mathow Stewart of Mynto, Knyt., Provest, Williame Cunynghame, Robert Rowatt, and James Stewart, Baillies of the said Burgh, the nynt day of Junii, the zeir of God J.M. vc. foure scoir ten zeiris. The suttis callit, the Court confermit: Dempster, Jon Robesoun.

The names of the Outlandimeras.—Thomas Pettigrew, Johnne Dalrumpill, Mathow Trwmbill, Johnne Fairy, Johnne Bornis, James Braidwood, zounger, Andro Andersoun, officere, Patrik M'Ilvane, pwndar.

The faltis gevin up to be the Outlandimeris:—

Item.—They find falt with ane chop biggit out vpoun the hie gait be David Ramsay, potter, in his land, lyand in Stokwall, contrair all gude ordour, and evill example of otheris.

Item.—They find falt and querrell in the Kow lone, holkit be quhome they know not.

Item.—They find falt with Convell Strutheris, for taking in of ane piece of gude land in Sanctroikis lone, to the quantitie of ane quartar guid land, and thairby hes diminischit the lones.

Item.—They find the haill lones of the Bromehill and passage to the Scelleis Mylne is nocht sex quarteris breid, quhilk suld be auchtene elnis of breid.

Item.—They find the haill lones of Garnegad, that passes to the Bitill Brwme at the eist end thereof, to be diminischit.

Item.—They find the haill middingis in the Drygait sett furth upoun the calsay, quhilk settis the watter upoun the same, and boillis the said calsay.

Item.—Findis that Alesoun Watsoun hes sett furth hir dyk upoun the eist lone that passes fra Litill S. Mungois Kirk to Camlachie Brig.

Item.—Johne Cochrane hes sett furth his dyk, and hes tane up the hail lone passing doune to S. Mungois treis, whereby it is not possibill to ane hors to gang by ane othir.

Item.—It is to be remembered to visie Johnne Dalrumpillis zaird.

Brig.—The quhilk day the casualities and costumes of the brig ar ropet and sett to Johne Clerk, for this present zeir, for payment of the soume of foure scoir markis money, to be payit at Martimes, usit and wount, and the said Johne hes fundin sourtie for payment of the samyn.

Item.—It is statut and ordanit, for the observatioun of the Sabboth day, that the raid of the Somerhill salbe continewit till the twentie thrie day of Junii instant, being Twyisday of that oulk, and to stand swa this zeir onlie, or langer, as salbe concludit be the Provest, Baillies, and Counsall.

Mort and Skellet Bells.—The quhilk day, the Provest, Baillies and Counsall, hes gevin thair twa commoun bells, viz., the mort and skellet bells, togidder with the office of pwnterschipe, to George Johnstoune, fur ane zeir, to cum bund for the soume of thrie scoir pundis.

Trees to be Gauged.—23*d June*. The quhilk day, anent the complent gevin in be Mr. Adame Wallace, commoun procuratour, bering that there it is not unknawin to the Provest, Baillies, Counsall, and communitie of this toun, that thair is ane commoun ordour tane vpoun the quantitie of treis, and ane gadge appointit for the same, quhilk is ressavit and vsit, for the maist pairt, throuch the haill seyferand touns, and na ordour tane in this toun as zit thairintill, desyreing that sik ordinance wer tane in this toun that the tries were not to the extreme quantitie, becaus of penuritie and skairnes of tymer, nather yit ouer litill quantitie far differant fra the principall gadge for eschewing of the breking thairof be the serchear, and that the said treis that ar to be sett vp may be of sik quantitie as sulbe thoucht expedient: Thairfoir, the said Baillies, Counsall, and communitie, being therwith rypelie adwysit, hes aggreit and condiscendit, all in ane voce, that the haill treis that ar to be sett up salbe of the quantitie of fyvetene gallounes, and the houtipas treis not to be translatit, and that ane gadge sall be appointit be the toun for that effect, and continewit the penaltie upoun the contravenaris of this act, till it be sett doune be the Provest, Bailleis, Counsall, and Deaconis, within thair Counsallhous.

The Court of Craignacht, haldin thairat, be honorabill men, Williame Cunynghame, Robert Rowatt, and James Stewart, Bailleis of the Burgh and Citie of Glasgow, the sevent day of Julii, the zeir of God J.M. vc. foure scoir ten zeiris. The suttis callit, the Court confermit: Dempster, Andro Fairy.

The quhilk day, the Sute Roll being callit, the absentis they ar vnlawit and amerchiat, conforme to vse and wont, and dome gevin therupoun.

The quhilk day the peace of the fair wes proclamit be David Coittis, mair of fie, upon the Grene, and be James Andersoun, toun officer, vpoun the tolbuith stair, efter the forme and tennour vnder written:—Forsamekle as the sevint day of Julii approched, is the fair day of the burgh and citie of Glasgow of auld, Heirfoir I, in our Soverane Lordis name, and als in name and behalf of the Bailie of Regalitie of Glasgow, and Provest and Bailies of the same, commandis and chargis, and als inhibites and forbiddis all our Soverane Lordis leiges that nane of thame tak vpoun hand to molest or trouble ony persone or personis repairand to the said fair, remaneand thairin, or passind thairfra, for all feid or new, for auld dett or new, or brek the peace of the said fair, be way of tuilzie or trublance, for the space of aucht dayis nixt thairefter, under the pane of ten pundis ilk fault vnforgevin.

18*th July*.—The quhilk day, comperit, within the Counsalhous of Glasgow, in presence of the Baillies and Counsall thairin convenit, Sir Mark Jamesoun, and producit ane lettre of foundatioun of fyve pundis zeirlie annuall rent to be vptane furth of his mans and orchaird, besyd the Stabilgrene therof, thair suld be payit to the foir almoushous thrie pundis—to the bak almoushous, pertenyng to the toun, twenty schillingis, and to the hospitall of the seik folkis, at the Brigend of Glasgow, twentie schillingis zeirlie, of the dait of the xxvjo. of Marche, the zeir of God, J.M. vc. thrie scoir sevin zeiris, ratefeit and approvit be Mr. Robert Rollok, upoun the fourt day of Sept., the zeir of God J.M. vc. four scoir ten zeiris. Item, ane obligatioun of Mr. Dauid Rollokis of Knitlady, for payment of the samyn zeirlie annuall rentis, conforme to the fundation, of the dait the xxviij. day of Marche the zeir of God J.M. vc. thrie scoir sevin zeiris, as also ratifeit be Mr. Rollok, his sone. Item, ane instrument of seasing of ane zeirlie annuall rent of fourtene schillingis, to be vpliftet furth of ane barne in S. Tenois Gait, foundit to the toun clerk of Glasgow, and the annuall of S. Nicolace almshous, equallie betwix thame, for thair ingoddering and distributioun of the foirsaidis annuallis, of the dait the last day of Februar.

the zeir of God J.M. vc. foure scoir ane zeiris. Item, ane instrument, quhair the said Sir Mark Jamesoun was infeft in the manss and orchard, above wrettin, be Johñne Panter, his mother brother, vpoun conditioun that he suld fund the foirsaid zeirlie annuall to the pure, of the dait the aucht day of Januar, the zeir of God J.M. vc. threttie aucht zeiris. Item, the auld fundatioun, quhair the said Sir Mark, conforme to the will of the said Johne Panter, and the speciall conditioun of his awin infeftment, foundit the foirsaid zeirlie dutie furth of the foirsaid manss, of the dait the fyft of Nouember, the zeir of God J.M. vc. threttie nyne zeiris. Item, sex instrumentis of seasings, all in ane parcheament skyn, countenand in haill fourtie ane schillingis zeirlie annuall, foundit be the said Sir Mark, to the pure of the Hospital of Glasgow, with particular seasings of the same annuall, besyd the parcheament skyn, with ane transumpt of ane instrument of ellevin schillings, to be vpliftit of Johne Brownis hous, in Tronegait. Item, the copy of the chartour of the setting of the few to Mr. David Rollok, be the said Sir Mark, of the tenement and orchaird, besyd the Stabilgrene. Item, the copy of the fundatioun of the foirsaid fyve parkis. Item, ane transumpt of ane instrument of schillingis annuall rent, to be vpliftit of the tenement now pertenyng to Mathow Boyd, in Tronegait. Item, ane decreet obtenit befoir the Commissar of Glasgow, aganis Johnne Ottirburne, and Issobel Baillie, his spous, tennentis and occupyaris of the foirsaid mans and zaird, of the foirsaid annuall rent of fyve pundis, of the dait the aucht of Marche, the zeir of God J.M. vc. four scoir aucht zeiris, quhilkis evidentis the said Sir Mark delyverit in ane litill box, to be keipit in the commoun kist, for furth cumyng, to the weill of the pure, and to be patent at sik tymes as neid requyrit, quhilk they acceptit, upoun the conditioun foirsaid, quhairupoun the said Sir Mark askit instrumentis.

The quhilk day the Baillies and Counsall hes condiscendit that Johne Forquhar, merchant, sal be payit of the soume of ten pundis money, restand awand him of ane hogheid wyne, quhilk wes delyverit to the Kingis symbleris, and that of the rest of the fiel of twa severall stentis, viz. the rest of the stent collectit for outreiking ane schipe to Denmark, and the rest of James Dalzells stent, togidder with the rest of the compt collectit to the men of weir that geid to the north.

18*th July*, 1590.—The quhilk day, in presens of the baillies and counsall, comperit David Duncane, seruand to George Esdaill, and Williame Blair, pypar, and become in the provest and bailies and counsallis will, viz. the said David Duncane for clymmyng upoun the croce and breking of the samin, and the said Williaum Blair, for being upoun the heid of the said croce, and playing upoun the heid thairof with ane pyp. And George Esdaill is becumin sourtie for the said David, and Johne Mure, fleschour, for the said Williame, for fulfilling of the baillies and counsall will, and to enter them this day aucht dayis.

21*st July*.—The quhilk day Johne Donaldsoun, merchand, is decernit in ane wrang and amerchiament of court, of his awin confessioun, for cumyng to the Lady Knokdodelanis zaird, and breking of the cropis of the treis, and dinging doune of the fruit of the same, and hes cumyn in hir will thairfoir.

[The Council Records are unfortunately wanting for the 8 succeeding Years; consequently the next selection of these Extracts commences in February, 1609.]

Annals from Extracts of the Kirk Session.

1588. *Seats in Church*.—April 25th. Appoints some Ash trees in the Hie Kirk Yard to be cut down to make *Forms* for the Folk to sit on in the Kirk.

1588. *Baptising of Children*.—May 22nd. Those who have Bairns to Baptise, shall tell distinctly the Commands, Articles of Faith, and Lord's

Prayer, or else be declared Ignorant, and some other Godly person present their Child, with farther Punishment, as the Kirk thinks fit.

1588. *Elders.*—October 24th. The whole Elders and Deacons sworn with uplifted hands, to reveal nothing that shall be voted in the Session, nor the Voters.

1588. *Cathedral.*—December 7th. Some to confer with the Wrights; the Session appoints a Commissioner to the *General Assembly*, to desire a Commissioner with a Licence from the King's Majesty, for reparation of the Hie Kirk of Glasgow. February 29th. Appoints some persons to value what Money will repair the said Kirk. March 7th. The Commissioners appointed by the King's Majesty anent repairing the Hie Kirk, and hail brethren of the Kirk Session thinks gude that the Laigh Steeple be taken down to repair the Mason work of the said Kirk, and that the Bell and Knock be transported to the High Steeple, and that the Kirk have a *Quienzie* left at the Steeple aforesaid for relief thereof. April 25th. Appoints some to go the Laigh Kirk, beneath the Hie Kirk, [Old Barony Church,] and see what of the Pavement are unstolen away, which the Session thinks gude should be transported to the Laigh Kirk of Glasgow, to pavement the said Kirk, next day concluded that these pavement be transported to the Laigh Kirk called *Blackfriars.*

1588. *Excommunication.*—December 13th. An act of the Privy Council, or Letter from the King's Registrar arrived, requiring the Magistrates to expel forth of the Town all Excommunicate persons.

1588. *Ministers' Stipend.*—The Stipend of the Minister of the Second Charge in the High Church was £16, 13s. 4d.; and the First Charge was £27, 15s. 6⅔d.

1589. *Beggars and Solitary Women.*—January 23. The Session desire the Magistrates to Prohibit Masters of Families from Setting their Houses to Beggars or to Solitary Women, keeping House together.

1589. *Blackfriars' Church.*—February 20th. Some go to the Principal and Masters of the College, that they may repair the Blackfriars' Kirk, and hold the same Windfast and Waterfast. July 10th. The Town pays their part, and the Parish their part of a Thousand Pound Scots for repairing the Quire of the Hie Kirk. November 2nd. The Session enacted, that all money exacted from Offenders, shall be employed in repairing the Kirk, and Kirk work hereafter.

1589. *Seats in Church.*—July 10th. The Session ordains that no Woman sit upon or occupy the *Forms* Men should sit on, but either sit laigh, or else bring Stools wi' them.

1589. *Communion.*—August 9th. Walter, Prior of Blantyre, Taxman of the *Teens* of the Parsonage of Glasgow, provided the Elements for the Communion. He was spoken to provide a Hogshead of good Wine. The time of Convening on Sundays of the Communion, was 4 o'Clock in the morning. The Collectors assembled on these Occasions in the Hie Kirk, at 3 in the morning.

1590. *Laigh Steeple.*—Feburary 5th. Appoints the Laigh Steeple of the Hie Kirk to be sighted by the Ministers, Baillies, and some others, on Sunday next after the Preaching, that the decayed places therein may be Repaired.

1590. *Sabbath.*—January 17th. The Brethren interpret the Sabbath to be from Sun to Sun, no work to be done between Light and Light in Winter, and between Sun and Sun in Summer.—On 18th August, 1640, the Brethren declare the Sabbath to be from 12 on Saturday Night, to 12 on Sunday Night.

1591. *Alms House Men.*—July 15th. The Session ordains *The Crafts' Alms House Men*, [Trades' House, Kirk Street,] to be present in the Kirk in the forenoon, and every day at Prayers, Morning and Evening, to be said to them by their Minister, Sir Bartholomew Simpson, otherwise to want their Week's wages, following their being convict thereof.

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A VIEW OF GLASGOW FROM THE WEST.

John Tweed.

1591. *Beadles.*—November 2nd. Beadles were to have *Staffs* for keeping quietness in the Kirk, and comely order; for each Marriage they get 4d., and 2d. for each Baptism. All this for ringing the Bell and rowing up the Knock, and for setting the Furms in the High Kirk and Blackfriars' Kirk, and also the New Kirk. The Kirk Beadles to allow none to enter the Steeple to trouble the Knock and Bell there, but to keep the Knock going at all times, and the 5 hour Bell in the Morning, and the 8 hour Bell at Even, and that for a long space.

1591. *Lafts.*—November 25th. The Deacons of the Crafts appeared, and declared none of them were willing to big *Lafts* in the Quire of the Kirk, and thereupon the Session protested they were at liberty to grant liberty to any who should sue for liberty to big *Lafts* there.

[At this period there were no Galleries in any of the Churches in this City.]

1591. *Grammar School Boys.*—December 16th. The Session appoint, that the Scholars in the Grammar School sit in with the College; and that a commodious Place be looked out in the Quire of the Hie Kirk, for the Grammar School Bairns on Sunday.

1591. *Proclamation of Banns.*—December 20th. That no Proclamation of Banns be made without consent of Parents; those who are to be Married, declare the Ten Commandments, Articles of Faith, and Lord's Prayer, or else they shall be declared unworthy to be joined in Marriage, and further Censured. 26th. A Marriage stopped till the man learn the Ten Commandments, the Lord's Prayer and Belief. 30th. No Proclamations till 10 Merks be consigned, that there shall be no Bridals. Because of the many inconveniences by Marriages on Sundays before noon, the Session enact that none be made till Sunday Afternoon.

1592. *Castle Bell.*—February 3rd. The Treasurer to pay some Workmen employed about Casting of the Bell, and afterwards more given to the Englishman that's Casting the Bell. April 27. And that the liberality of the Town be sought by the Magistrates and Ministers on Monday next, for to help to get Metal to cast the Bell. October 26th. Paid 23 Punds Scots for Mending the *Castle Bell.* The new Bell arrived at Leith, 26th January, 1595, when the Parishioners were Stented for the price of it.

1592. *Censures.*—April 26th. Revives the Act of Punishing Absentees from the Kirk without excuse, they pay £20, and stand two days at *the Pillar.* The Baillies and Town Officers to note the Absentees on the Week days.

1592. *Smothering Children.*—April 27th. The Presbytery advised, and resolved, that Smoorers of children make their Repentance two Sundays in Sack-Cloth, standing at the Kirk Door. On the 24th January, 1594, the Standing-Place was approved to be above *the Pillar,* near the new-Bigged Wall; sometimes the man appeared, and was rebuked for being art and part in Smooring the Bairn.

1592. *Commandments.*—May 11th. Several persons find caution to the Session, that they shall get the *Commands* against next Communion.

1592. *Tron Church repaired.*—S. Mary's Church (Tron,) underwent a thorough repair, when the numerous Altars which had been in it prior to *The Reformation,* were removed.—This Church was first opened as a Presbyterian Place of Worship during this year, Mr. John Bell, Minister.

1593. *Dead Bell.*—January 25th. The Minister gives a Merk to buy a Book to write the names in, of those who have departed this life. The Dead Bellman is to give the Minister the names of the Dead, with their age, and time of death, is discharged from ringing the *Dead Bell* after Sunset, or before the Sunrising, without a special warrant from some of the Ministers. He is desired not to go in the time of Preaching or Prayers, and only twice through the Town for any person, and not at all for Infants. February 7th. *The Dead Bellman* is ordained to omit the word *Faithful,* and the repetition of the *Name of God.* [See Page 14.]

1593. *Chapels.*—February 22nd. Mention is made in the Session Records of a Chapel in the Trongate, where some Images were gotten. Of a Kirk call *Little S. Mungo's Kirk*, repaired so as to be an Hospital. Mention is also made of an *Hospital* alongst the Gallowgate Bridge to be repaired. The Deacons of the Crafts to see to the reparation of that Kirk for an Hospital. S. Mungo's Kirk on the North Side of the Gallowgate is mentioned, as also S. Enoch's Kirk, beside S. Enoch's Gate (Trongate), or in it.

1593. *Church Yard.*—June 6th. Appoints the Dyke of the Hie Kirk Yard to be Builded, and an intimation from the Pulpit, that every man give Collection for this as they can. July 3rd. The Parishioners compear and grant that it hath been in use by them, to Build the South Kirk Yard Dyke, from the Kirk Style to the South-East Corner, and a Piece about the Corner, as farther they declare. July 24th. Appoints some to go and gather in the rest of the *Stent* for the Kirk Dyke that's yet ungathered. There is then mention of the *Stile* builded on the North Side of the Yard. It afterwards appears, that these orders had not been complied with, as persons who bought particular Lairs were taken bound to Build the Wall opposite to them.

1593. *Dues of Lairs.*—July 5th. Persons who of old had Lairs in the Kirk Yard shall pay 40s. for breaking ground, and Strangers who have no Lair, £4 at least.

1593. *Christmas Keeping.*—December 19th. A long Act is made against Keeping *Yuil*, and the Keepers of it to be punished by the Magistrates and debarred from the Privilege of the Kirk, the Sacrament, and Marriage. Also that no Plays, nor Gyssings, nor Pipings, nor Drink, nor any Superstitious Exercise be used the days following, under pain of Censure.

1593. *College Buildings.*—A considerable part of the College Buildings were Erected at this time.

1594. *Playing on Bagpipes, &c., on Sunday, Prohibited.*—The Presbytery of Glasgow, on 7th May, Prohibited the Playing of Bagpipes on Sunday, from Sun-Rising to its going down, and practising other Pastimes after Canonical hours, under pain of Censure.

1594. *Clerical Punishments.*—December 19th. The Session enact that the punishment for *single Fornication* is only 8 days in *the Steeple*, one day on *the Cockstool*, one day at *the Pillar*. A Cart to be made to cart Harlots through the Town; appoints a Pulley to be made on the Bridge, whereby Adulterers may be ducked in Clyde; appoints the Jugs and Branks to be fixed up in some notable place for the punishment of Flyters.—[They were then put on the South side of the Tolbooth Steeple.]

1595. *Games Forbidden on Sunday.*—April 24th. The Session directed the Drum to go through the Town, that there be no Bickering nor Plays on Sundays, either by Old or Young. Games, Golf, Alley, Bowls, &c., are Forbidden on Sunday, as also that no person go to Ruglen to see vain Plays on Sunday.

1595. *Assessment for the Poor.*—July 3rd. The Session appointed a Committee to consider the Roll of the people who were able in the Town to be Stented for helping the Poor; and that the Money collected on Sunday shall be given to Poor Householders. This, on the margin of the Record, is called *Buttock Male*, for Poor Householders. [This seems to have been the first Assessment.] The Session appoints the Deacon of the *Websters* to help the Poor of their own Trade.

1595. *Catechism.*—August 27th. Mr. Weems and Mr. Cowper, offer to teach the Catechism, and cast lots who shall begin first. At this time the *Town* and the *Barony* were one Parish.

1595. *Barony Parish.*—September 10th. The Synod appointed the Parish of Glasgow without the Town, to have a Minister of their own, and resort to a Kirk of their own. Mr. Alexander Rowat was appointed Minister of the Barony Parish this year.

1595. *Fast Day.*—A Fast is to be kept for both days of the Communion, that the Lord's Day be not profaned by Pastimes and Plays. The Magistrates gave intimation that no Games nor Plays were to be used in the Town for two weeks before the Communion.

1597. *Banners and Swearers.*—July 27th. Appoints some Noters of Banners and Swearers, and appoint the Ministers and Magistrates to note the Swearers and Banners at the Broomielaw.

1597. *Cathedral.*—The Provost, Baillies, and Council, Deacons of Crafts, and Ministers of Glasgow, convene in the College Kirk to give their advice in Judgment, about repairing the Hie Kirk.

1598. *Physicians and Surgeons.*—Sept. 14th. The Session thinks good, that the University, Ministers, and Presbytery, take cognition who are within the Town that pretend to have skill in Medicine, and hath not the same; that those who have skill, may be retained, and others rejected. They send some to the Town Council, to see what course to take with such.

1599. *Physicians and Surgeons.*—The Physicians and Surgeons of this City were Incorporated this Year by a Royal Charter from James VI. with extensive professional powers. As the Charter did not include any Political right, the Faculty, some time after its erection, joined with the Corporation of Barbers, and continued to hold office with them, till 23rd January, 1720, when they gave in to the Magistrates a Renunciation of their Letter of Deaconry, which being accepted by the Council on 22nd September, 1772, the connexion was then dissolved, and the Letter of Deaconry confirmed to the Barbers. The Charter was principally obtained through the influence of the facetious Doctor Peter Low, who, as appears from the Inscription on his Monument in the High Church Yard, was as fond of Fun as Physic.

1599. *Midwives.*—February 8th. The two Midwifes in the Town are discharged to go to any Unmarried Woman, within, while first they signify the matter to some of the Ministers or Magistrates in the day-light, and if it be in the night-time that they take the Oaths of the said Women before they Bear the Bairn, who is the Father of it, as they will be answerable to God and his Kirk.

1600. *Plague.*—April 17th. After the Morning Preaching, the Session consulted how the Infection of the *Glengore* within this City may be removed. Some sent to the Council to deplore the Infection that's in this City by the *Glengore*, and some to convene again in the Blackfriars' Kirk anent it, and the whole Chirurgeons and Professors of Medicine in Town to be present. So much given to a man for Bigging a Lodge without the Stable-Green Port to the Women that hath the Glengore.

1600. *Enumeration of the Inhabitants.*—July 10th. Appoints a Minister and a Baillie to visit the houses, to see how they are holden, especially to note solitary women, and that they take up the names of all the persons of the City. [Population, including Suburbs, 7000.]

1600. *Absentees from Church.*—November 13th. The Session ordains the Deacons of the Crafts to cause search for Absents from the Kirks in their Craft of all the Freemen, the one half of the Fine to go to the Kirk, the other half to the Craft.

1600. *Poor.*—December 11th. This is the first time the Distribution of the Poors' Money is marked in the Session Book; but frequently afterwards.

1601. *Against Speaking Ill of the Dead.*—Feb 26th. The Session discharges all *Speaking Ill of the Dead*, or casting up the faults of the Dead who have suffered for their demerits, to the Living, under pain of standing two days at the Pillar, and fined at the will of the Session.

1601. *Grammar School.*—March 26th. The Session mention that the Grammar School is building. That none sit in the Grammar School Seat in the Hie Kirk, but the Masters and the Scholars, and their Pedagogues, under the pain of a Merk.

1601. *Great Fire.*—September 16th. The Council desired to help those that suffered by the Great Fire that nearly destroyed the Town.

["The 22nd of Junii, ane Fyir in Glasgow, qlk did grate hurt and skaith."]

1601. *Bridge of Partick.*—Captain Crawford of Jordanhill was Provost of Glasgow, and built the Bridge over the River Kelvin at Partick, this year.

1602. *Plague.*—March 18th. The Session makes mention of the Pestilence which seems to have been here, but partly removed; the Prayers had been interrupted for some time, and mention of some that were passing to the Muir.

1602. *Plague.*—May 13th. The Session direct that a Thanksgiving be made for preserving the Town from the Plague. On 16th Aug., 1604, another Public Fast was kept; also on 23rd December, a Thanksgiving for preserving the Town from Pestilence, that was entering in; the last Thanksgiving was on the 19th September, 1605, viz., for three Sabbaths.

1602. *Pestilence.*—June 18th. If any person in this City be found to have been Faulters in the time of the Pestilence, from such a time to such a time, they shall, beside their ordinary Repentance, appear the third Sabbath at the Pillar, with sackcloth.

1602. *Paunders.*—That whatever person shall be found a Paunder or Resetter of Whores or Whoremongers in their house, shall make their Repentance at the Pillar in sackcloth, and on Monday, be carted through the Town, with this Inscription on their forehead, "A Pandrus."

1603. *Old Jail.*—The Old Jail, which was Built at the Cross in 1603, [? 1626] was pulled down in 1814.*

1604. *No Street Dances at Banquets.*—Jan. 7th. The Session enact that at Banquets, there should be no Dancing openly on the Street, playing on Bagpipes, beating Drums, or losing the Consignation Money.

1604. *Church Seats.*—March 1st. The Session refers the Bill of the Wrights to have liberty to build a Seat at their own expense in the Hie Kirk, entirely to the Magistrates.

1604. *Women in Church.*—May 3rd. The Session intimates that no Woman married or unmarried, come within the Kirk Doors, to Preachings or Prayers, with their Plaids about their heads, neither lie down in the Kirk on their face in time of Prayer, with certification, their Plaids shall be drawn down, or, they raised by the Beddal. The Session considering that great disorder hath been in the Kirk, by Women's sitting with their heads covered in time of Sermon, sleeping that way; ordains intimation to be made, that afterward none sit with their heads covered with Plaids in time of Sermon.

Geneva Relief.—June 28th. Intimation is made by the Session that those who have not given contribution for the supply of the Kirk of Geneva, compear next Sunday, after four hours, in the Council House, and bring their charity for that end.

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* [James Cleland, LL.D., in his "*Historical Scraps*"—Appendix, p. 174, of Statistical Tables relative to the City of Glasgow, 1823, "repeats the blunder of Date (1603 instead of 1626) stated in his "*Annals of Glasgow,*" p. 15, when *the Old Jail at the Cross was Built.* He augments this error by another, when he refers to the "Reign of Charles I."—for, the very initials C. R. on the Building evidence that it was impossible it could have been Built in 1603. In that year there were two *Reigns* —Elizabeth (the last of the Tudors), and James VI. of Scotland. Charles was not Prince of Wales till the death of his brother, Prince Henry, who died Nov. 6, 1612, and did not succeed to the Crown till March 27, 1625, on the Death of his Father. In "*Glasgow Memorabilia,*" *p.* 63, we perceive that the "*grund stane of the old Jail was laid the 15th May,* 1626," James Inglis being then Provost, and not (as Dr. Cleland says in his Annals I. 308) Sir Patrick Bell, who was Provost in 1636.—See "A Review of the Historical and Topographical Works of James Cleland, LL.D.—as also, "A Kick for a Bite," two Pamphlets by *Agnes Baird,* 1830—31.—*Ed.*]

1604. *Confinement in Steeple.*—July 7th. The Session, on 7th September, appoints a Wardhouse to be made in the Blackfriars' Steeple. One person Steepled for eight days, the Beddal was instructed to let Steeplers get nothing but bread and water, or small drink, so long as they continue in the Steeple, under the pain of 40 shillings.

1604. *Plurality of Schools.*—The Presbytery complain of a plurality of Schools; they think the School taught by John Buchanan, and the Grammar School, quite sufficient.

1605. *Cathedral.*—April 18th. Repairs to be made on the Hie Kirk, particularly on the Altarages of said Kirk, which had not formerly been destroyed. Consultation how the said Kirk may be repaired, and that people may be induced to give voluntary contributions for that effect, to two men standing every Sunday at the Kirk door, as is following forth at the Kirks of Aberdeen and Leith.

1605. *Stewarts of Minto.*—In the Nave of the Cathedral, a Monument is erected to the memory of the Minto family, who, for a long period, took a great share in the management of the affairs of this City. The following is Inscribed on a Copperplate sunk in the plane of the Monument: Here are buried Sir Walter, Sir Thomas, Sir John, Sir Robert, Sir John, and Sir Matthew, Barons and Knights of the House of Minto, their bairns and brethren.—[Spell: Mod:].

1605. *Punishment inflicted.*—December 5th. The Session enacted that Fornicators should not only pay their Fine, but stand one Monday at the Cross, with a fast Band of Iron about their Craig, and a Paper on their Forehead, bare headed, and without Cloak or Plaid.
(This Iron Band is still [1823] on the Steeple at the Cross.)

1605. *Letter of Guildry.*—The Letter of Guildry was signed on the 6th February, in this year. The decreet was confirmed by the King in Parliament in 1612.

1606. *Plague.*—May 9th. Prayers made for the Inhabitants of Ayr afflicted by the Pestilence.

1607. *Week Day Sermons.*—Deacon Convener Anderson and the Deacons of Trades to meet with the Ministers and Magistrates, to take course with them that are Masters of the Trade that keep not the Kirk on the week day.
(This is the first time the Convener of the Trades' House is mentioned.)

1607. *Slanders.*—May 7th. Any Servant slandering an honest man or woman, to stand in the Jugs on Monday, besides penalty.

1607. *Market at the Cross.*—May 17th. The Session mentions that the Market has now been a long time, and still remains at the Cross in Trongate, to the great grief of upper inhabitants.

1608. *Absence from Examination.*—A man who was absent from the Examination and the Communion for several years, is appointed to make his Public Repentance at the Pillar. A person was committed to the Steeple for this fault, and to make his Public Repentance for it, and not to do the like again under the pain of double censure.

1608. *Keepers of the Sabbath.*—March 3rd. The Session gives intimation that there be no meetings of women on Sabbath in time of Sermon, and that no Hostler sell drink, wine, or ale, in time of Sermon, under pain of 20 pounds. No buying of timber on Sunday, at the water of Clyde, from Sun-Rising to Sun-Setting. This has been frequently enacted. *Hostler* seems to have been a name given to *Publicans* both before and after this time.

1608. *Church Seats.*—The Magistrates decide on building a Seat for the College, at the expense of the College: also, to change the King's Seat, and the Pulpit, from the places they have been so long in. The Session nominates My Lord Bishop, Provost, Bailies, &c., to see the whole Seats in the Hie Kirk reformed.

1608. *Laird of Minto, a late Provost.*—The Session *pass* the Laird of Minto for Fornication, considering his age and the station he held in the Town. He paid 20 lib.

1609. *Offenders to pay their Fines.*—The Session enacted, that all Offenders, Fornicators, Adulterers, &c., shall pay their penalty personally, before they go out of Session, or be put in the Steeple till it be paid.

From Glasgow Memorabilia—Minutes of Town Council.

In the Council-Hous, *the xxv day of Februar*, 1609, being convenit, the richt honourable John Howston of that ilk provest, James Braidwood, baillie, John Anderson, Robert Rowat, George Master, Dean of Gild, Ninian Anderson, dekin convener, James Bell, William Symmer, Patrik Maxwell, Alexander Caldwell, Thomas Fawsyde.

Act for Borrowit Silver.—The quhilk day the provest, baillies, and counsell, being chargit befoir this tyme for payment making to the clerk of Register, of the soume of ane hundrith pundis for printing of the buik, callit Regiam Maiestatem, and under danger of horning for the sameyn not being yit stentit upone the inhabitants of the town; for escheuing of horning, be the tenor hereof, grantis thame actualie to haif borrowit, and resavit fra William Burn, merchant burges of the said burgh, the soume of ane hundrith and sex pund for the effect foirsaid.

Act for the Stent of the Ilis.—*8th April*, 1609. The quhilk day the provest, bailleis, and counsell, understanding that the stent set down for outrecking of the men of weir to the Ilis conforme to his hienes proclamatione, is not as zit compleitlie payit be the collectors appointit for collecting thairof be the Dean of Gild for the merchandis, and be the deakins as collectors for yair awin craftis, thairfoir ordains the general roll to be producit be Thomas Brown, &c.

Act for warning of this Toun.—*19th May*, 1609. The qlk day the provest, bailleis, and counsell, understanding that the Erll of Glencarn and the Lord Sempill wt thair friendis, ar to be in this toun Monday nixt, ye 22nd day of May instant, conforme to the ordinance of the secreit counsell, for appoynting of their deidlie feidis: Thairfoir, for eschewing of all inconvenientis of trouble qlk may happen (qlk God forbid) hes consultit and advysit that the number of fourtie persons, wt one of the bailleis and haill counsell, attend upone the provest, and follow his L.; and that ilk ane of the uther twa bailleis and threscoir men with ilk ane of thame, shall attend upon the ludgeingis of the same nobillmen; all the foirsaidis personis to haif lang wapinnis and swordis, quha sall accumpanie and convoy the said nobillmen wt thair friendis in and out, in making thair reconciliation conforme to the ordinance of the secreit counsell; and the drum to pas throu the toun, to advertiss and warn all the inhabitants in general to be in redines wt their armis foirsaid, upon Monday nixt at sevin hours on the Green, wt the provest and bailleis, that the foresaid number of the saidis personis may be chosin and electit to the effect foirsaid, and that under the payne of five pundis; and na fyre werk to be usit that day.

19th Aug., 1609.—Qlk. day the baillies and counsell ordainis, ane warrand to be grantit to the Mr. of Werk, John Bornis, for answering him of £41, 10s. as for expenssis of vyne and comfectis, spent at the croce upoun the fyfte of July, the Kingis day, my Lord of Glasgw being present, with sindrie uthir honorabil men.

22d Jan., 1610.—The qlk. day George Smyth, rewller of the tolbuth knok, hes bund him to the town to rewll the said knok for all the dayis of his lyfe tyme, for the sowme of twintie pundis money yeirlie, to be payit at the terms following, viz. ten pund at Candilmes, and uther ten pund at Lambnes during his thankfull service. And siklike oblissis him to rewll the hie kirk knok, and keip the same in gangand graith, and visie her twa severall dayis in the week, &c.

Scholars and Prentices.—*Act for Scollaris and Printicisiss.*—14*th April*, 1610. The qlk. day the provest, baillies, and counsell, upone complainte maid be Mr. John Blackburn, as Mr. of the Grammar Scole, and be the Dekinis and Mrs. of Craftis, and certan utheris neyboris of yis toun upone the grit and comoun abuse done be scolleris and printicess towardis themselfis and thair Mrs. in haunting the yardis quhair the Aliebowlis, Frenche Kylis, and Glaikis are usit, in withdrawing themselfis fra the scole, and thair Mrs. service to thair grit hurt and deboucherie, baith of printicess and scolleris; besyd the grit skaith and hurt done be thame to the neytbouris yardis lyand nixt and ewest to the uther yards quhare the pastymes forsaid ar hauntit, and usit in breking thair treis and distroying of thair herbis, and seidis sawin in ye saidis yardis.—For remeid quhairof it is statute, and ordanit that al sik personis quha hes the saidis aleis and yardis, and quhairuntill the saidis pastymes ar usit, that they, nor nane of thame, resaif in the saidis yardis to play at the saidis pastymes ony scoller or printeiss, begor or deboschit personnis, in tyme cuming, under payne of ten pund, how oft they do in the contrar; and that they permit nane to play in the saidis yardis, at nane of the saidis pastymes, upon the Sabbath day, forrownone nor efternone, under ye payne foirsaid; and that the Mr. of the Gramer Scole ordane his scolleris prepair their bowis for the archerie to thair pastyme.

Bowelling of the Laird of Houston.—*Act for warrand of xl. libs. to James Braidwood.*—26*th May*, 1610.—The Quhilk day, the provest, baillies, and counsall, understanding that James Braidwood, baillie, resavit fra Wm. Craig, sone and air of umqll. Thomas Craig, the soum of fourtie pundis money, as by run dewtis of the saidis Thomas yard, as to ane of the new kirk yardis, set in feu be his father to the toun, addebbet and awand be the toun; and that the said James Braidwood debursit and gaif furth the said soume to Peter Low, pairtlie for his fey, and pairtlie for the expensis maid be him in bowelling of the Laird of Houstoun, lait provest. Thairfoir, the said James, be this present act, is dischargit of the said soume, resavit be him as said is: and siklyke ordainis ane warrand to be direct to Robt. Hogisyard, under subscription of the clerk to answer Mareoun Steward of the soume of 37lb. 10s. as for vyne and other expensiss, furnist and maid be hir the tyme of the said provestis bowelling.

Middins.—6*th Oct.*, 1610. *Item*, it is statut and ordanit that thair be na middingis laid on the foir yait, nor yit in the flesche mercat, meille mercat, or or vthir mercat steddis of this brught, undir payne of 16s.; and that na skynnis nor tymbir ly upoun the hie gait attour yeir and day, undir payne of escheting thairof; and that na turfe stakis [be maid] nor lint be dryit upoun the hie gait, under the payne of 16s.

Kaill.—*Item*, It is statut and ordanit that the haill fruit kaill and unzeonis cramis stand and remane betwix the gutter and the gibbet, and that ilk stand and flaike be ane ell of breid and ane ell of linth, under the payne of 16s.

Roughs.—15*th Dec.*, 1610.—*Act for Tulzeours.*—The quhilk day the baillies and counsall haifing weyit and considdrit the manifold trublanciss, wrangis and bludis quhilk comounlie fallis furth and ar comittit be notorious tulzeors, fechtaris and nycht walkeris, quha his not substance or geir to satisfie for thair unlawis and the pairties quhome they injure and offend, and thairby takis occasioun to comit daylie bluids and trublanciss, because they ar na uthir punischement condinglye inflictit upone thame, to the grit disquyetnes of this toun and nybours thairof; for remeid of quhilk it is statut and ordanit, that all sic personis, men or women, quha beis convict of wrang, blude, or trublanciss heiraftir, and hes not geir and gudis to pay unlaw or pairtie, gif he be ane man, frie or unfrie, sal be wardit the space of aucht dayis in ane unfrie manis ward, and gif they be wemen, to be put in the brankis upon ane Mononday and ane Fryday, fra 10 hours untill 12 hours, and thaireftir the saidis personis to ask God's mercie and the personis offendit be thame.

Act for Bardis and Scallis.—*26th January*, 1611. The qlk. day the provest, baillies, and counsall, upoun consideration of the grit abuse dune to honest wemen be scallis and bardis quha cannot be punist in thair gudis throw thair mister and povertie, for restraining and remeid thairof, it is ordanit that all sik scallis and bardis quha heirefter hapins to abuse wemen with thair blasphemous langage, upoun tryell of thair blasphemie, be punist in prissoun 8 dayis, and theireftir brankit upoun ane mercat day from 10 houris to 12 houris.

Throwing Dirt on the Dean of Guild.—The qlk day Wm. Laurie, werkman, being accusit for blaspheming and comtempning of James Bell, Dean of Gild, in that tyme the said Dean of Gild was in trying of ane lyning betwix nychtbouris the 19th of Januer instant, according to his dewtie and office, the said Wm. personallie present confessit the same schewing and declaring that ye same sin hapnit in him throw occasioun of ovir mekle drink, quhairof he repentit him. The provest, baillies, and counsall ordains him to be wardit uqhill Tysday next that farder ordour be tane with him for the same.

Contempt of Stevenson.—The qlk. day the provest, bailleis and counsall, haifing weyit and considdrit the injurie and blasphemie done be Williame Stevensoun, in judgment to Archibald Heygait, clerk of this burght, and the said Wm. personallie present, being accused thairof confessit the wrang done and utterit be him against the said Archd., in saying the said Archd. had cancellet and vitiat the actis of the Court Buik become in the Provest and Bailleis will for the same: Ordains the same Wm. to big ane rude of Calsie for his said blasphemie, and to compeir in ane fensit Court, and thair to ask the Provest and Bailleis, and the said Archd. thair clerk, pardoun for his said blasphemie.

Excerpts from the Accounts of the Treasurer of the Burgh of Glasgow.

The Treasurer Compt. of Jon Alexr. merchand, 1609.

Item.—Gifin upone the xxiij. day of September, to ane puire seik suldart, as the warrand beris, ... xxvis. viijd.

Item.—Gifin upone the xxviij day of October, to Andro Andirsoun, Mathew Mathie, Mathew Ker, and Blaif Barrie, for thair expenssis and paynis, in walking nycht and day, nyne dayis in the tolbuth, for sure keeping of Mr. Robt. M'Gill, ... iiij.£.

Item.—The samyn day, gifin be the compter to sindrie personis of this toun, for vyne desart, sukar and frutis, and uther expenssis maid and wairt upone the duik of Wirtinbrig, and James, Mr. of Blantyre, for his welcum furth of Ingland, and that conforme to an act of counsall, . . . xxxi.£.

Item.—To Thomas Gray, conforme to ane precept the last day of Januar, for ane stand of claiss promist to him the tyme of the Pest, for his service done be him in the town in cleingeing at James Grenleis, as the precept beris, iij.£ xs.

Foot Balls to the Town. *Item.*—Gifin upon the xxviii. day of Feb. 1609, to John Neill, cordoner, younger, for fute bollis to the town, at fasterins evin, conforme to the ald use, ... xxvis. viiid.

Item.—Gifin upon the third day of Merche, 1608, to Jon Buchan, Mr. of the Sang Scole, for Witsonday and Martymes termes, maill of his hours, 1608, xx.£.

Item.—Gifin to ane boy callit Jon Andersoun, for the reding to the drumer throu the toun, ten sundrie proclamations, as the precept beris, xxxiiis. iiid.

Baptism of the Provost's Bairn. *Item.*—To Mareoun Steward, spous to James Inglis. baillie, for vyne propynit be the toun, to the baptisme of the provetiss barne, the soume of xxx.£: and to John Lawsoun, the soume of xx.£ for sugir and sweit meitis, propynit thairwith, extending to . . l.£.

Powder for the Town Youths. *Item.*—Mair debursit at comand of the baillies for poulder to the young men of the toun, that tyme quhen the Dwik of Wortinbrig came to this town, as the particular compt thairof beris, x.£ vis. viid.

(From an Account presented 17th Nov., 1610.)

Grave-Stone for Mr. Cowper. *Item.*—Upone the xi of Julii, 1607, gifin and debursit to Hew Glen and Jon Quentance, for ane throcht stane to umqll., Mr. Johnne Cowper, his buriall, conforme to the warrant, . . iiij.£.

Tempering the Clocks. *Item.*—Upone the 20 Feby. 1608, gifin be him to George Smytht, temperar of ye knokis, for his fie of the Candilmes terme last, conforme to the warrand, ... x.£.

Bolts of the Brig. *Item.*—Upone the 27 of Febr. 1608, gifin be him to thame quha fand the boltis of irne that com out of the brig, . vis. viijd.

Three Trees to defend the Briggat. *Item.*—The xxvi of May, 1608, gifin be him to Wm. Wemes, merchand, for the price of thre treis to defend the Brigat, conforme to the warrand, ... xxij.£.

(From the account given in xxix Decr. 1610.)

Item.—The xix of August, 1609, to John Bornis, for vyne and confettis furnist be him, spendit at the croce upone the kingis day, . xvi.£ xs.

(From Acct. given in 18th Sept., 1611.)

Tin Chanties for the Castle. *Item.*—The xx of Julij (1610) to Mareoun Pollok, spous to Allan Conyngham, for twa tin watter pottis send to the *castell* to the Erll Dumbarris chalmir, ... iij.£.

Item.—The xvii of August, to Patrik Maxwell, for grein silk fustean and uthir furnesing, furnist to the twa grein claithis to the counsall satis in the kirkis heich and laich, conforme to the warrand. . xxxvij.£ xis. xid.

Item.—The xxvi September, to Margret Young, for candill furnist be hir the nycht the fire was in Salt Mercat, conforme to the warrand, . . xxs.

Item.—The xi of Decimbir, to four men for the expenss in transporting of four hielandmen to Lynlithgow, conforme to the warrand, . . xx.£.

Item.—The xxii of Decimbir, to Andro Andersoun and Jon Rob, for yair expenss, in followyng ane of the said hielandmen quha fled fra thame, conforme to the warrand, ... x.£.

Item.—For mending ane halbert (probably damaged in the pursuit of the twa hielandmen, above-mentioned), to Andro Andersoun, offir., at command of George Mure, baillie, ... xxiid.

Item.—To Mathou Mathie, for cordis bocht to fessin the prisoners tane to Edr., ... iiijs.

On the Death of Archbishop Beaton, his Majesty, King James VI., presented

John Spottiswood—1612—15,

Parson of Calder, to the See, to which he was not Consecrated till 1612, when he and other two of his Brethren (the Bishops of Galloway and Brechin) were Ordained Bishops, according to the Form of the English Ordinal. He was a benefactor to the Cathedral (which, from the time of the *Reformation*, had been much ruined and neglected ever since the suppression of *Popery*), and to the *Archiepiscopal Palace*, I mean the *Bishop's Castle;* both which he put into a tolerable condition of repair, and began a noble leaden Roof in the Church, as it now stands, which was completed by his

Successor in the See, Archbishop Law. He continued here till 1615, when he was Translated to the Archbishopric of St. Andrews, on the Death of Bishop Gladstanes.—*See Scotichronicon I.*, 360—616, *being the whole of the MS. of Wodrow's Biog: Coll:—Ed.*

[Trial and Execution of F. John Ogilvy.

1614. In October this year, F. John Ogilvy (of the Ogilvies of Dunmuir), a Jesuit from the College of Grats, was apprehended at Glasgow. There were found on him Three little Books, containing Directions for receiving Confessions; and a Warrant to them that possessed Church Livings; with some Relics, with a Tuft of S. Ignatius' Hair—the Founder of his Order. His Majesty sent a Commission to the Secretary of State, Lord Kilsyth, the Treasurer Depute, and the Lord Advocate, to proceed to Glasgow, and sit on the Trial of this remarkable person. Being Impannelled, he was asked, When he came to Scotland? and What was his business? He answered, he came in June last, and that his Errand was to save souls; that he would not utter anything to the prejudice of others. The Commissioners, to extort a confession, adjourned the Court, and ordered him to be kept from sleep three days and three nights. He began to discover some particulars, after he had wanted rest so long; but, after he had been allowed some sleep, he denied all he had said. The Commissioners transmitted an account of their Sederunt to the King, who, being certified that, without torture, nothing could be drawn from him, was against such a mode of proceeding with Priests; ordering him, if he was found to be a Jesuit and had Said Mass, to be Banished the Country under Pain of Death. But should it appear, that he had been stirring up Subjects to Rebellion, or maintaining the Pope's transcendency over Kings; and, if he refused to take the Oath of Allegiance, the Commissioners were directed to leave him to the course of Law. Meantime, it was the King's pleasure, that the following Queries should be put to him, and his Answers thereto required:

1. If the Pope be Judge, and hath power in *Spirituals* over his Majesty;—and if that power will reach to *Temporals*, as affirmed by Bellarmine?

2. If the Pope has power to Excommunicate Kings (and such as are not of his Church), as his Majesty?

3. If the Pope has power to depose Kings by him Excommunicated?

4. If it is no Murther to Kill his Majesty, being so Excommunicated?

5. If the Pope has power to assoilzie Subjects from their Oath of their born and native allegiance to his Majesty?

These Questions came enclosed in a Letter to the Archbishop of Glasgow, who called the Lord Provost of the City, the Principal of

the University, and one of the Ministers to attend him, in order to hear them read, and to receive Mr. Ogilvy's Answers, which he gave, under his hand, as follows:

"*I acknowledge the Pope of Rome, to be Judge unto his Majesty, and to have power over him in Spirituals, and over all Christian Kings; but where it is asked, whether he is possessed of that power in Temporalities, I am not obliged to declare my opinion thereon, except to him who is Judge of Controversies of Religion,* viz. *the Pope, or one having Authority under him.*

"*For the 2nd point, I think, that the Pope has power to Excommunicate the King; and where it is said the King is not of the Pope's Church, I Answer, that all who are Baptized are in the Pope's power.*

"*To the 3rd, where it is asked, If the Pope has power to Depose the King, being Excommunicate, I say, That I am not tied to declare my mind, except to him who is Judge in Controversies of Religion.*

To the 4th and 5th, I answer, ut supra."

The Archbishop and his Assessors were at much pains to convince him of the dangerous situation into which these Answers had thrown him. Of this, they gave him some days to bethink himself, begging him, for his own sake, in some way or other, to amend and soften them. His answer was, "*That he would not change his mind for any danger that could befall him.*" In speaking of the Oath of Allegiance, he said, "*It was a damnable Oath, and Treason against God to Swear it.*" The Answers being Signed and Certified by the Archbishop and his Assessors, were sent off to the King. The Privy Council were thereupon ordered to pass a Commission to the Lord Provost and Bailies of Glasgow, for putting him to Trial. These Commissioners were assisted by James, Marquis of Hamilton, Robert, Earl of Lothian, William Lord Sanquhar, John Lord Fleming, and Robert Lord Boyd. Some days before his Trial, Mr. Ogilvy was told, that if he would recall the Answers made to the Questions proposed, the Trial should be suspended till his Majesty were of new advertised. His Reply was, "*He did so little mind to recall anything he had said, as that, when he should be brought to his Answer, he should put a Bonnet on it.*

Being again Impannelled, and the Indictment read, which was founded on our Acts of Parliament since the *Reformation,* and the Answers to the Five Queries subscribed by himself; and being desired to plead *Guilty* or *Not Guilty,* he answered with much heat in the following words:—

"Under Protestation that I do not Acknowledge this Judgment, nor receive you that are named in the Commission for my Judges, I deny any Point laid against me to be *Treason;* for, if it were *Treason,* it would be such in all Places and Kingdoms, which you know not to be so. As to your Acts of Parliament, they were made by a number of partial men, and of matters not subject to their *Forum,* or Judicatory, for which I will not give a rotten fig.

And, where I am said to be an enemy to the King's Authority, I know no Authority he has, but what he received from his Predecessors, who acknowledged the Pope's Jurisdiction. If the King will be to me as his Predecessors were to mine, I will obey and acknowledge him for my King; but if he do otherwise, and play the Runagate from God, as he and you all do, I will not acknowledge him more than this old hat."

Upon this he pulled off his hat, and twirled it in the air.

At these words, being interrupted and commanded to speak more reverently of his Majesty, he said, he should take the Advertisement, and not offend, but the Judgment he would not acknowledge,—"And for the reverence I do you," said he, "to stand uncovered, I let you know it is *ad redemptionem vexationis*, not *ad agnitionem judicii*."

The Jury being called over, he was desired to except against any of them if he saw cause. He said, he had one objection against them all, which was "That they were either Enemies or Friends to his Cause. If Enemies, they could not sit on his Trial; if Friends, they should assist him at the Bar. Only he would wish the Gentlemen to consider well what they did, and that he could not be Judged by them; that whatever he suffered was by way of Injury, not of Judgment; and that he was accused of Treason, but he had committed no offence, nor could he beg mercy. I am a Subject as the King is a King. I came by the command of my Superior into this Kingdom, and if I were even now forth of it, I would return; neither do I repent anything, but that I have not been so busy as I should, in that which you call *Perverting of Subjects*. I am Accused for declining the King's Authority, and will do it still, in matters of Religion, for with such matters he has nothing to do; and this which I say, is what is maintained by the best of your Ministers, who, if they be wise, will continue of the same mind. Some Questions moved to me, I refused to Answer, because the Proposers were not Judges in Controversies of Religion; and therefore I trust you cannot find anything against me."

"But I hope," said the Archbishop, "you will not make this a Controversy of Religion, Whether the King, being Deposed by the Pope, may be lawfully Killed?"

To this he Replied, "It is a question among the Doctors of the Church, many hold the Affirmative, not improbably; but as that Point is not yet determined, if it shall be so concluded, I will give my life in defence of it; and to call it unlawful I will not, though I should save my life by saying it."

The Jurors were desired to withdraw, who, returning immediately, declared, by the mouth of their Chancellor, Sir George Elphinston, the Pannel *Guilty of all the Treasonable Crimes contained in the Indictment*. Whereupon Doom was pronounced; and the same day, he was Hanged in the public Street of Glasgow.

During the interval between his condemnation and execution,

Mr. Ogilvie said to one he took for his friend, *That nothing grieved him so much as that he had been Apprehended in that time, for if he had lived at liberty till Whitsunday, he should have done that which all the Bishops and Ministers in Scotland and England should never have helped; and to have done it, he would willingly have been drawn to pieces by horses and cared not what torments he had endured.* The person with whom Mr. Ogilvy held this conversation did not mention it till after his death.—*Spottiswoode's History, copied by Brown in his History of Glasgow, p.* 40—47.

[In the Obituaries of the Missioners in Scotland, and Members of the Society of Jesus, at the end of the *History of the Catholic Church in Scotland,—Appendix to Scotichronicon and Monasticon, page* 604,—I have given further Details of Fr. John Ogilvie. He wrote a Letter in Latin by stealth from Glasgow Jail, 16 days before his execution, addressed to Fr. Ferdinand Alberi, Provincial of Austria (who Died in 1617, æt. 69), who received him into *the Society of Jesus.* The latter part says: "I lie under the load of 2 cwt. of irons, looking for Death, unless I accept the proffered favour of the King,—*i.e.*, a rich Preferment, and another Religion. Once I have sustained the torture of being kept without sleep for 9 nights and 8 days: now I expect two other Tortures, and then DEATH. I am still awake this 22nd February, 1615. Your Reverence's Servant in Christ, JOANES OGELBEIUS, Soc: Jesu."

Fr. Gordon in his Letter from Paris, 21st April, 1615, says that "it was in virtue of an express Order of King James, that the Prisoner was removed back to Glasgow for Execution. He went joyfully to the Gallows as to a Feast, on the 10th March [the last day of February], 1615, æt. 34.—He was not *Quartered;* but, after Hanging until he was Dead, the Body was laid in a Coffin, and Interred in the common Ground alloted to Executed Malefactors."—See his Life by N. Matthias Tanner: also, Southwell's Bibliotheca, p. 483.—In the British Museum is a 4to Book, printed at Edinburgh in 1615, titled *A True Relation of the Proceedings against John Ogilvie, a Jesuit, Executed at Glasgow.—Ed.*]

ANNALS FROM RECORDS OF THE KIRK SESSION.

1612. *Burials.*—May 28th. In the Session Records, mention is made of nolding the train of the Corpse at Burials; the Session and Magistrates discharge the bringing out of bed-straw to the Street, after the carrying out of the Corpse, under pain of 5 pounds; that no man, woman or child, shall be buried within the Hie Kirk, or any other Kirk, or the Barony Kirk, except he pay 5 pounds to the Session. If either Magistrate or Minister give leave to break ground in the Kirk Yards, without paying the dues, they shall pay 20 punds. The Session still disposes of Burial Places in the Hie Kirk Yard, and appoints them that get Lairs near the Dyke, to build the Dyke beside their Lair, and the Magistrates to determine the place where they should Bury.

1613. *Dyers' Regulations.*—Feb. 15th. The Session ordains that the Litsters do not big on their fires beneath their Vatts, till after 4 o'clock on Sunday's night.

1613. *Bills of Mortality.*—Bills of Mortality were appointed to be kept in Glasgow this year, for the first time. The Entry is made on 22nd December.

From Glasgow Memorabilia—Minutes of Town Council.

Assault on the Servant of the Customer of the Brig.—*10th Jany.*, 1612. The qlk day Malcolme M'Caullau, being befoir convict for hurting and bleeding of Jon. Patirsoun, seruitor to Archd. Fyndlay, customer of the brig, and he haifand nathing to mak satisfactioun to the said Jon. Patirsoun for his hurting and bleeding of him, nor yit for his unlaw, nor yit to the barbor quha curit him, of his awin consent, is banisht this Toun for evir, and gif ever he be fund in the Toun heirefter, to be nailit be the lug to the trone, excipt he pay the said Jon. £20 for his hurting and curing of him, and submittand him to the jurisdictioune of the Provest and Bailleis of this Burgh, consentis that decreit pass upone him in the manir foirsaid.

Sticking of James Watson's Meikle Dog.—*25th Jan.*, 1612. The quhilk day the provest, baillies and counsell haifing accusit Richeart Herbertsoun, fleschour, for the maist barbarus bangsterrie done be him against James Watsoun, elder, flescheor, and Jon Watsoun, his sone, in the howss of Archd. Schelis, merchand, and upon the morn thairefter, for stiking of the said James Watsounis grit dog, maist necessar and profitabile for him, worth to him the sowme of £40; and that upone complainte maid be the said James Watsoun, and Jon Watsoun, his sone, craifand to be fred of his oppressioun, bost and bangsterrie in tyme cuming, and to mak the said James satisfactioun and recompens for his said dog: The said Richeart personallie present and accusit, confessit the stiking of the said dog causles upone malice and hattrent. Thairefter the said Jon Watsoun gaif his aith that he dred and ferit the said Richeart Herbertsoun bodilie herme, and of his lyfe. Quhilk being considdrit be the said provest, baillies, and counsall, and that the said Richeart, is of dissolut lyfe and disparit in himself: Ordainis the said Richeart to be wardit qll Mononday nixt, the 27 of Jany. and that day stockit at the croce, and the dog to be laid befoir him, during thair will, and thairefter to be put in sure ward qll he find lau souerties to the said Jon Watsoun, that he salbe hermless an skathless of him in bodie, gudis, and geir.

The Dead Bell.—*15th Feb.*, 1612.—The provest, bailleis, and counsall, haifing conducit Thomas Kilmauris in the office of the Mort Bell to this day, for tryell of his aptness and sufficiencie in the said office, after consideratioun had thairof hes admittit the said Thomas to the said office of the Mort Bell, during the Townis will, and that upon conditioun of the pryciss following, to be tane be him for buriallis, viz.:—For ane persoun of age, 13s. 4d.; for ane barn, 6s. 8d.; and ordanis the said Thomas to claith himself in blak apparell, as is requirit in him, in respect of the nature of his office.

William Watson's Contempt of the Magistrates by not taking off his Bonnet.—*22d February*, 1612.—The quhilk day the provest, baillies, and counsall, above written, being convenit, and Wm. Watsoun, *alias* Blackhous Wm., personallie present; quha being accusit for contempt and misbehaviour done be him to the magistratis, in uttring disdaynfull speichis to thame with his bonet on his heid; and being desyrit be ane of his nychtbors to tak af his bonet and reverence the magistratis, answerit and said with bannyng, that he wald not take af his bonet to the baillie, and quhilk his misbehaviour, the said Wm. confessit, quhilk lykewise being weyit, hes fund the same ane hie and proud contempt, and evil example to utheris to do the lyke. Thairfoir, is fynit in ten pund—to be payit to ye pure, &c. [He is afterwards convict of contempning the Magistrates, in saying "he wald naithir acknowledge provest nor baillie, king, nor casart;" and being accusit of saying he wald set the Tolbuth upone fyre, confessit that "being wardit in ane hie chalmer of the Tolbuth, he pat fyre in ane pekle straw, in his anger, for qlk. he came in will of the provest, bailleis, and counsall; but denyit the rest." He is ordanit to be wardit in ane unfreemans-ward, quhill the morn, being mercat day, when he is to walk "bare

heidit to the Croce," and after being put in the irnis thair, be the space of 4 hors, he is thereafter, "humblie, on his kneis, to ask God mercie, and the baillies pardon, for his hie and proud contempt."]

Ane Hieland Man Fiddler Forcing ane Eight Years Old.—*26th July*, 1612. The quhilk day Mathou Thomesoun, hieland man fidler, being apprehendit upon suspitioune of forceing of ane young damesell, callit Jonet M'Quhirrie, of aucht yeir ald, qlk. being denyit be him and hard to be verifeit: Finding him ane idill vagabound, ordanis him to be laid in the stokis qll. the evening, and thaireftir put out of the toun at the west port, and banist the same forevir; and gifevir he be fund within this toun heireftir of his awin consent, to be hangit, but ane assyze.

Present of Herring to John Nicol for Advice anent a Knight of the Needle.—*19th December*, 1612. The qlk day the provest, baillies, and counsall, for the guid and thankful service dune be John Nicoll, wryter in Edr. to the toun, speciallie in advertiesing the toun of the action persewit be ane Jon. Levingstoun, against thame, for suffering David Anderstoun, tailyour, to eskaip ward, being committit to ward be verteu of captioun, and for the expectatioun qlk they haif of his service to the toun, hes ordanit the Thesawrer and Mr. of werk to send ane half barrel of herring to him, for this yeir only, with twa half barrelis to Mr. Alexr. King, twa to Mr. Thomas Hendersoun, ane to Mr. Wm. Hay, and ane to James Winrame, with 10 lb. to ilk ane of thair clerkis.

Archbishop Spottiswood was Succeeded in this See by

James Law—1615—32.

This Prelate as I have been informed from very good authority, was the son of one John Law of Spittel, near Dunfermline, in the Shire of Fife. His mother was of the Surname of Strang, and of the House of Balcaskie. His parents took care to give him such education in learning, as to qualify him for the function of the Ministry, to which he was Ordained in 1587: for, although his Orders were only conferred by *Presbyters*, yet they were sustained valid by *Episcopal men* at that time, and he was looked on as a true Authorised Minister of Jesus Christ.

[He was first Minister at Kirkliston, in 1582, or, as some think, in 1585, where he Married 1st a daughter of Dundas of Newliston, before 3rd January, 1588; 2ndly, Grissall Boswell, who Died in July, 1618, and had three sons, viz., James (served heir, 9th July, 1634),—Thomas, Minister of Inchinnan,—George,—and Isabella; 3rdly, Marion, daughter of John Boyle of Kelburn, who Died in November, 1636.

"Dame *Mareoune Boill*, relict of vmq^le^, James, Archbischope of Glasgow, &c., deceist in the monethe of November, 1636."—Test. Con., June 8, 1636. She nominates Thomas Stewart of Galstoun, her sone-in-law, and Annas Ros, her dochter, conjunctlie, &c., her onlie ex^ris^, and farther ordains:—"*Item*, my saidis debtis being payit, I leive the rest that salbe frie to be devydit betwixt the said Thomas Stewart, his bairnes, procreat betwixt him and vmq^le^ Jeane Ros, my dochter, and the said Anne Ros, my vther ex^rix^, scho being on luf." This lady was daughter of John Boyle of Kelburne, by Mareoune, daughter of Craufurd of Kilbirny, and previously wife

of "Mr. Mathow Ros, of Hanyng-Ros," who deceased October, 1617. She had a son, George Ros, one of the executors dative in his father's Will; and probably there was an elder, successor to the Estate.—*Hamilton's Lanark and Renfrew, Note, p.* 152.]

At Glasgow he exercised his pastoral function for several years, till 1606, that the Temporality of the Bishopric was, by Act of Parliament, restored to the Church, and being a person of reputation, for parts and learning, and disposed to serve the King in the advancing of Episcopacy, which he had his heart so much set upon, he was Preferred to the Episcopal See of Orkney, and was Consecrated in 1612 [? 1610]. He continued in that See till 1615, when he was Translated to the Archbishopric of Glasgow, then vacant by the Translation thence of Archbishop Spottiswoode to the Primacy of St. Andrews, as hath been said. Here he sat for the space of 17 years, even till his Death, on the 12th of November [3 Ides Oct.], 1632, and was interred in the East-end of the Chancel of the Cathedral Church, where a handsome [?] Monument is erected over him [by his 3rd Wife, Marion Boyle], where you may read this following Inscription [in three separate Compartments]:—

Sat vixi; quia non corpus sine pectore vixi:
Mi curæ Christus religioque fuit.

Structa alibi, titulis stant mausolea superbis,
Urna LAI brevis est, fama perennis erit.
Laudat, Hyperboreos inter, quæ gesserat, Orcas,
Hic, qui, Glotta, tuis accola gaudet aquis.
Gymnasii reditus, domvs hospita, plumbea fani
Tecta, Scholæ tanti stant monumenta viri.
Exitus in Domino placidus, sine labe peractis
Bis septem lustris Præsule dignus erat.

Obiit 3tio Idus Octobris 1632.

Omnibus hæc calcanda via mortalibus; at qui
Calcat eam, Christo sub duce, salvus erit. A.
J. G.

[Translation, given in M'Vean's Epitaphs, *page* 137.

I liv'd well enough; because my mind
Unto my baser part was not confin'd;
Christ and Religion was my love and care,
All other things in me had little share.

Some Monuments do swell with titles proud
Unto the skies, as if they cried aloud.
Archbishop Law, here, in a homely dress,
Was truly more than what words can express.
Witness his acts at Orkney; and beside,
His grand memories left on the banks of Clyde,
The College Rents, the Schools, the Hospitals,
The leaden Covert 'bove the Church's Walls;
Of this great man such Monuments fair be,
As well forbid his noble name to dee.

A good and spotless age did him attend,
Worthy a Prelate to his blessed end.

He Died 13th October, 1632.

All men must tread the path of Death; but ho
Who follows Christ therein, shall Saved be.

Archbishop Law's Monument seems to be on the site of an Altar in the Lady Chapel. On the right or Epistle side there is a *Piscina,* or *Lavatory,* the only remaining one entire in the Cathedral. There are some mutilated remains of others between the Obit Altars, at the East end of the Crypt.—*Ed.*]

["FOLLOWIS THE LATTERWILL AND LEGACIE OF THE SAID UMQUHILE JAMES ARCHIBISCHOPE OF GLASGOW.

At Glasgow, the Saxt day of Julij, J^{m} vj^{c} threttie twa yeiris: The quhilk day, We James, by the mercie of God, archibischope of Glasgow, being haill in body & mynd; yet knawing that thair is nothing moir certane nor daithe, and nothing moir vncertane than the tyme and place thairof; makis my Testament and Latterwill in maner following: In the first, I mak, nominat & constitute M^{r} Thomas Law, minister at Inchynane, & M^{r} George Law, my sones, my onlie ex^{ris} and vniuersall intro^{ris} with my guidis, geir & debtis; And referris the vpgeving of the Inuentar to thame. *Item,* I leive to the puir of Sanct Nicholas hospitall in Glasgow, foundit by the Archibischopis thairof, The sowme of ffyve hundrithe mkis. money of Scotland; And to the merchandis and croftis hospitallis thair, equallie to be devydit amangis thame, ffyve hundrithe mkis. money: And ordane the saidis sowmes to be mortefeit & imployit for the sustentatioun of the puir of the saidis hospitallis present & to cum, be the advyse of my airis and exeo^{ris} and successouris, Archibischopis of Glasgow, Proveist & Ministers of the said bur^{t} With this conditioune, That the preceptouris & M^{ris} of the said hospitallis sall yeirlie mak compt & reckning to the saidis persones abouewrittin of the imployment of the saidis sowmes, to the effect abouespecefeit; And how oft the samyne beis vplifted, that they sall imploy the same agane be advyse foirsaid, to the effect abouespecefeit: vpone quhilk conditioune this Legacie is left to the saidis hospitallis, & na vtherwayis. And gif it sall happin me at ony tyme befoir my deceis to pay the saidis sowmes left be me to the saidis hospitallis, Than & in that caice, I will and declair that my saidis ex^{ris} salbe frie of all payment of the samyne to thame eftir my deceis, nochtwithstanding of my leving of the samyne in maner foirsaid. *Item,* I ratifie and approve the Dispositiounes maid be me to the Colledge of Glasgow, M^{r} Patrik Turnet persone of Dalkeith, James, M^{ris} Thomas & George Lawis, my sones, of certane buikis, conforme to thair seurall dispositiounes thairof: Togidder with the dispositiounes maid be me to Mareoune Boill, my spous, of the twa sylwir coupes, ovir gilt with gold, of playne work imbossed; and of that sylwir saltfat, ovir gilt, that daylie servis my tabill, with the buird & dressour almerie standing in the heich hall, within the Tour: And to the said James Law my haill remanent sylwir work, quhilk is o^{r} gilt with gold,

conforme to thair perticuler dispositiounes of the samyne: Lykas I haue dilyvert the said haill buikis, sylwir workis and vtheris abouewrittin to the seurall persones abouespecefeit, to be vsit & keepit be thame as thair awin propir guidis & geir at thair plesour. . . . In witnes quharof, wryttin be Robert Stewart, my servand, I have subscryvit thir pnts. &c. Befoir thir witness, Johnne Dundas of Newlistoun, Thomas Dalyell of Beannes, W^m^ Muir of Glanderstoun, & M^r^ Robert Linn (or Lun) induellar in Carrail, Sic subr."—*(Conf. Sept.* 6. 1633. *Com. Rec. of Glasg.)*—See *Descriptions of the Sheriffdoms of Lanark and Renfrew, compiled about* 1710, *by William Hamilton of Wishaw*, Printed at Glasgow, 1831, by the Maitland Club, pp. 148—152, where are given the Testament and "Inventary of guidis, geir, debtis, & sowmes of money quhilk is pertient to umquhile James Archibischope of Glasgow."—*Ed.*]

Annals from Records of the Kirk Session.

1618. *Kilbride and Renfrew.*—A Charter of Mortification is recorded in favour of the College of Glasgow of the Church of Kilbride and Renfrew.

1619. *Sunday, observance of.*—Nov. 4th. No Fleshers to slay flesh between light and light on Sundays.

1620. *Fornication.*—June 1st. The Session pass one Doctor Ross, trilapse in Fornication, having paid 100 merks to the Poor; also, one being an honest young man, they take 40 merks from him for the Poor, Repentance and all.

1620. *Church Windows.*—The Session now, and all along, pay the Glass Wright so much a year, for mending the Glass Windows of the Kirks.

1620. *High Church Yard.*—The Parishioners of the Barony complain to the Presbytery that the Session threatened to hinder them from Burying in the Hie Kirk-Yard, where their Predecessors were Buried for time immemorial.

1621. *Hours of Service.*—April 5th. The Session appoints the new Kirk door to be opened at 5 hours in the morning, and closed at 9 at night, for the Summer half year, and for the Winter, from 7 in the morning to 5 in the evening.

1621. *Minister of Govan.*—Prior to this year the Principal of the College not only taught Divinity, Church History, and Oriental Languages, but officiated as Minister of Govan. Since this year the Parish of Govan has had a separate Minister.

1622. *Bridge of Cathcart.*—Jan. 10th. The Session gave intimation, that supply is wanted for building the Bridge of Cathcart.

1622. *Blackfriars' Church.*—Blackfriars' Church was repaired and opened this year as a Presbyterian Place of Worship. Mr. Robert Wilkie, Minister. Mention is made of the Lord Bishop's Seat in the Blackfriars' Kirk.

1624. *Comedians.*—May 20th. Intimation of resetting of Comedians, Jugglers, &c. such Resetters to be punished. The Session gave intimation against Drinking after 10 at night, under pain of Censure.

1625. *Sabbath, observance of.*—Sept. 15th. The Session enacted, that no Markets be held on Sabbath Afternoon after the Ports are opened.

1626. *Christmas Day.*—Jan. 19. All the Travellers in Town are summoned and accused of Travelling on Sabbath, and yet not Travelling on Zuill Day, though a Week day.

1626. *Marriages.*—Feb. 23. Proclamation of Marriage stopped for two persons, till they satisfy the Kirk for their Fornication. About this time and afterwards, they stood twice at the *Pillar* for Fornication, and once at the *Cross.*

Women who appear at the *Pillar* with Plaids, and hold not down their heads, it shall not be esteemed a Day of their Appearance.

1626. *Baptism of Children.*—Oct. 5th. Intimation is given by the Session, that no Children will be Baptized but on the Preaching Days, and that before Sermon, except on point of necessity, when Children are weak. And all Fathers are desired to hold up their Children in Fornication, under pain of 4 shillings, and those that present them, other than the Parents, to pay 4 pounds. The Session enacted, that those who get Children Baptized on the Sabbath, have no more Gossips than 6, and shall sit no longer than 5, and shall consign 4 pounds, and the meaner sort 40 shillings, and lose it if they Transgress.

1627. *Irregular Marriages.*—Feb. 15. Intimation was given by the Session, that those going to the North of England to be Married, would be fined £100, and if they have not Money, they would be Banished the Congregation for ever.

1629. *Relapsers.*—Relapsers in Fornication appear four times at the *Pillar* in white Sheets, and two days at the *Cross*.

1630. *Antenuptial Fornicators.*—Jan. 26. It is ordinary for Antenuptial Fornicators to Stand only once in their own clothes.

1631. *Marriages.*—May 26. The Session, with the advice of the Magistrates, enacts, that parties to be Proclaimed for Marriage, shall come on Saturday's night after the Evening Prayer, to the New Kirk, and there be Booked, and a Minister and some Elders to wait for that end.

From Glasgow Memorabilia—Minutes of Town Council.

Tramping Clothes in the Fore Gate or Back Side.—11*th Oct.* 1623. It is statut and ordanit that na manir of persone stramp or wesche ony claythis, plading yarne, or ony uthir thing, in the foirgait or baksyde, quhare they may be sene bot onlie in houssis and privat plaissis—ilk persone under the pane of xls. *toties quoties.*

Wilson for Fournissing of Candills.—31*st Oct.* 1624. The quhilk day the provost, baillies, and counsall, haif allowit to Patrick Wilsoun, for furneising of candill in the Laich Kirk, in maner as followis, the sowme of twentie pundis, viz.—he furnising auchtene candill, six in the pund, in prayer time, morning and evening; and fra fyve houris in the morning, to prayer tyme, four candill, four in the pund, and als mony fra prayer tyme at evening, to aucht houris at nycht, and that during the wintir quartir.

Horse Race.—14*th May*, 1625.—*Item.* Ordanis the Horss Raiss to be proclamit to the xxv. day of May instant, and the cours to be maid.

Carrying the Colours.—The said day Robert Campbell and Gilbart Neisbitt, younger, be pluralitie of vottis, six being on lyte, ar chosen to carrie the toun's cullouris this yeir, and ordanis thame to be warnit to be befoir the toun counsall this day aucht dayis, to the effect.

Butts at the Gallowmoor.—21*st May*, 1625. The said day ordanis the Mr. of Werk to repair the buttis in the Gallowmuir, for exerceiss quhen schutting quha pleiss.

New Red Clothes for the Drummer and Piper.—11*th June*, 1625. The said day ordanis the theasaurir to tak off to ilk ane of the officiaris, and to the drummer and pyper ilk ane of thame fyve eln of reid kairsay claithe, and becaus Andro Stark, Wm. Letham, Rot. Wilsoun, eldir, and Robt. Glasgw ar bigger nor the rest of bodie to ilk ane of thame half ane eln mair, to be thair claithes for the mair thankfull service to be maid be thame heirefter, all to be maid be thair selfs in Jupe fassoun.

[There are future appointments to the same effect, viz. "to by als meikle reid kairsay claith as will mak a coit, brekis, and hoiss, to the said officeris.]

Pestilence.—23*d July*, 1625. The quhilk day, the provest, baillies, and counsall being certainlie informit of the contageon of the plage of pestilence

within the kingdom of Ingland, at Gods will and pleasour, quhilk dailie increisis, and that ane great number of merchands burgess are daylie passand thereto with merchand wairis, and cuming back with wairis to this countrie, and speciallie to this burghe, quhilk is verie dangerous, not onlie to this burghe, bot to the haill countrie about. Thairfoir, it is statut and ordanit, that na maner of persone, burgher, nor inhabitant within this burght, pass heiraftir to the said realme of Englande, without thai first foirsie the provest and baillies that thair names may be sett doun in roll, and quhair thai go, that thai may returne testimonialls with thame; and that the said James Inglis, customer for the present, gif na custome bill to ony sic as pass away unfoirseing the magistrates, within the libertie; and that na maner of persoun or persouns, presentlie in Englande, be ressavit within the said burghe; and that the customer resave not their entries before the said provest and baillies be foirsein, that order may be tane with them as accords, &c.

Warrand.—*Sept.* 1626. Ordanis ane warrand to be gevin to the treasurer for the soume of fourtie merk debursit be him to ane Grecian Bishop at command.

Calsy, Saltmarket.—*5th January*, 1628. The said day it is fund expedient that the calsey fra the croce down the Salt Markett be put out and laid als neir as can be to the buiths on baith the sydes of the gaitt to make the High Street braid.

Liberarie Houss.—*5th April*, 1628. The said day the provost, baillies, and counsall, has considderit and aggreit, that James Colquhoun, wrycht, and Jon Boyd, masoun, build and repair the dekayit partis of the Librarie Houss, of the Hie Kirk, putt the ruiff thairon, geist and loft the samyn, and theik the samyn with leid, and do all things necessary thairto, for three thousand and ane hundreth merks, to be payit be the toun to thame, conforme to ane contract.

Town Mills and Millers.—*12th Nov.* 1628. The said day ordanit the haill mylnes belongis to the toune, heretabile and intak to be servit be an myller and ane knave, twa persones allanerlie, and ane of thame salbe he that taks up the fermoraris deutie in all tyme cuming in ilk ane of the said mylnes, and the myller to susteen his knave upone his bonok, to be uptaken be the said myllers and ilk ane of thame with the measor gevin to thame be the dean of gild.

Trongate Well.—*24th April*, 1630. The said day ordanis the new well in the Trongait to be sklaitit in the best forme, and twa pumpes maid and clengeit with all diligencie.

College Library.—*25th Sept.*, 1630. The quhilk day, the provest, baillies, and counsall of the said brught, upoun petitioun maid to thame be the principal and regentis of the college of Glasgow, for help and supplie to the building of ane new wark within the said college, have condesendit and agreeit to give to the building of the said wark, ane thousand markis money quhen the wark is in building, and as the samyn gois on; and ane uthir thousand markis money to buy buikis to the librarie, quhen ever they buy their buikis, to mak ane librarie to the said college, be advys of the provest and bailleis of the said burght for the tyme.

Archbishop Law's Successor in the See of Glasgow was

Patrick Lindsay—1632—8,

Then Bishop of Ross. He was descended, as to his parentage, of the Family of Edzel, an old branch of the Earls of Crawfurd. Being bred for the Church, he was Ordained to the Ministry of St. Vigeans, in Forfarshire, near Arbroath. Here he continued his ministerial labours till 1613, when he was, by King James VI. Preferred to the Episcopal See of Ross, then vacant by the Death of his kinsman Bishop Lindsay, and was Consecrated at St. Andrews [Leith], the first day of December, the same year. Here he exercised his Epis-

copal function with great moderation and temper till 1632, when he was Translated to this See, vacant by the Death of Archbishop Law, as hath been said. Here he continued his usual moderation, and was indulgent to those of the Brethren who differed from him in the matters of Discipline and Ceremony, which he never urged with any vehemency, and was thought to be but cold in pressing these things, about which so much of the heat of those times was spent. [He gave 100 Merks Scots to the Library and Repairs of the College of Glasgow.]

I have it from good authority, that Archbishop Lindsay was a moderate man, and in his own judgment much against the forming, and far more against the pressing the exercise of the *Liturgy* and the *Canons;* and that he had very dismal apprehensions of the consequences of their being executed with any kind of rigour or eagerness, as they were, both by the Court, and the younger and hotter of the Bishops, who owned their Preferment to Archbishop Laud, who had a main hand in all these Transactions. In the year 1638, he was here when things came to the crisis, and was Deposed and Excommunicated by the *General Assembly* of Glasgow that year, with the rest of his Brethren the Bishops, when the War began first in 1639, which was generally looked on to be upon account of the Bishops, and for their sakes. It begot a wonderful disgust both against their persons and functions; so that the Archbishop, fearing violence to his person, from the great gathering of People from the West Country, withdrew into England, and, by the King's special Order, fixed his residence, with others of his Brethren, at Newcastle. By this time he was very old: and the prospect of the times made a considerable impression on his health, so that he Died about a year after, in 1640. [? He Died at York, in his 78th year, in the end of June, 1644, so destitute that he was Buried by a few poor men.—*(Grub, III.,* 8*).* He left two sons, viz., James of Leckaway, and David of Blaikerston, who had a gift of the Monastery or Priory of St. Bothan's, from his Majesty, 23rd July, 1617; besides three daughters, one Married the Laird of Robertson,—Helen Married James eldest son of James Muirhead of Lachope,—and Margaret Married James Corbet of Towcross.—*Scott's Fasti.*]

Annals from Records of the Kirk Session.

1634. *Prison in Blackfriars' Church.*—May 14th. The ordinary Prison for Kirk-Delinquents, for some time past, has been the Back Gallery of the Blackfriars' Kirk.

1635. *Separation.*—Oct. 22. Compeared two Married persons, and declare they are content to Separate one from the other, till God send more Love into their hearts; and the Man promises to give his Wife a small Allowance yearly the Session consent to this.

1635. *Correction House.*—The Session appoints persons to be taken to the Correction House, [The Manse of the Prebend of Cambuslang, situated on the South side of the Drygate,] both men and women, and appoints them to be Whipped every day during the Session's will.

1636. *The Meal-Market* opposite the College (now College Street,) was built this year.

1636. *Water Baillie.*—On 1st July, 1636, Charles I. by Charter, authorised the Magistrates and Council of Glasgow to elect a *Water Baillie* with more extensive powers than formerly. This Officer is now empowered to exercise a Maritime, Civil, and Criminal Jurisdiction on the River, from the Old Bridge to the *Clough Stone* at the mouth of the Clyde, about 26 miles below the Town.

1637. *Sabbath, observance of.*—Aug. 18th. The Session enact, that the Ports be shut on Saturday's night, and Watchers set to observe Travellers.

1637. *The Laigh Kirk or Tron Steeple* was Built this year.—The Tron or Public Weights were kept in the under part of this Steeple for a great number of years; hence the name of *Tron Steeple*, and ultimately, *Tron Church.*

1638. *Public Green.*—The Magistrates commenced Purchasing ground for the *High Green* this year. [The last Purchase was *the Haugh*, in 1792.]

From Glasgow Memorabilia—Minutes of Town Council.

Book of Common Prayer.—14*th Oct.*, 1637. The said day ordaines Walter Stirling to ryd to Edinbrught with maister Robert Wilkie (thair minist) to the next counsall day, thair to attend ane gracious ansuer of his Majestie, anent the buik of common prayer.

Anent the Manufactorie.—31*st Jany.* 1638. The said day, foirsameikle as Robert Flemyng, merchand, and his pairtineris ar of mynd and intentioun to erect and tak up ane hous of manufactorie within this burgh, quhairby ane number of the poorer sort of people within the samin may be imployit and putt to wark. And the said provost, bailies, and counsall, considering the grait good, utilitie, and proffeit, will redound to this burght, and haill incorporation thairof, thairby, they have concludit, all in ane voyce, for the said Robert, his better incuragement to the said god wark, to sett to him ane lare and tak of thair grait ludging and yaird att the back thairof lyand within this burght, in the drygaitt, except the twa laich foir voultis and back galreis att the back of the samin lyand be eist the entrie of the said grait tenement, and of the buithe under the tolbuithe, presentlie occupayt be James Wood, all maille frie, or ony uthir kind of deutie, during the space of fifteen yiers efter his entry.

[The lease is afterwards extended to 17 years; and on 5th May, 1638, the "deacon convener reportit that the weivors friemen within this burght, ferit that the erecting of the manufactorie sould prove hurtfull and prejudiciall to thame: Thairfoir Patrick Bell, ane of the undertakeris, for himself and in name of his partneris, was content that it sould be enactit and ordanit, that there sould be no woovis wovin of townis folkis thairin, be thair servandis, in hurt and prejudice of the said friemen, bot be thais onlie quha ar frie with this calling."]

Book of Common Prayer.—24*th Feb.* 1638. The said day Coline Campbell, ane of the present baillies of this brught, Gabriell Conynghame, Ritchard Allane, and George Portirfield, are electit to ryd to Edinbrught as commissioners for this toun, to concur with the remanent burrowes of this kingdom, so far as lawfully may be done anent the Buik of Canones and Common Prayer.

Salmon Breaker.—13*th April*, 1638. The said day the provost, baillies, and counsall, understanding the grait abuse done and committit be William Andersone, present breker of the salmond, in taking such grait and exhorbitant pryces for the taillis of salmond, att his awin pleasour and optioun, far exceiding the pryces that was wont to be takin of old; for remeiding quhairof it is statut and ordanit, that the said William nor na utheris, the brekeris of salmound att the tounis comoun stock, tack na mair for salmound taillis heireftir, except the pryces following, viz.: auchtpennies for ye taill of ane lytil salmond, and sixtein pennies for the taill of ane meikle salmond, and that under the pain of deprivatioun, presentlie the samen being tryit and yeit for the regaird they beir to the said William, they will oversee him to tak, during

thair will, only twelf pennies for the taill of an lytill salmond, and twa schillingis for the taill of ane meikle salmond.

Music Teacher.—5*th May*, 1638. The said day forsameikle as of befoir thair was ane act sett doun in favouris of James Sanderis, reidder, that na maner of persone sould be permittit to teiche musik within this brught, or keip ane schole to that effect, except himself allanerlie, as the act in the self bearis. And now, seeing that the musik school is altogidder dekayit within this said brught, to the grait discredit of this citie, and discontentment of sundrie honest men within the samin, who has bairnies whom they wold have instructit in that art: And that Duncan Birnet, who sometime of befor teatchit musik within this brught, is desyrous to tak up the said scholl againe and teitche musik thairin; quhairupoun the said baillies and counsall convenit the said James Sanderis befoir thaim, and eiftir deliberatioun thairanent, they, with consent of the said James Sanderis, (in respect of the former act sett doun in his favour) hes grantit licence to the said Duncan Birnet to take up ane musik scholl within this brught, during thair will and pleasor; he taking fra the toun bairnis such skollegis as is contenit in the act set doun of befoir, in favor of the said James Sanderis.

Town's Muskets and Staves.—11*th August*, 1638. The said day it is concludit and ordanit, that William Hynschaw, Mr. of wark, by to the townis use, fyftie muskatts, with stalfis and bandeleiris conforme, and fyftie pickis: and becaus he is gone to Flanderis, ordanis ane letter to be decreet to him to that effect.

Setting Houses during General Assembly.—8*th Oct.* 1638. The said day, for sameikle as the provest, baillies, and counsall understanding that His Sacred Majestie hes been graceouslie pleasit to indict ane generall frie assemblie to be haldin, and beginnin in this citie, the twentyane of November nixt, to the quhilk it is expectit that ane grait number of noblemen, commissioneris from presbyteris, and utheris commissioneris, will repair hither: Thairfoir it is statut and ordanit, that na burges nor inhabitant within this brught, sett, or promeiss to sett, for maill deutie or utherwayis, or yeit let to ane freind any hous, chalmber, or stables, untill they first acquent thame thairwith, who salbe appointit be the provest, baillies, and counsall, to that effect, and obtein their licence thairto, to the end that everie ane may be ludgit according to thair quallitie and abilitie of this citie, under the pane of ane hundreth pundis, losing of thair libertie, without favour to be execut, and imprisonment of thair persons during the magistratts wills: And lykways, that all give obedience to thais, who ar appoyntit to survey the haill houses within this burghe, conforme to the ordour gevin thame be the said provest, baillies, and counsall. And als, that nane expect moir dewtie for thair housis, chalmberis, bedis and stables, nor sall be appoyntit be the said provest, baillies, and counsall. And ordanis the same to be intimat throu the toun with sound of drum, to the effect that na person pretend ignorance.

Preparations for the General Assembly.—20*th Oct.*, 1638. The said day, for sameikle as the said provest, baillies, and counsall, understanding the grait panes that is to be takin about the hie kirk for making of the sait for the assemblie approching, repairing of the flure of the uter kirk, taking doun certain windous in the inner kirk biggit up with stane, and putting glass thairin, and uther warks thair incumbent, as occasioun sall offer: Quhilkis wark cannot be commodiously attendit upone be the provest or baillies, or Mr. of wark, in respect they are utherwayis imployed. [The remainder of the minute refers to the appointment of men to oversee the work.]

Guard to be Kept.—3*d Nov.* 1638. The said day the provest, baillies and counsall understanding ane grait number of people to convein within this brught at the assemblie, enschewing, thairfor, they have statut and ordanit that thair be ane gaird of men keipt within this burght be day, and ane watche be night, at the sight, will and arbitrement of the provest, baillies and counsall.

18*th Dec.* 1638. The said day ordanis the thesaurer to buy to the toun's use ane hundred muscattes, with staff and bandeleiris, threttie pickis, four hundred wecht of powder, four hundred wecht of matche.

22*d Dec.* 1638.—The said day ordanis the provest, bailies, and counsall to unlaw and punish thae inhabitants within this brught wha did not put out candills and bowattis the tyme of the lait assemblie, conform to the act sett doun thairanent.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY AT GLASGOW IN 1638.

In 1637, when the Government of the Church was *Episcopal*, Archbishop Laud of Canterbury, during Charles I.'s Reign, ordered a *Service-Book*, or *Book of Common Prayer* to be read in the Scotch Churches. As forced Prayers are no Devotion; and as this *Innovation* gave offence to Jenny Geddes and such like "*Deil Colic Wymes*," it afforded a fit opportunity for the friends of Presbyterianism to exert themselves afresh; and so they, with great assiduity, procured another *General Assembly*, which was holden at Glasgow, in 1638. As the formation and results of this memorable *Assembly* forms a prominent feature in History, the following description, chiefly abstracted from the *Works of Robert Baillie*, who was one of its distinguished Members, and afterwards Minister of the Tron Church, and Principal of the University of Glasgow, will give some idea of its importance:—

When the Diet of the *Assembly* drew near, the friends of the Presbyterian Form of Worship, the better to ensure a full attendance, not only of the Members, but of the Nobility and Gentry who were friendly to their cause, gave it out, that, as the Highlands were infested with Robbers, it would be necessary for all those who were zealous in the *Cause*, not only to escort the Commissioners to Glasgow, but to guard them during their Sittings. This Stratagem had the desired effect; for the *Assembly* contained not only the influence of the *Crown*, but the feudal Nobility, joined to the Ministers and Lay Members. The first day's Sitting was on Wednesday, 21st November. Although Mr. Baillie does not distinctly say where the *Assembly* was held, there can be no doubt, from concurring circumstances, that it was in the *Choir of the Cathedral*. This magnificent space it would seem was fitted up in the form of an Amphitheatre, having a large flat space in the centre. His Grace the Commissioner (Marquis of Hamilton) was surrounded by the chief of the Council, the Treasurer, Privy Seal, Argyle, Marr, Murray, Angus, Lauderdale, Wigton, Glencairn, Perth, Tullibardine, Galloway, Haddington, Kinghorn, Register-Deputy, Treasurer, Justice-General, Justice-Clerk, Southesk, Linlithgow, Dalziel, Dumfries, Queensberry, Belhaven, and many more. At a little distance sat the Commissioners from Presbyteries, Elders of Parishes, Noblemen and Barons, among whom were Rothes, Montrose, Eglinton Cassillis, Lothian, Wemyss, Loudon, Sinclair, Balmerino, Burleigh, Lindsay, Yester, Hume, Johnston, Keir, Auldbar, Sir William Douglas of Cavers, Durie Younger of Lamington, Sir John MacKenzie, George Gordon, Philroth, Fairie, Newton, &c., &c.; there being very few Barons of note in Scotland, but were either Voters or Assessors from Burghs. Three Commissioners attended from each of the 63 Presbyteries, and a like number from each of the four Universities. A little Table was

placed in front of the Commissioner, for the Moderator and Clerk. At the end of the Choir, the young Noblemen were placed, *viz.* Montgomerie, Fleming, Boyd, Erskine, Linton, Creighton, Livinstone, Ross, Maitland, Drumlanrig, Drummond, Keir, Elcho, and sundry more; while a vast number of Ladies and Gentlemen filled the Back Seats. The venerable Mr. John Bell, the Senior Minister of the Laigh Kirk, preached; after which, His Grace gave in his Commission, without any harangue. He was a man of sharp, steady, sober, and clear wit, of a brave and masterly expression. Some preliminary arrangements having been gone through, the first *Sitting* was terminated. The *Assembly* met next day, when a long and important Discussion took place anent electing a *Moderator*. As the Presbyterian party succeeded in carrying every primary measure their own way, His Grace the Commissioner retired with his Council to the Chapter House to consult. On his return, Mr. John Bell, who Preached the preceding day, presented in leet Mr. John Keir, Mr. John Row, Mr. J. Bonner, Mr. William Livinston, and Mr. Alexander Henderson, when Mr. Henderson was Elected by a great majority. The Discussion which took place previous to this Election, caused so many Protests on both sides, that all were tired of them except the Clerk, who received at each *a piece of gold*. The 3*rd Sitting* took place on Friday the 23d November, at which time the Moderator presented a leet of persons to be voted for *Clerk*. The Commissioner moved that Mr. Thomas Sandilands should succeed his father as *Clerk*. This being opposed, the Commissioner, before coming to a Vote, moved that his *Assessors* should Vote for the *Clerk*, which, after much discussion and protestation, was carried, That the *Commissioner* and his *Assessors* should have only one Vote. After this, Mr. Archibald Johnstone was Elected *Clerk*, without dissent. The *Moderator* craved that the Books should be inspected by Argyle, Lauderdale, and Southesk; but the Commissioner would not allow his Assessors to undertake such employment, as they were refused to Vote in the *Assembly*. A long Debate respecting the *Bishops* ensued, in which Argyle, one of the Commissioner's Assessors, making a remark, was cuttedly told by the *Moderator*, that no person should speak here but Commissioners. A keen Discussion respecting certain Books that were lost, terminated the third day's *Sitting*. The 4th Session was held next day, when the Commissions were all scrutinised. On Monday, November 26th, the business of the *Assembly* began, when Mr. Thomas M'Kenzie came with a Commission from the Chanrie of Ross, which being rejected, he gave in a Protestation against *Ruling Elders*, with odious accusations against the Tables. Rothes and the Marquis craved *Instruments* of that Protestation, "but the man at once left the Town." Mr. Andrew Ramsay, one of the Members, got up in a rage, and with great confidence, undertook to prove from Scripture, Fathers, consent of Reformed Churches, our own Church practice, and *Assembly* Acts, that *Ruling Elders* were lawful and necessary Members of Assemblies. The Commissioner professing his own insufficiency, promised to produce some person who should prove the contrary. On Tuesday, 27th November, the 6th Session commenced. The *Moderator*, after a Protestation from the Commissioner, was allowed to name a Committee, who should previously meet

and assist him in regulating the Proceedings. The Commissioner asserting that the nomination should be in the King, while Rothes asserted that the power was vested in the *Assembly*, or the Moderator, who immediately named four Members from the Ministers, three from the Gentry, three from the Burghs, and five Noblemen, *viz.* Rothes, Montrose, Lindsay, Loudon, and Balmerino. As the Bishops had declined* the authority of the *Assembly*, that matter came now to be

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* *Declinature of the Bishops.*—The Declinator and Protestation of the Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of Scotland, and others, their Adherents, within that Kingdome. Against the pretended General Assembly, holden at Glasgow, November, 21st, 1638.

Wee, Archbishops, Bishops, and other under subscribers, for ourselves, and in name and behalfe of the Church of Scotland, (whereas it hath pleased the King's Majesty to indict a General Assembly of the Church, to be kept at Glasgow, November, 21st, 1638, for composing and settling of the distractions of the same). First, we doe acknowledge and professe, that a Generall Assembly, lawfully called, and orderly conveened, is a most necessary and effectuall meane for removing those evills wherewith the said Church is infested, and for setling that order which becometh the House of God, and that we wish nothing more than a meeting of a peaceable and orderly Assembly to that effect. Secondly, we acknowledge and professe as becometh good Christians and faithfull subjects, that His Majesty hath authority, by his prerogative royal, to call Assemblies, as is acknowledged by the Assembly at Glasgow, 1610, and Parliament, 1612; and that it is not lawfull to conveene without his Royall consent and approbation, except we will put ourselves in danger to be called in question for sedition.

Yet neverthelesse, in sundry respects we cannot but esteeme this meeting at Glasgow most unlawfull and disorderly, and their proceedings voyd and null in law, for the causes and reasons following:

First—Because the Table called the Assembly before His Majesty.
Second—Because there were more Laicks than Clergie before the Assembly.
Third—The Clergie conveened to this Assembly, although having Cures, were never acknowledged by the Bishops, nor recognised by the King.
Fourth—The Assembly must be void, because they deposed their Moderators, who were lawfully appointed by their Bishops to govern them.
Fifth—Because they appointed a Lay Ruling Elder, who was generally the principal man in the parish, and overawed the Clergie.
Sixth—Because the Clergie, in seditious and railing Sermons, have wounded the King's honour, and sovereign authority, averring that all authority sovereign is originally in the collective body, by pressing the people to subscribe a Covenant not sanctioned by Authority.
Seventh—It is not reasonable that Laymen should have a decisive voice in a Church Court.
Eighth—Because the Judges precondemned Episcopal Government.
Ninth—Because the Assembly were both Judges and Parties.
Tenth and *Eleventh*—Because they published an infamous and most scurrilous Libel against the Bishops and Archbishops, which they caused to be read on October 28th, in all the Kirks in Edinburgh, notwithstanding my Lord Commissioner's commands to the contrary. The Apostle says not to rebuke an Elder, but to entreat him as a father.
Twelfth, Lastly—It is absurd and contrary to reason and the practice of the Church, that Archbishops and Bishops should be judged by Presbyterians, and more absurd, that they should be judged by a mixed meeting of Presbyters and Laicks, conveening without lawful authority of the Church.

We Protest, that we imbrace and hold that the Religion presently professed in the Church of Scotland, according to the confession thereof, received by the estates of this Kingdome, and ratified in Parliament the yeere 1567, is the true religion, bringing men to eternal salvation, and do detest all contrary errour.

We Protest, that Episcopall Government in the Church is lawfull and necessary; and that the same is not imposed and impugned for any defect or fault, either in the

discussed. On Documents being read, the Lords Montgomerie, Fleming, Elcho, Boyd, and young Durie, Protested, in name of the Complainers, that the *Bishops* had acknowledged their Citation, and appeared by their Proctors, although they had wilfully absented themselves in person. The Commissioner took a Counter-Protest, and produced some Papers, which being violently opposed, he could not refrain from open indignation. On 28th November, before the *Sitting* commenced, a Report was spread, in which there was some foundation, that the Commissioner intended to depart and break up the *Assembly*. The Business, however, began respecting certain *Records* of the Church, which the Commissioner asserted were not genuine. The Assembly, in one voice, notwithstanding, accepted them as the authentic *Records* of the Church. On the business of the Bishops' *Declinator* being resumed, the Commissioner thereafter produced the King's instructions, Subscribed and Sealed, wherein sundry things were conceded, but no security given for anything. The Moderator, in a learned Speech, returned thanks to the King for his great favour, yet pressed the *Assembly* to proceed to a Vote. "A sad, grave, and afflicting Discussion" ensued. The Commissioner in a Speech, accompanied with tears, spoke much of his sincere endeavours to serve his God, his King, and his Country; of his grief, yet necessity, to depart. The causes he alleged, were, the spoiling of the *Assembly*, by partial directions from the *Tables*, at Edinburgh, and the intrusion of *Lay Elders* to vote in the *Assembly;* and His Grace added that, instead of choosing *Elders*, had the Presbyteries applied to the King, he, out of his good liking to the *Assembly*, would have taken the voice of so

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Government or Governours, but by the malice and craft of the devill, envying the successe, of that Government in this Church these many yeeres by past, most evident in planting of Churches with able and learned Ministers, recovering of the Church rents, helping of the Ministers' stipends, preventing of these jarres betwixt the King and the Church, which, in former times, dangerously infested the same, keeping the people in peace and obedience, and suppressing of Popery, which in respect either of the number of professors or boldnesse of their profession, was never at so low an ebb in this Kingdom as before these stirres.

We Protest, that, seeing these who, for scruple of conscience, did mislike the Service-Book, Canons, and High Commission, which were apprehended or given to be the cause of the troubles of this Church, have now received satisfaction, and His Majesty is graciously pleased to forget and forgive all offences by-past in these stirres; that all the subjects of this Kingdom may live in peace and Christian love, as becometh faithfull subjects and good Christians, laying aside all hatred, envy, and bitternesse: and, if any shall refuse so to do, they may beare the blame, and be thought the cause of the troubles that may ensue: and the same be not imputed to us, or any of us, who desire nothing more than to live in peace and concord with all men under His Majestie's obedience, and who have committed nothing against the lawes of the Kingdom and Church, that may give any man just cause of offence: and are so far from wishing hurt to any man, in his person or estate, notwithstanding all the indignities and injuries we have suffered, that, for quenching this present combustion, and settling peace in this Church and Countrey, we could be content, after clearing of our innocency of all things wherewith we can be charged, not onely to lay downe our Bishopricks at His Majestie's feet, to be disposed of at His Royall pleasure, but also, if so be it pleased God, to lay downe our lives, and become a sacrifice for this atonment.

We Protest, in the sight of God, to whom one day we must give account, that we make use of this Declinator and Protestation out of the conscience of our duty to God and his Church, and not out of feare of any guiltinesse whereof any of us is conscious to himself, either of wickednesse in our lives, or miscarriage in our callings;

many Noblemen and Gentlemen, conducible for his services, if they would have had patience to have the right of their interrupted possession restored to them by order. This was warmly answered by Rothes, Loudon, and others: the Commissioner then Protested, and discharged the Assembly from proceeding any farther; on which he departed, and was immediately followed by his Counsellors.

The *Assembly* being now left to themselves, consisting only of one Party, resolved, at all hazards, to go on with their work. Although Argyle was not a Member, he was earnestly requested to countenance the Meeting, which he cheerfully did. The *Assembly* continued their Sessions till 26th December, inclusive, having had, in whole, 26 *Diets*. After the Commissioner left the *Assembly*,—They Decreed,

1st, The Abjuration of Episcopacy and the Articles of Perth.

2d, They Abolished the *Service-Books*, and the High Commission, &c.

3d, The Proceedings of the six preceding *Assemblies*, during *Episcopacy*, were declared to be null and void.

4th, The Bishops of Galloway, St. Andrews, Brechin, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Ross, Glasgow, Argyle, and Dunblane, were *Deposed* and *Excommunicated*, as were also a number of other Clergymen.

5th, The *Covenant* being approved of, was ordered to be signed by all ranks, under pains of Excommunication.

6th, Churchmen were incapacitated from holding any place in Parliament.

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being content every one of us for our owne particular, (as we have never showen ourselves to be otherwise,) to undergoe the lawfull and most exact triall, of any competent judicatory within this Kingdome, or of His Majestie's High Commissioner.

And we most humbly entreat His Grace to interceed with the King's Majestie, that he may appoint a free and lawfull General Assembly, such as God's Word, the practice of the Primitive Church, and laws of the Kingdome, do prescribe and allow with all convenient speed, to the effect the present distractions of the Church may be settled. And if there be any thing to be laid to the charge of any of the Clergie, of whatsoever degree, either in life or manners, or doctrine, or exercise of his calling and jurisdiction, he may be heard to answere all accusations, and abide all triall, either for clearing his innocencie, or suffering condign punishment, according to his trangressions, declining alwaies this Assembly for the causes above written. Like as by these presents we, and every one of us, decline the same, the whole Members thereof, and Commissioners foresaid, directed thereto, and every one of them.

We Protest, that this, our Protestation, in respect of our lawfull absence, may be received in the name of us, under subscribing for ourselves, and in the name of the Church of Scotland, that shall adhere to the said Protestation, and in the name of every one of them, for our well-beloved Doctor Robert Hamilton, Minister at Glasford, to whom, by these presents, we give our full power and expresse mandate to present the same, in or at the said Assembly, or where else it shall be necessary to be used; with all submission and obedience due to our gracious Sovereigne, and His Majestie's High Commissioner; and upon the presenting and using thereof, acts and instruments to crave, and all other things to doe, that necessarily are required in such cases; firme and stable-holding, or for to hold, what hee or any of them shall lawfully doe in the premises.

In witnesse whereof, as we are ready with our blood, so with our hand we have subscribed these presents, at the Palace of Holyrude-house, Newcastle, and Glasgow, the 16, 17, and 20 dayes of November, 1638. *Et sic Subscribitum:*

Fo. St. Andræ. Arch.
Pa. Glasgow.
Da. Edinburgen.
Tho. Gallovidien.
Fo. Rossen.
Walterus Brechinen.

7th, A number of Ministers and young Noblemen were appointed Commissioners to endeavour to procure the Royal Assent to the whole Proceedings of this memorable *Assembly;* and thus, "Episcopacy, the High Commission, the Articles of Perth, the Canons, and the Liturgy, were Abolished and declared unlawful, and the whole fabric which James and Charles, during a course of years, had been raising with so much care and policy, fell at once to the ground."

The *Assembly* having specially ordered Mr. George Winram of Liberton, to present the Petition to the King, praying for his Royal sanction of their Proceedings, he set off for the Court, in London, on 9th Jan. 1639, and was, with some difficulty, introduced to the King and Council, by the Marquis of Hamilton. His Grace, on his knee, read the Petition; upon which the King (Charles I.) made the following singular remark, "*When they have taken my head, they will put on my Cowl.*" Mr. Winram waited many weeks for an Answer, but received none. The King, however sent a Letter to his Council in Scotland, that he would be at York on the first of April next, when he would give advice in the matter. In the meantime, the *Covenanters* received private information that their countrymen at Court were required to take an Oath, renouncing the *Assembly*, and promising to give every assistance to the King. Having thus far succeeded, Charles issued out orders for all his loyal Nobles and Gentry in England to attend his *Royal Standard* at York, on the 1st of April, as he had appointed the Marquis of Huntly his Lieutenant, to oppose his Scotch Subjects. Alarmed at these accounts, the leading Members of the late *Assembly*, who had been formed into a standing Committee, called a meeting of the Nobles, and others interested in the great *Cause*, to be held at Edinburgh on the 20th February, when it was unanimously agreed to raise an Army, so as to defend their Religious principles. The *Covenanters* having appointed Leslie to be their Leader, cast their eyes at home and abroad for support. Charles having offended the French Court by his answer regarding the Low Country Provinces, the politic and enterprising Cardinal Richelieu, who, at that time, managed the affairs of France, secretly aided the *Covenanters* with Money and Arms. At home, a Capitalist, Mr. William Dick, lent them 400,000 Merks Scots, and afterwards continued his assistance, for which he was made *Lord Provost of Edinburgh*. The Earl of Argyle having also become a principal Leader, hostilities commenced, when the Castle of Edinburgh, the Fortresses at Leith, and, in short, the whole of the Country, were in the hands of the *Covenanters*, except such parts as were under the power of the Marquis of Huntly. Charles, on the other hand, determined to subdue the refractory spirit of Scotland, placed 5000 men under the Marquis of Hamilton, and 20,000 Foot and 3000 Horse under the orders of the Earl of Arundale. The King and his splendid Court soon joined the Camp at Berwick. Thus, commenced the Civil Wars, which, for a long period, deluged this Country with the blood of its best Citizens. Before the commencement of hostilities, James Earl of Montrose, returning from his Travels, conceiving himself slighted by the Marquis of Hamilton, joined the *Covenanters*. The Monarch, however, carried on a private Correspondence, which gained him over to his *Cause*. In the meantime, the *Covenanters* had placed

5000 *Foot* and 2000 *Horse* under his command, and the Cadets of his Family. On passing the Tweed, his private Correspondence was discovered; on which he avowed his conduct, and asked the Generals, if they desired to call their Sovereign their Foe? Uniting himself to the *Royal Party*, he marched into Scotland, and defeated Lord Elcho at Perth, and put Lord Burleigh to flight at Aberdeen. On 15th August, 1645, he engaged 7000 *Covenanters* at Kilsyth, under General Baillie; 6000 of whom were put to the Sword, and the remainder were mostly destroyed in Dullater Bog. The City of Glasgow, hearing that *Montrose* was to give his Troops two days' rest at Kilsyth, sent Sir Robert Douglas of Blackerston, and Mr. Archibald Fleming, the Commissary, to congratulate his Lordship on so signal a victory; and, in the name of Provost Bell, and the other Magistrates, to invite him and his Army to spend a few days in Glasgow. Having accepted the invitation, the Earl and his Army were welcomed with great solemnity, and his Lordship was entertained by the Magistrates and principal Inhabitants in a very sumptuous manner; and, after receiving the apologies of the Citizens in good part, and their promises of attachment to the *Cause* of his Royal Master, he encamped next day at Bothwell. The City of Edinburgh sent a similar Deputation to Bothwell, and apologised for their conduct in opposing the *Royal Cause*. Argyle, in the meantime, having fled into Ireland, others sought refuge in England or the Isles. *Montrose*, as the King's Lieutenant-Governor of Scotland, received the homage of the remaining Nobility for his Prince, the greater part of whom, however, came on purpose to deceive him, which they easily effected, by bewildering and leaving him and his Army in a rugged Country, destitute of the necessary supplies.

Montrose, advancing to the South, was surprised at Philiphaugh, and his forces completely routed by Leslie's Cavalry, who had been detached from the Army in England, to the relief of his distressed party in Scotland. Previous to this defeat, which took place on 15th September, 1645, *Montrose*, as King's Lieutenant, had summoned a Parliament, to be held at Glasgow, on 20th October. The Committee of Estates, and the Commissioners of the Church, now resolved to go thither, and sent orders to their friends in the Western Shires to attend them on their arrival. Leslie, with one half of his *Horse*, went with them as a Convoy, the other half being sent to Alloa, to destroy the property of the Earl of Marr, on account of his loyalty. Three of the Prisoners taken at Philiphaugh, *viz.*, Sir William Rollock, Sir Philip Nisbet, and Alexander Ogilvie of Inverquharty, were *Executed at Glasgow*, Rollock on the 28th, and the others on the 29th October.

On hearing the account of these *Executions*, Mr. David Dickson, Professor of Divinity in Glasgow College, was so much elated, that he said, "*The work goes bonnily on*," which passed into a *Proverb*. *Montrose*, in the meantime, came to the vicinity of Glasgow with his Army, but did not enter the City. After remaining for several days, he withdrew his Army to Atholl. Leslie, in his turn, having visited Glasgow, behaved with great lenity to the Citizens, though he jeeringly borrowed of them £20,000 Scots, to pay the interest of the sum which he alleged they had lent to *Montrose*.

Digby and Langdale, who were to have opened the Parliament

which *Montrose* summoned, found it convenient to keep out of Leslie's way. The Papers found in Digby's carriage showed that the King wished for peace on his own terms only. The effects of the Defeat at Philiphaugh, where the misfortunes of Montrose and his Royal Master commenced, became every day more apparent. The King, after various disasters, considered himself as little short of a State Prisoner in Oxford, then besieged by Sir Thomas Fairfax, General of the Parliament Forces; His Majesty, therefore, by a particular effort, effected his escape from Confinement, and threw himself upon the mercy of the Scots Army, encamped at Newcastle. Here, however, somewhat unexpectedly, he also found himself a Prisoner, and subjected to have a guard placed over him. The Scottish Generals and Commissioners did not fail to inform the English Parliament of the King's unexpected appearance. His Majesty was soon after prevailed on to issue Orders to his Garrison to surrender to the Parliament Forces, and constrained to command *Montrose* to lay down his Arms, and leave the Country. As *Montrose* did not execute these Orders with that precipitation which the *Covenanters* desired, the King was compelled to enjoin him, under pain of High Treason. *Montrose*, therefore, took farewell of his Troops, and repaired to Angus, where a Vessel was to be in readiness to receive him. The Master of the Vessel being a furious Abettor of the *Covenanters*, the Earl was advised by his friends to repair to another Port. Accordingly, along with a few followers, he embarked at Stonehaven, in a small Sloop, for Bergen, in Norway.

This year ended as it had begun, with Bloodshed, Famine, and Pestilence; the latter raged with fury in almost all the Towns of Scotland, particularly in Edinburgh, Leith, Aberdeen, Brechin, St. Andrews, and Glasgow. The King remained in the hands of the *Covenanters* for nine months; during which time the Scots Commissioners had frequent Conferences with the English Parliament, for advising what was to be done in reference to his Majesty. The result was to send English Commissioners to the King, at Newcastle, whither he and the Scots Army had removed.

The Commissioners having repaired to Newcastle, on the 25th of July, 1646, required that the King should Subscribe the *Solemn League and Covenant*, approve of the *Assembly of Divines*, who had met at Westminster, and ratify the whole Proceedings of both Parliaments. To these Requests the King replied, "That if he assented, he would thereby unking himself." He, however, agreed to certain minor Proposals. The *Covenanters* replied, "*They must have all or none;*" on which his Majesty said, "*That, in that case, he must dismiss them with a Refusal.*"

After several Conferences, it was agreed, on both sides, that the Scots should receive £200,000 Sterling in hand, and as much more on a given period, on condition of their withdrawing their Army, and surrendering the King without condition. This proposal being acceded to on 28th January 1647, the King was delivered up, or rather sold to the Parliament Commissioners, who conducted him to Holderly, or Holmly House, in Northumberland Shire. He was soon after carried to the Army, but General Cromwell, whose great design was to prevent a junction between the King and the *Presbyterians*, conducted him to Hampton Court, from which he soon made his escape to the

Isle of Wight. A few days after the King's departure, a meeting of the general Officers of the Army took place at Windsor, when it was resolved alike by the *Independents* and *Presbyterians*, (for the Army was now divided into *Religious Classes*) that His Majesty should be proceeded against as a *Criminal*. Although the Parliament and the Army were now both against the King, they did not enjoy power and authority without molestation; for Tumults, Insurrections, Calumnies, and Conspiracies, increasing everywhere, a second Civil War was brought on in 1648.

The party of *Independents*, of which *Cromwell* was the Chief, having taken every opportunity of mortifying the Scots, the latter resolved, notwithstanding their having given the King's *Cause* the first fatal blow, to arm in his favour, in consideration of the dangers of *the Presbyterian system*, and as they were bound by the *Covenant* to defend the person of the King.

In their preparations, however, they were disturbed by discontents and animosities among themselves; each District having been ordered to furnish quotas, the great body of the Clergy took an active hand in opposing the Levy, as they dreaded that the Monarchy would be restored without the establishment of *Presbytery* in England. Excited by their discourses, several of the Burghs and Shires became extremely backward. The City of Glasgow, having been among the number of those who were refractory, the Magistrates and Council were summoned to answer to the Parliament for their conduct. Although their fault was common to the great part of the Nation, Provost Stewart and the other Magistrates were imprisoned for several days, and an Act passed 1st June, 1648, depriving them of their offices. On the 4th June thereafter, the Town Council met, when, having ordered the Act of Parliament of the 1st curt. to be promulgated at the *Market Cross*, they elected Colin Campbell to be Provost, John Anderson, James Tran, and William Neilson, to be Bailies. The Town Council was also completely changed, and made up of those who served in the year 1645.

The degradation of the Magistrates, and the undue interference with the Political concerns of the Burgh, did not sum up the miseries of the Town; for four Regiments of *Horse* and *Foot* were sent to Glasgow, with orders to Quarter solely on the Magistrates and Council and the Session, and this Order was most punctually executed, for the Members of Council and the Session had each to *quarter*, and entertain with meat and drink, ten, twenty, or even thirty soldiers. The oppression was so great, that, in ten days, they sustained a loss of £40,000 Scots. The Clergy, who were in opposition to the Levy, were chiefly guided by Argyle. In this unsettled state, disputes occurred between the *Commission of the Church* and the *Parliament*. The former insisted, that before raising an Army an Oath should be taken that it is not lawful to attempt the King's restitution, till he should first Swear and Subscribe the *Covenant* in addition to the Coronation Oath, and that he should extirpate *Popery* and *Prelacy*. In the meantime, measures were pursued for furthering the Levy. The Army being completed to the extent of 22,000 *Foot* and 8000 *Horse*, at an expense of £100 Scots for every Foot Soldier, and 300 Merks for each Horseman, they set out

on Saturday, 8th July, for England, and next day, the Town of Carlisle was given up to them. At this period, a general spirit of discontent pervaded the two Kingdoms. The people felt themselves under a Military tyranny, and loaded with Taxes. The same spirit seized the English Fleet, and the whole Country was full of Insurrection and Confusion. The Parliament of England becoming jealous of the Scots, declared them to be *Enemies*, and all who joined them *Traitors*. Cromwell and the Military Council having made vigorous preparations, the Parliamentary Forces gained several advantages over the Royalists in England and Wales. The Marquis of Hamilton, one of the leaders of the *Moderate Presbyterians*, having entered England at the head of a numerous but undisciplined Army, was attacked by Cromwell near Preston, in Lancashire, when his Army was Routed, and himself taken prisoner. Cromwell, following up his advantage, marched into Scotland, joined Argyle, and placed the power in the hands of the violent *Covenanters*. Flushed with success, Cromwell prevailed on the Council of General Officers; among other things, to demand of Parliament the punishment of the King for the blood spilt during the War. Accordingly, His Majesty was seized, confined, and, after a Public Trial, *Beheaded* on 30th January, 1649.

To the Death of the King, succeeded the *Abolition of Monarchy*, the *House of Peers*, and *the establishment of the Commonwealth*. An elegant Historian, drawing the character of this Monarch, says, "That, unhappily, his fate threw him into a period when the precedent of many former Reigns favoured strength and arbitrary power, while the genius of the People now run violently towards liberty; his Political prudence not being sufficiently strong to extricate himself from his perilous situation, exposed, without revenue and often without Arms, to the assaults of unfettered bigotry."

The whole authority in Scotland was, at this period, in the hands of Argyle and the *Covenanters*, who had engaged to defend the *Monarchical* Government. They, therefore, immediately protested against the *Execution* of the King, and proclaimed his Son, Charles II., his successor, on condition of good behaviour and a strict observance of the *Covenant*.

Commissioners were sent to Charles, who was then at Bredæ, when he agreed to all their Terms. Montrose, who had been on the Continent prior to this event, received from the young King a Commission as Captain-General of Scotland. Having collected some followers in the North of Germany, and received supplies from the King of Denmark and others, he set out for the Orkneys, with about 500 men, in hopes of being joined by the Highlanders, but in this he was disappointed. *The Committee of Estates*, in the meantime, hearing of this affair, sent Colonel Strachan against him, when his whole Army were either Killed or taken Prisoners. Montrose himself, in the disguise of a Peasant, was delivered up to his enemies. He was immediately carried before the Parliament at Edinburgh, *Tried*, *Condemned*, and *Executed* on the 21st of May, 1650, in the 38th year of his age.

On the 23d June following, in consequence of an agreement with the Commissioners from Scotland, Charles set sail for that Country.

He arrived in the Frith of Cromarty; and was required, before landing, to sign the *Covenant*, and publish a Declaration agreeable to the *Covenanters*.

The English Parliament, having now determined to go to War with Scotland, sent Cromwell, whom they had made Captain-General, to invade that Country, with 16,000 men. Cromwell advanced to the Scotch Army under Leslie; but not being able to bring that General to an engagement, he retired to Dunbar. Leslie followed him, and encamped on the Heights of Lammermoor. Cromwell, by this manœuvre, was so completely hemmed in, that he must either have retired by sea, or capitulated. He was, however, soon relieved from his difficulties, by the over-anxiety of certain zealous Clergymen who accompanied the Scotch Army. By their entreaties and prophecies, they prevailed on the Army "to go down and slay the Philistines in Gilgal," and *that Agag*, meaning Cromwell, would be delivered into their hands. The Army accordingly moved, in spite of Leslie's remonstrances. When Cromwell saw them in motion, he exclaimed, "*Praised be the Lord! He hath delivered them into the hands of his servant*," and ordered his Troops to sing a Hymn of Thanksgiving. As they advanced, the Scots, though double the number of the English, were put to flight, 3000 being slain, and 9000 taken prisoners: the remainder *escaped to the Castle of Stirling*.

This engagement took place on the 3d of September, 1650. Cromwell immediately took possession of Edinburgh, and soon after marched for Glasgow by the way of Kilsyth. On receipt of this information, the Marquis of Argyle and the greater part of the Clergymen fled. The City, at this period, was divided into two factions, *viz. Presbyterians* and *Sectaries;* the former were *Royalists*, and the latter *Republicans*. The latter party being desirous to render themselves useful to Cromwell, sent him information that the former intended to destroy his Army. As he must necessarily pass the *Castle*, the Presbyterians had filled the *Vault* with Gunpowder, and were to blow up the whole as the Army passed. Whether this information was correct or not, Cromwell wisely turned to the right, and entered the City by the *Cowcaddens* and *Cow-Loan*, and took up his lodgings in *Silvercraigs House*,* on the east side of the Saltmarket Street, nearly opposite to the Bridgegate Street.

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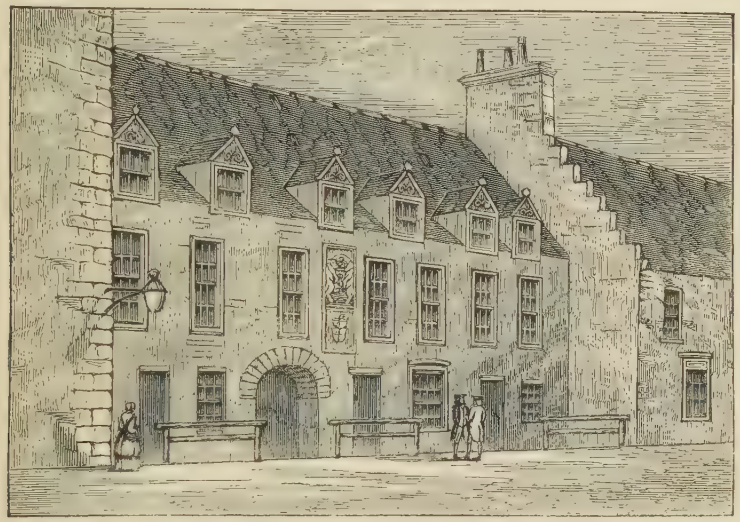
* Silvercraig's Land stood on the East side of the Saltmarket, directly opposite the entrance to the Bridge Gate, and where Steele Street opens. This House or Tenement was Built by Robert Campbell of Silvercraigs. M'Ure refers to him (p. 110 M'Vean's Edition) as "of Elie, and thereafter of Silvercraigs." He Married a daughter of James Stewart of Floak, and to whose son the Tenement belonged in 1664. Conspicuous on its front were placed a large Stone with the National Arms of Scotland; below which were two Shields,—one of which bore the *Gyron* Quarterings of the Argyll Family,—and the other the cognizances of the Houses of Campbell and Stewart, *Party per Pale*. From the Title Deeds and other Documents connected with this House and its early Occupants, we learn that the Nuptials of *Robert Campbell, eldest son of Colin Campbell, Merchant Burgess of Glasgow, and May Stewart, second daughter of James Stewart of Floak*, had been solemnized in 1623. Their Marriage Contract is Dated 12th Feb. that year. The father, *Colin Campbell* (then styled *Senior*), was Provost of Glasgow in 1636. He had a second son, *Colin Campbell of Blythswood*, who held the same office in 1660. The *Robert Campbell of Silvercraigs*, above referred to, had a son *Robert*, who, in 1661, likewise Married *Lillias, daughter*

As this General knew also how to Conquer without the Sword, he sent for Mr. Patrick Gillespie, the Minister of the Outer High Church, who, at that time, had the chief sway in Ecclesiastical matters; and having entertained him hospitably, and given him a *long Prayer*, the Minister gave out that the General was surely *One of the Elect*. Soon after this, Cromwell went in state to the Cathedral Church. It so happened, that the celebrated Paraphrast, Mr. Zacharias Boyd, the



SILVERCRAIGS LAND, FOOT OF SALTMARKET.

of James Stewart of Christwell (M'Ure has it *Chryswell*, and this House descended to him by inheritance. Robert Stuart, in his "VIEWS AND NOTICES OF GLASGOW IN FORMER TIMES," *p.* 99, *Note*, says that although "in the opinion of the gentleman possessed of the Title Deeds, &c., referred to, the House represented in the Cut was the same with that mentioned in an Instrument of Seisine, dated shortly after Mr Robert Campbell's Marriage in 1623, we rather incline to think that the Building referred to in that Document has been one of older date,—removed by Mr Campbell sometime after his Nuptials, to make way for the probably more handsome and commodious Mansion in which Cromwell afterwards took up his abode. The Arms sculptured upon it imply that it was erected after his Marriage."

The following is a brief History of this House after it passed out of the possession of the Campbells of Silvercraigs:—

In 1703, it belonged to Walter Scott, brother of the Laird of Roxburn [? Raeburn].
In 1710, —— Sir Robert Pollock of Pollock, Newton Mearns.
In 1714, —— Sir Alex. Hamilton of Cranskeeth or Grange.
In 1716, —— James Montgomerie of Preston, a Bailie in Glasgow.
In 1734, —— Patrick Montgomerie, heir of the above.
In 1758, —— The Partners of the United Co. of the Wester and King Street Sugar Houses.
In 1766, —— Arch. MacGilchrist, Town Clerk of Glasgow.
In 1781, —— Donald MacGilchrist, his son.
In 1803. —— Mrs. Catherine MacGilchrist, spouse of Rev. Dr. Balfour, one of the Ministers of Glasgow and others, as Heirs-portioners of the said Donald MacGilchrist, their brother.

The Heirs of Arch. MacGilchrist, Town Clerk, appear to have turned it into a *Weaving Factory*. as is shown from the following Notice in the *Glasgow Journal*,

Minister of the Barony Parish, Preached in the forenoon, when he took occasion severely to inveigh against Cromwell, so that his Secretary, Thurlow, who sat near him, whispered him for leave "*to Pistol the Scoundrel.*" "*No, no,*" says the General, "*we will manage him in another way.*" He therefore asked the Minister to Dine with him, and concluded the Entertainment with *Prayer*, which lasted for *three hours*, even until *three in the morning.* Although an Armistice had been concluded, *Covenanters* were by no means satisfied. The chief Gentlemen and Clergy in the Counties of Ayr, Lanark, Renfrew, and Galloway, therefore, raised a considerable Body of Cavalry, and committed the Command to four Colonels, *viz.* Keir, Strachan, Robin Halket, and Sir Robert Adair. Strachan, though a man of very loose manners, having formerly acquitted himself against Montrose to the satisfaction of the Clergy; they advanced 100,000 Merks for raising a Regiment, and gave him the chief Command. Cromwell no sooner heard of this affair, than he entered into a private Correspondence with Strachan; and, by the aid of Money and Artifice, threw the whole of Strachan's Army into confusion, and nearly rendered it useless. Cromwell spent some farther time in Glasgow, and to very good purpose; for his Friend and Counsellor, Mr. Gillespie, managed so well, that, with the exception of the Battle of Dunbar, he got possession of

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16th Aug., 1764:—"*Sale of Silver Craigs Factory.—That all and hail the houses, and utensils, and yard, belonging to the Silver Craigs Manufactory, lying at the foot of the Saltmarket of Glasgow, are, jointly or separately, to be sold by public roup, within the house of Mrs. Armour, at the Cross of Glasgow, upon the 6th of September next, between the hours of* 12 *and* 2 *of that day. Apply to John Wilson, writer, in Glasgow.*"

These subjects were subsequently converted into a Shop and Stand for the sale of old Furniture; the articles of Furniture being showily displayed in the open area between the Buildings and the Saltmarket.

On the South of Silvercraigs Land, there was a piece of vacant building ground, which is thus described in the *Glasgow Mercury* of the 1st April, 1779:—"*To be sold, about a rood of ground altogether, or a steading for one house, which lyes south of Silver Craigs Factory, at the foot of the Saltmarket, opposite to the Low Green. It is very convenient for building upon, as there is not the smallest probability of the light being interrupted by other buildings. Apply to Alexander Harvey, the proprietor.*"

Long prior to its demolition, the venerable *Silvercraigs Mansion* formed one of the minor *Lions* of the City. Within its principal apartment the successful *General of the Commonwealth*, during his visits to Glasgow, in 1650, received his Civil Military partisans, and likewise that assemblage of Ministers, whom he summoned before him to answer for the manner in which he had been assailed from the pulpit, "a meeting," says Principal Baillie, one of them, "which was put on us that we could not decline it." Probably the Laird of Silvercraigs found Oliver not a bad Tenant, although the usual quiet and privacy of his residence must have been somewhat seriously interfered with, while the future "Protector" made himself at home in chamber and hall; the scabbards of his Orderlies ever and anon clanking in lobby and on staircase, and his buff-jerkined Body Guard, sauntering about the Courtyard behind, or resting upon their halberts before the entrance Archway.

At that period many a passer-by may have glanced up at the windows of *Silvercraigs Land* with feelings of mingled curiosity and bitterness, towards its celebrated Occupant. In after years, the feeling with which the eye rested upon the old Mansion was one of curiosity alone,—as imagination endeavoured to recall a picture of the scenes which had passed within and around its walls when Cromwell, Thurloe, Monk, Zachary Boyd, Baillie, Gillespie, and other noted individuals, had figured upon the stage.—[*Stuart's Views and Notices, pp.* 99, 100.—*Old Glasgow, p.* 263.—*Ed.*]

the South-East of Scotland, without requiring to draw his Sword.* In this situation of affairs, Cromwell thought it necessary to engage the Clergy in a *Paper War*, in which he maintained the Doctrines of *Independent Theology*, and retorted on his opponents their favourite argument of Providence, alleging, that in his late success, "*the Lord had declared in his favour.*"

While these Polemical Disputes were running high, the *State* sent Colonel Montgomerie with his Forces to join the Western Army, in order to attack the English, then lying at Hamilton. Montgomerie sent notice of this to Keir, who was the only Officer uncorrupted by Cromwell and Strachan. Keir determined to be beforehand with Montgomerie, who, by this time, was at Campsie on his March, with about 2000 Men. Accordingly, on 1st December, he attacked 1200 *Foot* and 3000 *Horse*, under Lambert. Soon after the commencement of the Engagement, the Scots were dispersed and pursued as far as Paisley and Kilmarnock, when Keir was made Prisoner; the Residue having rallied in Kyle, were disbanded by Strachan. This Defeat having increased Cromwell's power, his Army soon overspread the Country without opposition. Glasgow and other Places were then put under heavy Contributions. Notwithstanding of these Reverses, the *King's Coronation* took place at Scone, on 1st January, 1651, with great solemnity. The Royal Party considered this as the *work of God*. The King swore to the *Covenant*, *the League and Covenant*, and *the Coronation Oath*, and received an Exhortation to observe with sincerity the Oaths he had taken, accompanied by a Denunciation of Plagues against him in the event of failure.

At this period Gillespie and others called a Meeting in the large Room of the *Tolbooth*, and were very industrious in exclaiming, that a *Hypocrite*, meaning the King, should not Reign over this Land; that we should treat with *Cromwell*; and whoever marred the Treaty, should be considered as *Guilty of the blood of the Slain*.

Charles, notwithstanding his *Coronation*, did not find himself completely at liberty; he, therefore, made an attempt to join General Middleton, who was then in the *Mountains*. He was, however, pursued and brought back by Colonel Montgomerie. After this, it was thought advisable to leave him more at liberty. The Scots Army having assembled under Hamilton and Leslie, the King joined them, and encamped at Torwood. Being soon reduced to difficulties in consequence of Cromwell's movements, he resolved to March into England. Accordingly, his Army, to the amount of 14,000 Men, advanced by forced Marches to the South. On this, Cromwell wrote, desiring

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* In 1652, Cromwell *Preferred* his friend Mr. Gillespie to the Principality in the University of Glasgow; and, in 1655, the *Principal* went to London, and procured a Grant for the College, of the Superiority, which formerly belonged to the See of Galloway. When Cromwell visited the College, Gillespie, in course of Conversation gave him to understand, that Charles I. had subscribed £100 towards ornamenting its principal Front. Cromwell took the hint, and ordered the money to be paid. Some time afterwards, when one of the Baillies of Perth was introduced to the "Protector," he told him, that Charles had subscribed a considerable sum for a Public Building in Perth, and rather bluntly asked him for the money; when Oliver instantly replied, "I am not Charles's Executor." The Baillie, who was not to be intimidated, archly answered, "*Deil may care, you are a vitious intromitter with his gudes and gear.*"

the English Militia to turn out and oppose the Invaders, while he (leaving Monk with 7000 Men, to complete the destruction of Scotland) followed the King, and enforced the Orders of the Parliament. His Army increasing to 30,000 Men, he attacked the City of Worcester on all sides, on 3d September 1651, when the whole of the Scots Army was either Killed or taken Prisoners. Hamilton was mortally wounded; and the King himself, after many acts of Gallantry, was obliged to fly. The Streets of the City were strewed with dead bodies, and the few who escaped, were pursued by the country people with Scythes and Pitch-Forks, and fell victims to National antipathy.

The King escaped in company with 50 or 60 of his Friends, and hid himself for 41 days in various parts of the Country. In the course of his Concealment, he mounted an Oak Tree, (afterwards called the *Royal Oak*,) where he sheltered himself for 24 hours, and saw his Enemies in pursuit of him. At last, he embarked at Shoreham, in Sussex, and arrived safe at Fescamp, in Normandy. The Scots by this time were entirely subdued under *Monk*, who laid siege to Stirling Castle, and obliged it to surrender. There he obtained possession of the *Records of the Kingdom*, which he sent to England. He then took possession of several of the Towns, such as Dundee, Aberdeen, &c. At the first of these Places, in order to strike terror into the inhabitants, he put the whole to the Sword. English Judges were appointed to decide *Causes* in the Scotch Courts, which they did to general satisfaction. When the Scots were told that Justice was administered with great impartiality, one of their Leaders archly replied, "*Deil mean them, they have neither kith nor kin in the kintra.*"

In 1653, Cromwell dissolved the *Rump*, or *Long Parliament*, (which had first met in 1640,) and was immediately appointed *Protector of the Kingdom*. An Act was then made, appointing him *Supreme Magistrate of the Commonwealth*, with power little short of Royalty. He was to enjoy the office for life, and the place was to be supplied, at his death, by the Council.

Notwithstanding that *the Usurper* was very successful both at Home and Abroad, he never felt himself quite at ease. The *Royalists* being often engaged in plans of Insurrection and Assassination, he became distrustful of every person. Disease attacked him, and he died on the 3d September, 1658, in the 59th year of his age. He was a man of great courage, respectable Military talents, dexterity, and address; he was also possessed of a good deal of liberality.

At Oliver Cromwell's death, his son Richard was recognised as *Protector*. On this event taking place, a rupture was produced between the *Parliament* and the *Army*, which was followed by the dissolution of the former on 22d April 1659, and soon afterwards, by the dismission of the *Protector*. *The Long Parliament*, which had dethroned Charles I., was now restored without giving satisfaction to either party.

A general Discontent having now pervaded the Nation, the *Parliament* ordered Lambert to destroy the resources of the *Royalists:* and Monk apprehended and imprisoned several of the Nobility in Scotland. Monk, at this period, having gained the favour of the Army and the confidence of the greater part of the People of Scotland, convened a

Meeting of Commissioners, from a number of Shires, Magistrates of Burghs, and several of the Nobility, in *the Parliament House of Edinburgh* on the 15th November 1659, when he acquainted them, in a Speech, that he intended to march into England to redress their grievances, and to restore order. This information was no sooner given, than he was cheered, and received an immediate supply of money. When Monk entered England with his Army, he was implored by people from all quarters to restore the *Government*, and put an end to anarchy and confusion. On reaching the neighbourhood of London, that Capital was thrown into disorder, and, on the 1st of May, 1660, (being the very day which completed a century after the abolition of *Popery* and the *Establishment of the Reformation*, Monk introduced Sir John Granville to *Parliament*, with Despatches from Charles; on which, the *House* went into an ecstacy of joy, and the King was immediately proclaimed. Monk went to Dover to meet the Prince, who received him with open arms, distinguished him by the name of *Father*, created him *Duke of Albemarle*, while he had the glory to place his Sovereign on the Throne. In August following, Charles appointed the Earl of Glencairn to be *Chancellor of Scotland;* Lauderdale, Secretary of State; Crawfurd, Lord Treasurer; Sir John Gilmour, President of the Session; and Mr., afterwards Sir John, Fletcher, Lord Advocate; he also nominated "The Lords of the Articles."*

On 23d August 1660, the Commissioners of the Church, consisting of a number of Ministers and Elders, met at Edinburgh, when they addressed the King, congratulating him on his return, and praying that he would respect the National Covenant. *The Committee of Estates*, hearing of this Meeting, caused their Papers to be seized, and the Members thrown into Prison. This step, which was considered as illegal and unprecedented, was merely a prelude to the arbitrary Proceedings, Oppressions, and Cruelties, which were soon to take place. The day after the Ministers and Elders were Imprisoned, *the Committee of Estates* published a Proclamation, prohibiting and discharging all unlawful Meetings, whether they were of a Civil or Religious nature; the latter was known by the name of Conventicles; and also prohibiting all Seditious Petitions and Remonstrances. On 14th September, the Council sent an order to the Magistrates of Glasgow, to desire Principal Gillespie to appear before them, which he did on the 17th current, when he was sent to Edinburgh Jail, and was afterwards Imprisoned in the Bass Rock, along with a number of Ministers. Notwithstanding these Imprisonments, some few had the boldness in their Sermons, before Parliament, to urge them to do nothing against *the work of Reformation*. At this period, the Register of the Records of the Kingdom, which had been sent to London by Monk, were ordered to be returned in a Ship, bound for Kirkcaldy, which Foundered at sea on

* The Lords of the Articles, were chosen men from the Clergy, Nobility, Knights, and Burgesses. The Bishops, for instance, chose 8 Peers, and the Peers chose 8 Bishops, and these 16 jointly chose 8 Barons, (or Knights of the Shire,) and 8 Commissioners for Burghs, and to all these were added 8 Great Officers of State, the Chancellor being President of the whole. Their business was to prepare all matters and Bills which were to come before Parliament, so that, in fact, although the King had no negative, he contrived to keep back all obnoxious Bills by means of *the Lords of the Articles.*

the 18th December. It is quite unaccountable how such valuable National property should have been hazarded at sea, when it could have been so easily sent by land. Principal Gillespie having at length been brought before Parliament, he acknowledged his offence and was Liberated.—*Cleland's Annals*, II. 6—30.—*Ed.*]

Annals from Records of the Kirk Session, etc.

1639. *Beadle.*—Provost Cunningham informed the Session that the Town Council presented a Beddal; on this, the Session did Vote and Choose said Beddal.

1639. *Subscribing the Covenant.*—All persons who declined to Subscribe the *Covenant* were debarred from Ordinances.

1640. *Family Worship.*—March 19. Intimation is made by the Session, that all Masters of Families shall give account of those in their Families who hath not the Ten Commandments, Lord's Prayer, Creed, &c., and that every Family shall have Prayers and Psalms, Morning and Evening. Some of the fittest men shall assist the Elders in promoting this work.

1640. *Ports to be shut.*—Aug 18th. The Session enacted, that the Ports be shut on Sabbath at 12 o'clock, to observe that no Traveller go out or come in the Town, and Watchers set where there are not Ports. The Masters of Schools, English and Latin, cause their Scholars conveen after the Afternoon Sermon, and Instruct them in the grounds of the Christian Religion.

1641. *Destroying Crucifixes.*—Jan. 8th. In pursuance of an *Act of Assembly* held at Aberdeen, the Session enacted, that the Magistrates will cause all Monuments of Idolatry to be taken down and destroyed, viz. all superstitious Pictures, Crucifixes, &c., both in Private Houses and in the Hie Kirk. Next day it was Reported, that they found only *three* that could be called so; viz. "the Five Wounds of Christ, the Holy Lamb, and Kentigerne Ora pro nobis."

1641. *No Marriages on Sunday.*—Dec. 30th. The Session enacted, that no Marriage be granted, upon any pretence whatsoever, upon Sunday, after this at any time.

1641. *Hutcheson's Hospital.*—The Foundation-Stone of the Hospital, which stood on the North Side of the Trongate, where Hutcheson Street is now formed, was laid by Mr. Thomas Hutcheson, on the 17th August, 1641.

1642. *Searchers.*—April 14th. The Session directs the Magistrates and Ministers to go through the Streets on Sabbath nights to Search for persons who absent themselves from Church; the Town Officers to go through with the Searchers.

1642. *Incestuous Persons.*—Dec. 22d. One Incestuous person appointed by the Presbytery to stand at the Kirk Door half-a-year, &c., in Sackcloth, Barefooted and Barelegged, without Ruff or Collar.

1642. *Market Day altered.*—On 27th Sept. in this year the Market Day which had been some time ago changed from Thursday to Monday, was now changed to Wednesday.

1643. *Swearers.*—July 13th. The Session appoints some of their number to go through the Town on the Market Day, till the Magistrates provide one for that office, to take order with *Banners* and *Swearers*, &c. The Council was applied to, on the 23d July, to provide an honest man for that effect; Swearers to pay 12d. and Searchers to go through and observe the Transgressors. The Act of Parliament against Swearers, &c. to be Read from the Pulpit on Sunday next. Intimation was given that Swearers, Blasphemers, Mockers of Piety, for the second Fault, to be Rebuked at the *Furm* before the Pulpit, for the third at the *Pillar*, beside the Fine.

1643. *Church Seats and Elders' Gallery.*—July 20th. It is enacted that none win into the Session Loft till the Sessioners be placed, and also to raise out of the Fore Seats all that wear Blue Bonnets.

1643. *Women in Church.*—Aug. 3d. The Session ordained, that a Woman for giving the Searchers ill language, and for being absent from the Kirk on the Fast Day, shall pay 5 pounds and appear at the *Form* and be Rebuked.

1643. *Adultery.*—Adulterers imprisoned, and banished out of the Town on a Cart, with a Paper on their face; to stand in the *Jougs* three hours, and be Whipped, which was presently done.

1644. *Communion.*—June 20th. The Session directs that the Magistrates shall attend the Tables at the Communion in the Hie Kirk, and keep order; and the Dean of Guild and Convener, and the old Magistrates in the New Kirk.

1644. *Barony Church.*—July 24th. An Act of Session, discharging the Town's people from going to hear Sermon in the Barony Kirk on the Sabbath Day. And Mr. Zachariah Boyd desired to Inhibit them also.

1645. *Sabbath, Observance of.*—Dec. 4th. That no Horse-Meat, nor any other thing be cried through the Streets on Sabbath; and that no Water be brought in after the first Bell to the Forenoon Sermon.

1645. *Discord between Man and Wife.*—April 24th. Discord between Man and Wife first Admonished in private, then Rebuked before the Session; if they continue, before the Congregation; if they continue, to Stand before the Kirk Door between the second and third Bell with a Paper on their brow, and make their Repentance in *Sackcloth* at the *Pillar*.

1646. *Marriages.* Feb. 26th. The Session enacted that Proclamation of Marriages be in all the Kirks of this Town in all time coming, and that none be Booked privately; Parties to bring Testimonials of their Parents' consent.

1646. *General Assembly.*—May 7th. Eight Dollars given to the Commissioners to the *General Assembly*, the same also next year. Provost Porterfield of Duchal, having been nominated by the Council as Commissioner to the *General Assembly*, the Session approves thereof, and gives him power to Vote and Act therein. The Provost got Eight Dollars.

1646. *Trenches.*—Aug. 4th. The Session make mention of Trenches that people walked beside on the Sabbath.

[Additional Trenches were formed around the City at *the Union* and the *Rebellions*.]

1646. *Plague in Perth.*—Dec. 2d. Compeared a Minister and Elder with a Supplication from Perth, they being visited with the Pestilence; a Collection was ordered for them on Sunday next, Forenoon and Afternoon.

1647. *Repentance Stools.*—May 27th. The Session orders *Pillars* and a *Place of Public Repentance* to be made in the New Kirk (Tron) and Blackfriars, and the Council to be applied to for erecting them.

1647. *Hair Gowns.*—Aug. 5th. Two Hair Gowns bought for the use of the Kirk.

1647. *Ports to be Shut.*—The Session enact, that the Ports be well kept in time of Sermon, because of the Highlandmen.

1648. *Ministers' Burial Place.*—Nov. 30th. The Ministers apply for a Burial Place in the Aisle called *Blackadder's Aisle*; the Session thinks fit the Desire be granted, and recommends the same to the Magistrates and Council to give their consent. [This is the South Transept. Mr. James Durham, who was Minister in the High Church in 1651, and afterwards Private Chaplain to Charles II., seems to have been the first Clergyman who was Buried here; his *Initials* are still (1823) seen on the West Wall of the Aisle.]

1648. *Pestilence.*—Jan. 13. Next Sabbath a Public Thanksgiving for the Lord's removing the rod of Pestilence from this City, and a Sermon for preparation on Saturday Afternoon in all the Kirks. Some speak of folk who are on the Muir for the Pestilence.

1648. *Outer High Church.*—May 15th. The Session earnestly desire the Magistrates may cause repair the Outer Hie Kirk, and put up a Pulpit in it.

This desire was attended to, as the Church was opened this year, Mr. Patrick Gillespie, Minister. The Communion was Celebrated in this Church, for the first time, in June, 1649.

1648. *Lawfulness of the War.*—On the 17th May, the Session of Glasgow declare "that they are not satisfied as to the lawfulness, necessity, and manner of prosecuting the War, and desire that the Levy may be stopped, and that Religion, Loyalty, and the King, may be kept in their proper place. Mr. Baillie, Professor of Divinity, and Mr. Gillespie, Minister of the Outer Kirk, to draw up a Remonstrance to Parliament."

1648. *Magistrates Imprisoned.*—The Western District of Scotland having been required to furnish *Quotas* for the Army during the troubles in Charles I.'s Reign, the City of Glasgow refused to comply; the Magistrates and Council were therefore summoned to answer to Parliament for their contumacy. Although their conduct was common with the great part of the Nation, Provost Stewart and the Magistrates were Imprisoned for several days, and an Act passed 1st June this year depriving them of their offices. On the 4th June thereafter the Town Council met, when they elected Colin Campbell to be Provost, and John Anderson, James Tran, and William Neilson, to be Baillies. The Council was completely changed, and made up of those who served in 1645. The degradations of the Magistrates, and the undue interference with the Political concerns of the Burgh, did not sum up the misery of the Town, for four Regiments of Horse and Foot were sent to Glasgow, with Orders to Quarter solely on the Magistrates and Council and the Session. This Order was most punctually executed; for the Members of Council and the Session, had each to Quarter and entertain with meat and drink, 10, 20, or even 30 Soldiers,. The oppression was so great, that in 10 days they sustained a loss of £40,000 Scots.

1648. *Sabbath, Observance of.*—June 7th. All keeping Cattle out of doors on the Sabbath, except by the Town Herd, forbidden on pain of Censure.

1649. *Parochial Sessions first appointed.*—On 13th of April this year, Parochial Sessions were first appointed; but as these Clerical Courts assumed the power of Censuring the measures of Government, his Majesty Charles II. put them down by Royal Proclamation, and it was not till 28th April, 1662, that the Legal restriction was removed.

1649. *Witchcraft.*—July 6th. The Session intimate, that any who knows any point of *Witchcraft* or *Sorcery*, against any person in this Burgh, shall delate the same to some of the Ministers or Magistrates.

1649. *Plague and Civil War.*—The City of Glasgow was afflicted this year with the Plague, Civil War, and Famine.

1649. *Poor.*—Oct. 9. The whole Poor in the several Quarters combined, and allowed so much Maintenance, or half or quarter Maintenance. The full Maintenance is 18d. weekly, and the Magistrates afterward applied for settling a *Stent Roll* accordingly, which, together with the Weekly Collection, was given them for their allowance; and no Beggars allowed on the Streets or at Doors, and Constables appointed for that end in every Quarter. Such as will not pay their Monthly Maintenance for the Poor, to be debarred from the Communion.

1650. *Schools.*—Jan. 15th. The Session enacted, that Poor Scholars were to be equally divided among the *four* Schools that are allowed in this Burgh; they are to be taught *Gratis*.

1650. *Psalms.*—The Paraphrase of the Psalms in Metre, was first used in Glasgow on the 15th May, in this year, by order of the Presbytery.

1651. *The Enemy in Town.*—April 25th. The Session bewail, several times, of the Enemy being in Town.

1651. *Session Books.*—The Session Books that had been keeping in the Castle of Dumbarton brought back.

1652. *Great Fire.*—In this year there was a Great Fire in Glasgow, by which, a great part of the Houses in the *Saltmarket, Trongate, Gallowgate,* and *Bridgegate* were destroyed, being nearly one-third of the City. It began on Thursday, 17th June, at 1 o'clock, p.m., and lasted till Friday.

1652. *Collection for Glasgow.*—There was a Collection through the Kingdom for Glasgow, on occasion of the Great Fire. The Session empowers a Committee of Council to distribute all such Money, for the use of those that Suffered by the Fire.

[A Representation of the sad condition and humble desires of the People of Glascow.

It pleased the Lord, in the deep of His Wisedome and overruling Providence, so to dispose, that upon the 17th of June last 1652, being Thursday, a little before Two of the Clocke in the Afternoone, a sudden and violent Fire brake up within a narrow Alley upon the East Side of the Street above the Crosse, which, within a short space Burnt up Six Alleys of Houses, with diverse considerable Buildings upon the Fore-Street. And, while the Inhabitants of the neighbouring Places of the Towne were flocked together for the removal of the Goods that could be gotten from amongst the Fire, and hindering, so far as in them lay, the spreading of the same, the Wind blowing from the North-East, carried such sparks of the Flame as kindled, unexpectedly, some Houses on the West-Side of the Salt Market, where the Fire so spread, that it did overrun all from house to house, and consumed, in some few houres, what came in its way, not only Houses, but Goods also, both of the Inhabitants of that Street, and of others likewise, who, when the Fire began upon them, had brought to that place these of their Goods and Moveables which were gotten safe from the Fire that first seized upon them. This Fire, by the Hand of God, was carried so from the one side of that Street to the other, that it was totally consumed on both Sides, and in it the faire, best, and most considerable Buildings in the Towne, with all the Shops and Warehouses of the Merchants which were therein, and from that Street the Flame was carried to the Trone Gate, Gallow Gate, and Bridge Street Gate, in all which Streets a great many considerable Houses and Buildings, with the best part of the Moveables and Commodities of the Inhabitants were Burnt to ashes. This sad Dispensation from the Hand of an angry God continued near 18 houres, before the great violence of the Fire began to abate; in this space of time many of those who were wealthy before, were extremely impoverished; many Merchants, and others almost ruined; a very considerable number of Widowes, Orphans, and honest Families were brought to extreme misery; the Dwellings of almost 1000 families were utterly consumed; and many of these who had a large patrimony, and ofttimes had been a shelter to others in their straits, had not themselves a place to cover their head, or knew wherewith to provide bread for them and their families. That which was preserved from the violence of the Fire being cast out in the open Street, and by frequent removings thereof from one place to another, and from that to a third, and from a third place to a fourth, as the Fire occasioned, so that it was either taken away by stealth, which, in such a confusion, was inevitable, or in a great part so spoiled, that it was made utterly unprofitable. When some hundreds of families, in great distress and wants, had, till the Saturday at night, laine in the open Fields, and diverse of them were beginning to get some shelter with such of their neighbours as the Lord had spared, upon the Lord's Day betwixt 7 and 8 in the morning, the Fire brake out anew in the North side of the Trone Gate, and continued burning violently till near 12 o'clock in the forenoon. This new and sad stroke, upon the back of the other, not only destroyed diverse Dwelling Houses, and occasioned the pulling downe of many more, but it so terrified the whole Inhabitants, that all carried out of their Houses what Moveables they had, and took themselves againe, for some nights, to the open Fields; and in this feare, and removing of their Goods from their Houses to the Streets, and from the

Streets to the Fields, the losse, by stealing and spoiling of Goods, was very great to all; and diverse, on whom the Fire unexpectedly seized, were altogether ruined.

As we desire to acknowledge the Justice of the Lord in this terrible Stroke, having ministred so much fewell to the Fire of His Indignation, that burnes so hot against the whole Land, and to mourne under His heavy Displeasure, that His further Wrath against us may, in His Son, be averted, so are we necessitated earnestly to intreat for charitable and timely supply from our Christian Brethren and Neighbours, whom we doe, in all humility, request, "if there be any Consolation in Christ, if any Comfort of Love, if any Fellowship of the Spirit, if any Bowels and Mercies," that they would tenderly lay to heart and consider the desolate condition of the poore Inhabitants of this afflicted City, and with chearfulnesse and a willing mind, in due season, cast some of their seed upon these many waters for the refreshment of us, who are ready to faint in this our languishing condition. As God hath given every one ability, so we hope they will give; a very mite from a willing mind of those who can do no more will be accepted of the Lord, will be to us comfortable, and we are confident will be no small matter of joy to themselves in the Day of their accounts, that, in this so considerable an opportunity of charity, they have not hid themselves from their own flesh.

Whereas we, whose Names are Subscribed, being credibly informed, by a Certificate under the hands of Colonell Overton and Colonell Blackmore, that, about the 17th day of June last, there happened, in the Towne of Glascow in Scotland, a sudden and very lamentable Fire, which in a very short space burnt downe the best part of the Buildings, with a Third part of the said Towne, and almost all the Shops and Warehouses, with the Residences of the Merchants. In which Places, so consumed, were fourscore Bye-Lanes and Alleys, with all the Shops, besides 80 Warehouses, which Alleys were the habitations of 1000 families; all which losses computed amounts to £100,000 Stg., as by the said Certificate and Representation, published by the Magistrates and Ministers of that Place, concerning the sad condition of the People thereof, by reason of that Fire, may more fully appear. We, therefore, taking into our compassionate considerations the lamentable and deplorable conditions of the said poore Inhabitants, doe, upon their earnest requests, recommend them an high object of charity, to such pious and well-disposed people as shall be willing to contribute their charity, towards the reliefe of the present and pressing necessities of the said Inhabitants. Dated the seventh day of April, 1653.

Lord generall Cromwell.
Lieut. generall Lambert.
Major generall Desbrough.
Wil. Sydenham, col.
Robert Benret, col.
Sir Henry Vane.
Sir Thomas Widdrington.
Sir John Trevor.
Sir John Hippislie.
Earle of Pembroke.
Lord Lisle.
James Chaloner.
Nathaniel Rich, col.
George Fenwick, col.
Richard Ingoldesby, col.
John Godwin.
John Gurdon.
John Baker.
John Corbet.
Henry Dalray.
Richard Aldworth.
William Hay.
Cornelius Holland.
Walter Strickling.

—*M'Vean's Edition of M'Ure's Glasgow*, 327.

There followed a great heat that Summer and in July [June] of that yeir [1652] was Glasgow burnt, the whole Saltmercat, and a great part of the town; the fire on the one syde of the Street fyred the other syde; I observed myself the wind to have changed the tyme of the burning five or six tymes, which occasioned the burning of severall parts of the City.—*Law's Memorialls.—Ed.*]

1652. *Boys breaking the Sabbath.*—April 1st. A Committee was appointed, who brought Boys and Servants before the Session for Breaking the Sabbath, and other Faults:—they had Clandestine Censures, and gave Money to some for that end.

1652. *Milk Sellers.*—July 1st. The Session appointed a clandestine Committee to go about Searching for persons who sell Milk on the Sabbath; the Committee to be four Elders, and they to get 2d. a week each of them, from the Treasurer.

1652. *Enumeration of Sick.*—Aug 5th. One gets £10 yearly, for Writing, and taking up the Names of the Sick in Town.

1652. *Poor Assessment.*—Dec. 27th. The whole Roll of the Poor is 437 lib.; the Magistrates only Stent the Town with 300 lib., and refer the rest to the ordinary Collections.

1652. *Lands of Provan.*—The City acquired the Lands of Provan from Sir Robert Hamilton of Silvertoun Hall.

1652. *Magistrates.*—The Magistrates and Council continued in office three years.

1653. *Shipping Port.*—At this period, the Merchants of Glasgow had their Shipping Port at the Bailliary of Cunningham, Shire of Ayr.

1654. *Surgeons offer their services.*—June 1. The Surgeons gave in a Paper to the Session, offering their service in behalf of the Diseased Poor within this Burgh. That any known distressed Poor being recommended by the Minister, or the Committee of the Poor, be sent to the Visitor of the Surgeons, who will nominate such of their number as may contribute their best skill for the said persons, without payment or reward, except allenarly the payment of the Medicines, which will be at a rate not considerable.

1654. *Sabbath, Observance of.*—The Session enacts that the Ministers, time about, after Sermon on Sabbath nights, do visit the Bridge with one Elder, and exhort the people that flock there, to go home.

1655. *Suspension of Censure.*—Jan. 8th. The West Session resolves, that so long as the English continue in Town, they will put no person upon the *Pillar*, because they mock at them; this the other Kirks have also determined.

1655. *Preaching Days.*—The Fast is to be on the Thursday before the Communion; there are to be Sermons on Saturday and Monday at the three Kirks, and on Sunday at the Blackfriars', to such as will repair thither. The Doors will not be open on Sunday till 6 in the morning.

1656. *Edinburgh, Collection for.*—May 1. A Collection made for Edinburgh, for a late Fire there; gotten 900 lib. and some odds.

1656. *Galleries in Churches.*—Aug. 7. The Session request the Magistrates to make more room in the Hie and Laigh Kirk, in regard they do not contain them that come to hear, Sabbath and Week Days. Reported, 4th Sept., that the Magistrates and Council has made an Act that the Kirks should be enlarged by Lofting and otherwise, as shall be convenient.

1656. *Fines of Scandalous Persons.*—Sept. 4. The Session spoke to the Magistrates anent converting the Fines of Scandalous Persons for the use of the Poor. Reported afterwards that the Magistrates slighted it.

1657. *St. Andrews Bridge.*—May 7. The Session reported that 1015 lib. had been gathered for St. Andrews Bridge and the distressed people of that Town.

1658. *Poor's Money.*—June 10. The Elders report, that when they had gathered the Collection for Kirkaldie, &c., at the Kirk Doors, the Baillies of the Town, Walter Neilson, James Barns, and John Walkingshaw, came and took away the Collection from them by force, and disposed of it as they pleased. This was represented to the Presbytery.

1658. *Oliver Cromwell.*—The Protector Cromwell, in a Letter to the Lord Provost, dated 30th Sept., desired that the Election of the Magistrates should be delayed till he had time to make up his mind on the subject.

1658. *Dumbarton Harbour.*—The Magistrates of Glesgow being desirous to make a Harbour for their Trade at Dumbarton, were opposed by the Magistrates of that Burgh, on the ground that the great influx of Marines and others, would raise the price of Provisions to the Inhabitants.

1559. *Blackfriars' Church.*—Jan. 27. The Session directs that the Magistrates be spoken to about repairing the Blackfriars' Kirk, which is like to be ruinous.

1659. *Outer Church.*—Oct. 7. The Magistrates are spoken to for making a Partition Wall in the Outer Kirk, or Lofting it above, in respect of the great prejudice comes to the Minister and Hearers, by Cold in that Kirk.

1659. *College Church Accommodation.*—Nov. 7. The Session allow the College the Wester Loft in the Outer Kirk, as far as they have interest in the matter. A Committee sent to desire the Principal to Preach in the Outer Kirk, to which Congregation he hath still a tye, and offering any other Seat, even the Session Loft, to the College. The Principal answered, he thanked the Session for their respect to him, and said it was the Coldness that moved him to come down to the College to Preach, and that he would think on their desire in due time. Thereafter, Mr. Gillespie the Principal, represents, that in regard the Magistrates had refused his Scholars and the Students a Seat in the Inner Kirk, and had set Town Officers to keep the Seats and Door; he thought good to acquaint the Session, for his own exoneration and vindication, that for eschewing contention, he intended to Preach to the Scholars in the College Hall, on the Afternoons on the Sabbaths following, till the Lord should please to give him liberty, with peace, to Preach to them and to the People elsewhere. The Session cannot admit this expedient, in regard he continues fixed Minister of the *Easter Quarter* Congregation, as to Preaching to them once on the Lord's Day when his health permits, and was never yet altogether loosed from that Charge; and a Committee appointed to speak to him and to the Magistrates about giving back the Beddal the Keys of the Kirk, and suffering him to go about his Calling. Soon after this, the Principal declared his willingness to Preach in the Outer Kirk, as his health would permit him, and he would have the College to hear him in any of the Kirks. At this time the Magistrates appointed a Kirk Officer, and took the Bason, &c., from the former Officer in the Outer Kirk; on this the Session appointed that no Baptisms be in the Outer High Kirk till the Plate and Cloth, &c., be restored.

1660. *Candles in Churches.*—December 6. The Session enacted that the Magistrates be spoken to about Candles to the Morning Sermons in the Winter time.

From Glasgow Memorabilia—Minutes of Town Council.

9th February, 1639.—*Anent Inglisch Scooles.* The said day, for certaine guid considerationes moveing the saidis provest, bailzies, and counsall, it is statut and ordanit be thame that nae mae Inglisch scoolles be keipit or haldin within this burghe heirefter bot four only, with ane wrytting schooll, and the maisteris thairof to be admittit be this place, and receave injunctions thairfra anent the place of thair duelling and utheris neidfull, and ordaines this to be intimat be sound of drum.

16th February, 1639.—*Anent Wapinschaw.* The said day it is statut and ordanit, that thair wapinschaw, be keipit within this brughe be the haill inhabitants thairof, without exceptioun of persones, upon the first Wandisday of April next; and that intimatioun be maid heirof be sound of drum, to the effect that all maner of persouns may be in reddiness with armis sufficient effeirand to their qualitie and estait, and not to be absent thairfra, ilk persoun undir the pane of fourtie pundis money ilk person unforgiven.

12*th March*, 1639.—*Muscattis.* The said day it is statut and ordanit, that the money ingotten of the stent sall be advancit and debursit be the bailyies for bying and provyding of mae muscattis, powder, and match to the townis use, and to pay for thaise, that the provest hes spoken for in Edinburgh.

15*th.*—*Hangsinzeis Electit.*—The said day, Thomas Morsoun and Walter Neileone ar electit and choysine to carie the cullowris this nixt enschewing wapingschaw.

Arms Cut on the Town Mill.—16*th.* The said day ordanis the thesaurer to have ane warrand for the sowme of ten markis money, debursit be him at thair command to James Watsoun, flescher, to help him to saw his land; and for the sowme of aucht pundis, debursit also be him at thair comand to Robert Cauldwell, maissoun, for the hewing of the tounis armis to the toun mylne, scherping of the maissounis ironis thairto, and for beitting and mending of Inschbellie bridge.

23*d March*, 1639.—*Proclamatioune.* The said day it is ordanit that ane proclamatioun be sent throw the toun be sound of drum, That na maner of persoun lend his armis to ane uther, under the pane of fourtie pundis; and that all man be reddie to give his aith at the wapinschaw, that the armis he careis ar his awin, under the lyke pane.

10*th April*, 1639.—*Men sent out.* The said day it is concludit be the saidis provest, bailzies and counsall, that thair be sent out ane hundreth men to the bordor, to the comoun defence, and to be maintenit upone the comoun chargis of the toun, and to intimat with all dilligence be sound of drum, to requyer all eable men, wha will goe on the said service, to inroll themselis.

13*th April*, 1639.—*Porterfield Capitane.* The said day George Porterfield is electit and choysine Capitaine to that companie, to goe out fra this brughe to the border, and ar to martch in my Lord Montgomeries regiment, conforme to the promeis maid be the saidis provest, bailzies and counsall to his Lordschip thairupon, and the said capitaine and his companie ar to be subject in all thingis to the magistratis of this citie during thair abod thairin, as also efter thair return thairto.

16*th April*, 1639.—*Provision of Powder and Matche.* The said day ordanes ane proclamatioun to be sent throw the toun with sound of drum, comanding all inhabitantes within the samin, wha ar myndit to carie musquattis, that they have in redines ilk persone twa pund weght of powder, twa pund leid, and fyve fadom of match; and that all persones be readie with thair armis upon twelf hours warning; and who sall be fund negligent in provyding of the said powder, leid, and matche, he sall be onlawit in twentie pundis, and farther punischit at the sight of the Magistratis.

15*th June*, 1639.—*Proclamatioun anent Silver Plait.* The said day it is ordanit that publicatioun be made throw the toun, be sound of drum, that the inhabitantis of this brughe bring thair haill silver plait, to be bestowit in defence of the good comoun cause in hand, conforme to the ordinance of the comittee at Edr., and ordaines James Stewart, lait provest, Walter Stirling, deane of gild, John Barnes and Gawaine Nisbet, to attend upon the ressauing of the said silver plait, and to meitt the dayis following, at nyne houris in the morning, &c.

The said day ordanis the thesaurer to have ane warrand for the soume of twentie seavin pundis money, debursit be him to Johne Cuthbertsoune, drummer, in consideratioune of the extraordinarie paines he has takine thir tymes bygane.

27*th July*, 1639.—*Licence Dowglas.* The said day thair is Licence grantit to Sir Robert Dowglas to gett ane hundreth kairtis of the tounes quarrell to help to build out the dyk of his zaird, narrest Clyde, bezound the bridge.

Barns for the Teind Sheaves.—1*st August*, 1640. The said day, it is ordanit that twa barnes be takine for the imputting of the tynd schaves of the aikers about this brughe, that was wont to be drawin be the bishop.

11*th August*, 1640.—*Silver Wark.* The said day, ordaines James Hamiltoun, William Neilsoun, Coline Campbell, zounger, and Johne Kirkwood, to attend in the tolbuithe for receaving in of the haill silver and gold wark sall be brought in conforme to the instructiounes, for help of the common cause, and ordaines them to sett doun ane perfyt not of all that is inbrought; and they to sit twa hours efter noon, and twa hours befor noone, for receaving of the samen, conforme to the instructiounes: and ordaines the same to be intimat be sound of drum, and als to invit all wha will lend moneys for supplie of the common cause, or give any voluntar contrabutioun for supplie of the same.

5*th Sept.* 1640. The said day the provest is appoyntit to goe to Edinbrughe with the silver and gold wark, the lent money, and the contrabutions collectit for the common cause, and to tak John Kirkwood with him, for delyverie of the silver wark, and Coline Campbell, younger, and to get securitie thairfoir, conforme to the instructiouns.

7*th August*, 1641.—*Proclamatioun anent Stowpis.* The said day ordainis ane proclamatioun to be sent throw the toun, anent the stowpis, commanding and charging that na vender or drawer within this brughe, of wyne, aill, beir, or ony vther soirt of liquour, to tak upon hand to sell any stoup ayther of thair awin, or of ony uther personis, except such war sealed with this present yeir of God, undir the paine of fyve pundis money, unforgiven; and gif ony doe come to by with ane unscallit stoup, the seller is ordanit not to fill the samyn, but to schawe the same to the magistrates, that the owneris thairof may be punisched accordinglie, &c.

14*th August*, 1641.—It is ordanit, that ane new commissioune be direct to Patrick Bell, anent the divisoune cravit of the parochine of Glasgow, and to supplicat his Majesty anent the dissolutione of the personag from the Bishoprick, and for the ministeris maintenance out of the Bishoprick, as they formerly had; and for ane minister to be mantenit out thairof, in place of the Bishop; and for ane competent allowance out the said Bishoprick, for upholding the great kirk, and for helping the poor of the Bishopis Hospitale and gramer scoolle: and becaus the clerk is now in Edinburghe, ordanis ane letter to be sent to him to draw up commissiounes, ane or mae, to the said Patrick, as he sall requyre him for managing of the saidis particularis; and als ane commissoune for defending this brughe fra that craveing be Gabriell Conynghame, for his attending the valuatioune of the Tythis, and doe his best to hold it of the toune.

4*th Dec.* 1641.—The said day Mr. Pa. Gillespie producit a presentatioun grantit to him be his Majestie of the place of the Highe Kirke, instead of the bischope. Efter he was removed, it was appoyntit that the provest, Patrik Bell, dean of Gild, and deacon convener, should speik him thairanent, and to report at the nixt meiting.

8*th December*, 1641.—*Anent transporting Men for Irland.* The said day, my Lord Marqueis of Argyll exhibit, in presens of the counsall, ane commissioune from the secreit counsall, anent the transporting of fyve thousand men to Irland, and to provyd boatis and barkis for their transport. Efter reasoning, it is thocht fitting that the fraucht of ilk sojour be threttie schillings, and that ilk persone, baith of sojours and boatmen, have sex schillings in the day for victualls during the tyme they ar at sea, to be payit be the publict, and some proportioune to be advanced befoir they goe aboord. To agree with sic boatis for transport that it may be lawful to thame to return back quhen they have dischargit their companies at Irland, and that ilk boate to be hyred, be twentie foote of ground at least, and ilk slayer boate have twa straikis above, and ilk couper ane, or mair as they sall think fitting; and that ilk boat be in readines at ane port, within xlviij. houris, as they sall be requyred, and that ilk boat get half fraucht befoir their away going, and the rest quhen thai cum to Irland; and that ilk boat quhen it cumis to the place quhare they ar taking in ther sojours, the boatmen sall have thair paye daylie.

HERRING FOR THE TOWN'S ADVOCATES.—*27th December*, 1641. *Item.*—Ordainis the maister of wark to send east to the tounes advocattis and thair agents thair fies and thair herring; and to Mr. Robt. Bruce, the Duik of Lennox, his agent, twa half barrels of herring.

12th February, 1642.—*Act anent Patrik Adam.* This said day forsameikle as the said provest, bailies, and counsall, was certainlie and trulie informit that Patrik Adame, tailyour, had so far vilependit and vilefiet the magistrates of this brughe, in saying to the forsaid John Clark, thesaurer, that he regardit not the provest, bailies and counsall of this brughe, ane fart of his erse, anent his cautionrie to them, for Jonnet Baird ane delinquent, accused be the sessioune, for abusing of the ministers of this brughe, and that he had desyred the said Johne Clark to tell thaim that from him; as also being certainlie informit, that the said Patrik com upon Monunday last, to the said Johne, and avowed and repeited the samein words over again at several tymes, and did avow and approve the same; and he being conveined this day to answer thairfor, misregarding the saids provest, baillies, and counsall, did say in thair presens to the said Johne Clarke, that he sould be avenged of him, ather ther or some other place: And thairfor the saids provest, baillies, and counsall, ordainis the said Patrik to enter his persoune in ward, and remaine tha ri t, within the tolbuithe of this brughe, the space of eight dayes, shorter or lai g er at the sight of the saids provest or baillies, and to pay twentie pundis to the procurator fiscall, to be applyed *ad pios usus.*

Drummers.—The said day ordainis the drummers to touk throughe the toun weik about, and he who toukis for the weik sall onlie have power to touk to the haill Lords and strangers sall cum to the toun for that weik, and John Cuthbirtson to begin upon Mononday morning nixt, and to serve so for the first weik, and this to stand onlie during the counsalls will allanerlie; and ordains tham to leave together peacablie as brether, and not wrang or injure uthirs, and if John Jamiesone wrangs his colligue be word or dead heireftir, he sall lose the place of the right hand, quhilk he sould bruik untill September nixt.

Item.—It is statut and ordainit in respect of the great increse of the poor, speciallie *these that cum from Irland*, that the Thesaurer give to the Mr. of Wark twa hundreth merkes, moneye to be gevin out be him to the use of the poor allanerlie, and thaireftir to geve in his compt thairupoun.

Item.—Ordains the act of Parliament mad anent linnen cloathe to be published at the crosse vpone Mononday nixt, that non pretend ignorance.

GALLERY OF THE CASTLE. *Item.*—Ordains Mathow Colquhoun, to have ane rowme under the galrie of the Castell, during the counsalls pleasour.

14th August, 1643.—*Cleunging of Clyd.* Grants Commissioun to Coline Campbell, Thomas Glen, and Thomas Morsone, to aggrie with workmen to tak awaye the staines out of the water about the brig, and to tak away the stobs out of the water on the south syd.

6th October, 1643.—That nane of the counsall depairt out of the Counsalhous quhill the provest and bailleis ryse, without licence craved and granted.

Ordains the drum to goe throw the toune for the officers, and that they bring in their wands this day eight dayes.

EXCERPTS FROM THE "COMPTAR'S DISCHARGE."—17TH NOV., 1643.

Item.—To Gawin Naismith, for sustening certain thiefs in the Tolbuithe, ... vl. xiijs. iiijd.

Item.—To Wm. Mylne, for dighting the Tolbuithe twa zeirs, ... vl. viijs.

Item.—For the twa doossoune of lather buckats. . lijl. xijs.

Item.—To James Bogle, ane burges sone, to help to pay his ransome, being taken with the Turks. . . jc. lib.

Item.—For sklaiting the custom hous at the bridge. xxxiijl. vjs. viijd.

Item.—Debursit to the maissouns, for building the new flesche mercat, ... jmijc. xiijlib vjs. viijd.

Item.—To Johne Lyouns wyf in Greinock, to help to cut ane bairne of the stone, ... viijlib.

Item.—For furneishing candle to the laighe kirk, and skouring the lamps. . . . . xxviijl. xiijs. iiijd.

2 *Martij*, 1644.—*Watche. Item.*—Ordains ane watche to be keepit nightlie heirefter of the halff of ilk quarter of the toun, fra sex hours at evening, and to cum af at fyv hours in the morning.

The Plague.—*9th Nov.*, 1644.—*Proclamatioune.* The said day the foresaids persones haveing considerit that it hathe pleased God to visit the south countrie with the plague of pestilence, doe ordaine ane Proclamatioune to be sent throw this toune, commanding all inhabitants fence and build up their close foots and yards, that no passage be had throw ther closes, and lykwayes that no inhabitants within this burgh suffer any strangers to enter the samen, or recept them to ther houses, without testimonialls to be shawne to the Magistrats, and that nane of the inhabitants that ar now furthe of this brughe in these bounds be receavit within the samein to ther owne houssis till they shaw the Magistrats ther testimonialls.

6th Dec.—The said day the said Bailzies and Counsall tacking to their consideratioune the lamentable estaite and conditioune of the poore people within the toune of Pasley, and of the hard strait they are brought to, by God's visitatioune of the plague of pestilence lying upon them now this long time, for thair present supplie, they have condiscendit to bestow upon them twentie bollis meill, and to tak als much monye out of these monyes as wer collectit for Kelso as will pay thairfor.

20th Dec. Item.—Ordains that ane tounsman be in the watche at ilk port, betwix sevine in the morning, and ten at night, for taking notice of testimonialls.

Powder Magazine.—*7th Jan.*, 1646. The said day Thomas Browne and Robert Mack ar appoyntit to have the charge of the magaseine, and that the haill pouidir in the toune, ball, and vthers armes and amounitioune, be brought into the tolbuithe, and put in thair keipping vpon ther noitts of recaite, to be furth comand, ather for the pryce of delyverance thairof, for the quhilk they are to be comptable to the Councell, and the Councell to pay that quhilk sall be imployit for the publict use of the toune, in caise the inhabitants receavers thairof, may not pay, and ordains them to provyd and munt the armes they have, with all possible speide.

24th March.—The quhilk day it is ordainit that ther be 500 lib. sterling advancit to the officers of Baylzies' regiment lying in toune, they alwayes giving retentione and allowance of ther haill quarters and of ther horses' quarters, conforme to compt and reckning.

28th March.—The said day it is ordaint that all the armes lent furth of the tolbuithe, be brought in, and dilligence to be reportit the nixt weik.

18th April.—The said day Thomas Brown producit and laid up 54 swords quhilk were gevin out to be dressit, and declarit he had debursit 40s for the dressing of the peice of them, inde jc. viijl. quhilk the thesaurer is ordanit to pay.

25th April.—The said day ordains the thesaurer to pay to Daniell Brown, Chyrurgiane, twelf punds money, for the helping and curing of certane poore sojurs hurt at Kilsyth, at command of the lait Magistrats.

9th May.—*Wark at the Trinches.* The said day ordains the haill inhabitants of this burghe to come out ilk Mononday of the weik to the works, and to begin on Mononday nixt, and ilk Mr. of families to provyd materialls necessar for thair servants thairin, and these who comes not out, bot neglects the same, sall be countit disaffectit to the caus in hand, and punishit be the Sub-Governour, according to the will of the Magistrats: And ordains publication

to be maid heirof be touck of drum; and for this end, quhill the work be finischit, ordains the exerceisses, quhilk was usit to be on the Mononday, to be changit to Weddingsday, and ane note heirof sent to ilk Minister to mack publication thairof out of the pulpit, and to exhort the people to the work, and to be present themselfes.

23*d May*.—The said day Thomas Allane is nominat and electit to repaire to Dumbartane, and thair to agrie with thame anent the bargaine of tobacco brought in be strangers, for the behuif of baith the brughes.

8*th Aug*.—The said day ordains that the Magistrats tack up ane list of the haill horses in the toune, and caus ane competent number of thame serve weiklie at the trinche, for quhilk service the people, awners of the horses, are to be frie of watching and service at the trinche.

5*th Sept*.—The said day ordains the thesaurer to give Mirriane Gilhagie twa hundreth punds whairwith to buy ane hundreth and four picks to be laid up in the long magasein, and he to report his diligence the nixt meitting.

12*th Sept*.—The said day, anent Jon Cant, Musician, it is inactit, concludit, and agriet, that the Provest Baylzies, and thair successors in office, sall pay to him zeirlie, for the space of fyve zeirs, efter Whitsonday last, quhilk was his entrie, for to raise the psalmes in the Hie Kirk on the Saboth, and in the Blackfreirs at the weik sermones, and for keipping of ane musick schole, fourtie punds moneye; and with all, recommends him to the Kirk Session, that he get the eight scoire merks zeirlie the saids fyve zeirs, usit to be payit of befoir to James Sanders, with fourtie merks farder quhairunto they by thir presents present him, he always teaching the tounes bairnes vocall musick for threttie schillinges in the quarter, and both vocall and instrumentall musick for fourtie schillinges ilk quarter.

Removal of Lamps out of the New Kirk.—12*th Feb*., 1647. The said day ordains the Mr. of Wark to remove the lampis out of the new Kirk, in regaird they ar spoilziet, and na use for the present was or could be maid of them ther, and to place thame in the heiche galrie for a tyme.

Unclean Folks on the Moor.—20*th Feb*. The said day James Robiesoune, baxter, is maid choyce of to be visitor of the mwre, quhair the uncleane folkis ar, and to set doune in a register all occurantes daylie anent the infectione; and gives warrand to the Bailzies to aggrie with him thairfore for ane monethe to come, and to tak notice of the graves.

Item.—Ordains that ther be ane constant watche, night and day, and ane chackt watche; and that the officers warning the ordinar watche, bring daylie thair names to the clerk's chamber, with ilk severall man's chairge that day; That the chackt way try give they keipe, and the chackt watche to report the failzears to the Magistrats, that soe they may be punisched.

Item.—In regaird the Mr. of Wark is forcit for the townes guid and saiftie to advance monyes for such as ar responsall themselves the tyme they ar inclosit upone suspitione of the infectione; Thairfoir it is ordanit that he collect these soumes, and give up the names for which they ar advancit be the towne, to the effect that they may be compellit to repay the same.

27*th Feb*., 1647. The said day James Robiesoune compeirit and acceptit the chairge as visitor of the mwire, quhair the foull folkis ar, and gave his aithe, and referrit himselfe in the Councells will anent what satisfactione salbe givene him for his paines.

The said day the Bailzies report to the Councell that they, having been crediablie informed that Thomas Schaw was come furthe of places suspect of the infectioune, and thairfoir, when he came to the townes ports, they dischargit him to enter without ane testimoniall, notwithstanding he come in secreitlie to his awne hous, and resawit his wyff with him contrair to thair command, and remainit thairin, notwithstanding of his promise to remove: Thairfore they have ordanit and ordainis his freedome to be cryit doune.

10*th March*.—Anent the tacking awaye of suspect fuilzie, it is thocht expedient that Thomas Stewart be hyrit to goe with ane hors and closs cairt, to remove it, and the Bailzies to doe the same.

13*th March*.—Ordains Johne Grahame and Rot. Findlay, to revise all the compts debursit for honest men the tyme that they wer closit up for feir of infectioune, and to report the nixt weik; and the haill lodges quhairof there is no present use, to be takine doune, and the graves quhair suspect folk war buried, to be markit, and this to be done be Wm. Lightbodie, and to report the nixt meitting.

It is ordainit, that, in all tyme coming, the Deane of Gild and his bretheren ressawe no man burgess or Gild brother, quhil first they subscryve the league and covenant.

20*th March*.—Ordains the Mr. of Wark to cause pleughe and harrow the Grein, in swa far as is flaine [Flaine or flayde—the turf pared off] thairof, and to mak it evine, and to dress about the stanke.

Pillory.—23*d April*. The said day ordains the Mr. of Wark to caus mak a pillarie with all dilligence.

Memorandum.—The fourtie pund sterling that was in the custodie of Williame Hindschaw, and was collectit for releive of the puir that ar with the Turkis, is intromettit with be the towne; and quhilk fourtie pund sterling is ane pairt of twa thousand, twa hundrethe, nyntie-ane pund Scottis monye, quhilk was taine out of the tolbuith, and delyverit to the thesaurer, thairwith he is to chargit in his accompts.

The said day ordains ane bauk to be sent throw the toune be touck of drum, dischargeing the casting doune of the trensche, or medleing thairwith, quhill first the Estaits be acquentit.

New Stool of Repentance.—29*th May*. The said day by recommendatioune from the Sessioune, the Mr. of Wark is ordainit to sett upe ane publict place of repentance in the New Kirk and the Blackfrier Kirk.

Unclean Folks on the Moor.—17*th July*. The said day it is ordanit that ane Councellor weiklie, and he to choyse ane uthir honest man in the toune, to goe with him, and that they tack ane list of all that ar on the muire, and that they deburse to James Robisoune suche moneye as he sall requyre to susteane the puir on the muire, and to viseit the muire tweiss or thryiss in the weik, and to geive in their compts ilk Setturday, with the list of all on the mwre, and quhat persones ar deid thair that weik, and to try that ilk poore on the muire gett thair allowance; and James Stewart is to begin, and he makes choyis of Patrick Park to begin the nixt weik.

29*th July*.—The said day ordains James Hamiltoune, Baillie John Barns and Robert Mack, to goe doune the morne to meitt with the folks of Ranfrew and Govane, anent the bringing of the herring botts to the Broomielaw now in this dangerous tyme.

New Seal.—28*th Aug*. The said day Johne Grahame producit ane new seale, maid be direction of the toune, for which was payit xlijli. is., which is ordanit to be payit to him be the thesaurer.

Printer.—27*th Nov*. The said day the said Baillies and Councell grantit to the relict of umqll. George Andersoune, printer, and his bairnes, swa long as they continow in prenting in the toune, the pentioune that wont to be payit be the toune to the said umqll. George Andersoune, for thair better incuragement thairintill.

15*th Jan*., 1648.—The said day ordains the Deane of Gild, Deikine Conveiner, and Mr. of Wark, to put to workmen for casting of ane watter syvor, for drying of the Blakquarrell, quhairby stones may be had for the Kirk.

6*th Jan*., 1649.—The said day appoynts the Dene of Gild to buy ane thousand staine of leid for the Hie Kirk, and James Colquhoune to be spokine theranent.

Great Fire.—*22d June*, 1652. The same day, forsameikle as it hes pleased God to raise on Thrusday last was the 17th of this instant, ane suddent fyre, in the house of Mr. James Hamiltoun, above the Crose, quhilk hes consumed that close—the haill close—on both sydes, belonging to Wm. Stewart, Thomas Norvell, and ithers; with the haill landis nixt adjacent therto, quhilk belongit to umqll. Peter Jonstoun, and Patrik Maxwell, baith bak and foire; and the haill tenement, bak and foir, on the south syde of the said umqll. Patrick Maxwellis tenement, betwixt that and the lands occupyet be Jon Bryssoune and siklyk; the haill houssis, bak and foir, upon bothe sydis of the Saltmercat; with the houssis on the west syd of Wm. Lawsounis close in Gallowgait; and the housis on the west syd of Gilbert Merschellis close; with divers housses on the north syd of the Briggait,—Wherby, efter compt. it is fund, that their will be neir fourscoir closses all burnt, estimat to about ane thousand families, so that, unles spidie remidie be vseit, and help soght out fra such as hes power, and whois harte God sall moue, it is lyklte the toune sall come to outer ruein; and, therfore, they have concludit and appoynted that the Proveist, with Johne Bell, to ryd to Air to the Inglisch officers there, quha hes bein heir, and seen the townis lamentable condition—such as Collonell Overton, and others, and to obteine from them lettres of recommendation to suche officers or judges who sitts in Edinburgh, to the effect that the same may be recommendit be them to the Parliament of Ingland, that all helpe and supplie may be gotten thereby that may be for supplie of such as hes thair landis and guidis burnt.

25th June.—Persons appointed to visit or survey the haill landis burnt, and tak the names of the heretors and occupyers therof, &c.

Same Day.—Regulations for the payer of workmenis wages, "seeing the work is lyklie to be great anent the building up and repaireing againe of the decayit pairts of the toune, and that the work is of such a necessitie that it might be presentlie gone about."

28th June.—The said day appointis those who formerlie teuk up the number of the brunt houssis to tak up now the value of them also, and of other losses sustenit be the laite suddent fyre.

The same day order takin for cleiring of the calsay of red, and for opening the Kirk dooris, as may benefit people now want chalmberis, and other places, to reteir to for making of their devotioune.

[Here follow various other entries in regard to the losses sustained by this fire. See page 171.]

One Haberdasher.—*12th Dec.*, 1654. The same day grant libertie to the haberdascher, that Balyie Neilsoune spak to the Councell of be information of Capitane Quick, to exercise his calling here.

Carteris.—*17th Feb.* 1655. The said day the aforesaids Magistrats and Councell, takeing to thair consideratioune the great and exhorbitant pryces takine be the kairters within this brughe, serveing about the water of Clyd, and they being most willing to remeid the samyne, alse weel for inhabitants as strangers, have thairfor hereby inactit, statut, and ordanit, That nae kairter, vseing that tread for the present, or wha sall use the samyne heirefter, sall presume or tak upon hand to tak any mor pryces for thair drauchts nor is heirefter expressit, to wit, for everie drauch from the Broomelaw to the Stokwell, Briggait, and Wynes, one schilling four pennies. *Item.*—From the Bromielaw to the Trongait, Gallowgait, and Salt Mercat, two schillings. *Item.*—From the Bromielaw to any part betwixt the Cross and the Colledge, two schillings aught pennies; and from the Bromielaw to above the College, to the Wyne heid, and fardest place in the towne, four schillings. *Item.*—For ilk draucht from the Wyne-hill to the Cross, four schillings; and frae Kelvene Pott, sex schillings;—And from these pairts respectivelie to any pairts above the Cross, ane schilling Scots farder: And quhaever does in the contrairie heirof, be exacting mair for thair drauchts nor as above specifit, They are to be punished in their persone and gudis, according to the will of the Magistrats and Councell, and dischargit

from of the libertie to leid with ane kairt in all tyme heirefter, and ordains thir presents to be intimat throw the towne be touk of drume.

24*th Merche.—Coill Heuche.* The said day, forsameikle as ane motioun being maid be Patrick Bryce, weivar, and James Andersoune in Gorballis, for the winning agane of the muir heughe thair, And the saids Magistratis and Councell being most willing to entertein the same for the guid of this citie and haill inhabitants thairof, Hes condisendit and aggreit to deburse for advancement of the said work twa thousand merkis Scots, and to draw vpe ane contract with the saidis persounes, in this maner:—The saids Patrik Bryce and James Andersoune ar to be obleist to keipe the work on futt threttein yeirs, and to have the first yeir frie, but payment of any dewtie, and to pay in yeirlie to the towne for ilk yeir thairefter, sax hundrethe merkis, and at nae time to exceid four schillings for the pryce of the hutche of coals, and to mak the hutche of the quantitie of nyne gallowns, and they ar to be bund onlie for aucht hewaris, and ar to employ nae mae; and the foirsaid twa thowsand merks is to be payit at these terms, the equall half thairof at the beginning of the work, and the vther equall half thairof at Lambes nixt.

31*st March*, 1655.—The said day that place as Bibliothecar in the College, foundit by Mr. Thomas Hutchisoune, quhilk was last Councell day granted to Mr. Robert Hoggiszard, sone to Mr. Hoggiszard, tanner, in this day declarit vacand, and that presentatioune to be halden as null and of nane effect, because efter tryell taken, many and sundrie of the Councell, quha was thair present at thair down sitting, was removit, and went away befoir that mater came in voyceing.

5*th May.—Redding of the Guitter at the Wast Port.* The said day, it being maid knowne to the saidis Magistratis and Councell that the great abundance of red layed without the west port,* had fallen in the guitter and stopit the current of the water, so that sundrie people on the northe syde of the Trongait were forcit to mak brige stones for entrie to thair houssis, The foirsaids Magistratis and Councell, thairfoir, does hereby inact statute, and ordaine that thair be no more red laid downe in that pairt heirefter,—as also that everie heritor, or tennant wha has either Kill or Borne on the north syd of the gait thair, betwixt the west gavill of Hutchisones Hospital* and the Kow lone* mouthe, be chairget at all occasiones to red the passadge of the water thair foiranent themselfis, and that vnder the payne of fyve pundis, and to be poindit be the officer thairfor, how oft and swa oft as they shall contravin.

The said day the thesaurer to pay to the weemen quha dichts the Tolboothe, thair beltane pension, quhilk is four Dolloars.

9*th June.*—The said day appoyntis Charles Glen to get ane tryell of the skellet bell for aucht dayes.

28*th July.*—The said day, notwithstanding the towne payed of befoir to the Colledge twa thousand merks for the help of the fabrik thairof, yett, for the love and respect they have to the flourisching estait of the samyne, It is aggreit and condiscendit to be thame to bestow farder therin sax hundrethe pundis, and ordains John Andersoune to deburse the samyne out of the first end of the moneys he receaves from the collectors of the mylnes.

27*th Oct.*—The said it is concludit that the officers get clothis, and the Deane of Gild, with Thomas Allane, to wail the cloth.

10*th Nov.*—The said day appoynts the Magistratis to putt the wyfe of vmqll. Patrick Wryt off the towne, because it is alledgit schoe ludges all vagabonds and strangers that comes to hir hous, contrair the proclamatiounes emitit thairanent.

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* The "West Port" then stood immediately to the west of the foot of the present Glassford Street,—and Hutcheson's Hospital occupied the foot of the present Hutcheson Street. The Cow Loan is now Queen Street.

1*st April*, 1656.—The said day ordains the haill officers to provyd thair halbertis, and to wear the samyne at all occasiounes, and not to be sein walking on the streit without them, vnder the paine of deposing all sutche who contraveines, from thair office.

24*th May*.—The said day appoyntis the townes dennar on the first Tysday of June next, to be made reddie in Thomas Glenis hous, and the Dein of Gild to have ane cair thairof, and of thais quha sould be invited thairto.

[There follows here a long act in favour of the *Cherurgeons and Barbours*, appointing them to elect a deacon or visitour, and stating the conditions on which they were to exercise their calling.]

23*d Aug*.—The said day ordains Baillie Walkingschawe and Dekin Conveinar to meit with James Colquhoune, and to grie with him anent the making of the ingyne for castying of watter on land that is in fyre, as they have in Edinburghe, and appoyntes thais moneys collectit for the bucketts, to be employed for payment thairof, and appoyntes the theasurer to pay to James Colquhoune twenty thrie pundis fourtein schillinges for his chairges the last tyme he went to Edinburghe to see the said ingyne.

8*th Nov*.—The said it is concludit that, in respect to the filthiness of the entrie to the Laigh Kirk, be the Magistratis to thair ordinarie sait, in respect of Mathow Hamiltouns midingsted, quhilk hes long requyrit to be reformit, that ane dyk or syd wall be buildeit betwixt the said entrie and the midingsted, and that the towne beir equall chargis with the said Mathow thairin, for the better eschewing of the scandell and offence may be tackin thairby heirefter.

Two Public Wells.—29*th Nov*. The same day the saids Magistratis and Counsall tacking to thair considerationn the grait trubell the Maister of Work is daylie put to throw occasioune of the twa new walls [Wells] newlie buildit in Trongait and at the Vennall, and the great chargis the towne is daylie drawin to be halding of the sameyn right, They have, thairfoir, accordit and aggried with Johne Scott, mylne wright, to rewle and governe the saids twa wallis for ane yeir to cume, and to pay him fyftie merkis for his paines, he acting himself to vphald the said wark, dureing the said space, in cogis and rungis, and to pay twa markis for ilk day ony of the said wallis lyis iydle thrughe his default, the towne vphalding all ganging greth, quhan ather it weiris or breckis.

21*st Feb*., 1657.—The same day appoyntis the hail horologis to be mendit in the lettres, for better knowing of the houris, and that with all conveniancie, and Baillie Hall to speik James Colquhoune thairanent, and to report.

30*th May*.—The same day ordains James Bornis to have ane warrand for the soume of twentie fyve pund stairling, debursit be him to James Colquhoune out of the money he collectit for the buckets, and that for the pryce of the ingyne laitlie maid be the said James Colquhoune, for the occasioune of suddent fyre, in spouting out of water thairon, conforme to the Counsallis former ordouris given thairanent.

13*th June*.—The said day it is concludit that the ingyne laitlie maid be James Colquhoune, be saitlit neir himself, and the Mr. of Wark to mack ane hous of daillis thairto.

20*th June*.—The said day appoynts the Provest, Bailleis, and vthers of the Counsell wha pleisis to goe with them, to pas at ony convenient tyme heirefter to the Gorballis, and sie the twa corballis putt out be Johne Logane cuttit, becaus he was several tymis dischargit of befoir to doe the samyn.

8*th August*.—The same day it is concludit and agreid upone be the saids Magistrats and Counsell, that James Colquhoune paint and fix the townes armes, and zeir of God on everie horologe brode, and that being done, grantis warrand to James Bornis to pay to the said James Colquhoune for the paynting and cullouring of the four horologe brodis of the tolboothe, and gilting the lettres thairof as they now stand, the seume of four hundrethe merkis money

out of the money collectit for the buckats, and quhat the said James does farder to the globis, he is to be satisfied thairfore, be sicht of Johne Walkinschaw.

5th Sept.—The said day appoynts Johne Flyming to wryt to his man wha lyes at London, to send home for the townes use weiklie ane diurnall.

The Town's Wauk Mill.—*23d Jan.* 1658. The said day appoynts the Dekin Conveinar to caus cutt ane trie at the burnesyd of the craigis, for mending of the townes wack mylne.

A Dial at the Bridge.—*13th Feb.* The said day appoynts ane dyall to be sett up and fixit at the brige, and James Campbell to have ane cair to sie the samyn done, and that in the most fittest and commodious place.

No Education by Old Maids.—*20th Feb.* The said day appoynts the Bailles to discharge the womane that hes tackine vpe ane schole in the heid of the Salt Marcatt at hir awin hande.

18th Sept.—No Curtis on the Brig. The same day the customer of the brig is ordained not to suffer any cairtis with wheilleis goe alongst the brig, vntill that the wheilleis be takin off, and the boddie of the cairt alone harled by the hors.

23d April, 1659.—The same day Johne Hall being knocking at the Counsall-hous doore desyring to have entrie, and it being grantit that he sould com in his alon, and speak quhat he pleased, Because, he was not permittit to come in with ane multitud at his back, he refuised to come in, but protestit at the door.

9th July.—The same day ordains ane bauk to be sent throw the towne be touk of drume, to command all maner of persounes to receave the Commoun-wealthes coyne, without ony exceptioune, the samyn being fand sufficient silver and weight.

One Painter in Glasgow.—*1st Oct.* The said day in answer to the supplicatioune given in be Robt. Marshell, pyntor, showing that he hes skill in washing and pynting of houss, and given proof thereof in sundrie places within this brughe, and seeing that ther is but on [one] the lyk within the samyn brughe, and not ane vthir in all the Wast of Scotland desyring therfoir license to practise and occupy the samyn peaceablie heirefter, within the said brughe (that occupatioun being rather ane science nor ane craft) quhilk being weighed and considered be the said Provest, Bailleis, and Counsell; They, after consideratioun had theranent, doe heirby grant licence and libertie to the said Rot. Marschell to wash and pynt houss to any within this burghe or territorie thairof, who pleases to imploy him for that effect, without ony impediment to be made be him thairintill.

3d Dec.—Watch. The same day, for preventing of the great hurt and damage in the futur, quhairof sundrie inhabitants hes fand the smart heirtofoir throw the breking of their houssis and buithes be thiefes. It is therfor heirby statute and ordained that ane watch be keipit nightly heirefter, during the Counsalls will, to be set ilk night be the Bailleis in dew tyme vicissim, to consist of sik ane convenient number as they sall think meit; And ordains ane bauk to be sent throw the towne be touk of drum to command everie persone to com out, or ane sufficient man for that effect, according as he sall be warned therto, and that vnder the paine xxxs. Scotis, ilk time they contravein vnforgivene.

10th Dec.—Fruitmen and Saltwyfes. The same day, after reading of the supplicatioune given in be theis who of old keipit craimes [booths or stands] at the Croce, and wer ordained in tyme coming to keep at thair awn houssis, Their is this day libertie grantit to thame to keipe thair craimes on the marcat day in the Trongait bewast wher the cordoners stands, but to keipe at their awn houssis the rest of the weik, and to keipe within the guittar; and recommends to the Baillies to sie the weemen and wyfs who sells salt on the Hie Streit, to stand beneath Dowhills foirzett.

21*st Jan.*, 1660.—The same day the Deane of Gild and Deacon Conveinar maid report that they had sightit the townes foott mantle, conforme to the ordour, Thairefter it is concludit that the samyne should ly still with Jon. Millar, tailzeour, where it now is, and ordains the Mr. of Wark to caus mak ane meikle buist or litle kist for keiping thereof, be sight and advyce of the said Deane of Gild.

4*th Feb.*—The said day report maid be the Deane of Gild and Deacon Conveinar anent the libertie grantit be them to John Bomanno, for out-putting of ane stair on the eist syd of his candle hous, was allowit and approvine; And it is rememberit that the said Johne hes payit thairfoir fyftine pund, quhilk is to be employit vpone ane calsay, to be built or layd betwixt the Gramer Schole Wynd and the heid of the townes rigs, whervpone the candle hous ar buildit, and it is concludit that non geat libertie to put out the lyk stairs there until they give full satisfactioune to the towne therfoir.

The same day recommends to Baillie Campbell and the Deane of Gild to caus plant some tries about the Grein, and to consider vpone the overtour maid be William Cummyng anent the cutting of ane trie in the Hie Kirk Yaird, and he to plant twelfe thairfoir elsewhere.

Harbour of Crail.—16*th June.* The same day, in answer to the supplicatioune given in be the Commissioners of the burgh of Crail, craving help for repairing agane of their herbrie that was brokin out throw storme, it is condischendit that ane contributioune be gathered for that effect, and to be brought in with that of Barrowstounes.

20*th Oct.—Pulpit, and Kirk to be pewed.* The same day be pluralitie of vots, it is condeschendit that the pulpit in the Laigh Kirk be maid, and that the wast end of the said Kirk be pewed in ane comlie and decent forme, as uthir Kirks abrod, and that with the best conveniencie.

[In 1660, the number of the Inhabitants of Glasgow amounted to 14,678.]

THE RESTORATION OF EPISCOPACY.

Upon the "Restoration" of the Episcopacy by King Charles II. by Act of Parliament, in 1661, [? 1660, Aug. 29,]

Andrew Fairfoul, or Fairfull—1661—3,

Minister of Dunse, was Preferred to this See. As to his Parentage, all I could learn of it, was, that he was Born in the Town of Anstruther in Fife. His father was a sea-faring man; [?] of that character, as to be able to educate his son for the Ministry.* He studied at St. Andrews, and was Licensed there to the Ministry.

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* He was the son of The Rev. John Fairfoul, latterly Minister of Anstruther Wester (the Parish Church was Dedicated to S. Nicholas), where he is Buried at the East end of the Church, as a flat Grave-Stone (much broken) indicates. It has a Latin Inscription stating how renowned, holy, and learned he was, and that he was formerly Minister of Aberdour, (1588), and Dunfermline, (1598). In the centre of the Stone there is a Skull and Bone, with a Sandglass and open Book with *Disce Mori.* Underneath is a Shield with *Three Fowls*, with the letters M. J. F. The father of the Archbishop was a Student of S. Salvator's College, St. Andrews, in 1569; an Exhorter in 1571; Schoolmaster at Dunfermline, 1st July, 1584; Minister at Aberdour, 1588; Presented to the Vicarage of Dalgatie and Beath by James VI., before 4th February, 1594; Translated to Dunfermline in 1598. He Married Margaret Preston, and had three sons and one daughter, Isabel. Normand was a Bailie and represented the Burgh of West Anster in Parliament,—Patrick,—and Andrew the Archbishop.—The Rev. John Fairfoul, as the "Through-Stone" states, Died in 1626, æt. 80.—*Ed.*]

[He Married 26th December, 1644, Janet Spier of Edinburgh, who survived him, and had two sons, David, served heir 19th February, 1673, and Andrew.] He was Ordained Minister at North Leith, and from that Transported to Dunse in the Merse. I could never learn what recommended him to be made a Bishop; for he had few friends, but that he fell in to be a great *Resolutioner*, and was great with Bishop Sharp, by whose means he was promoted to the Archbishopric of Glasgow, and was much his friend. [King Charles II., having heard him Preach several times while in Scotland in 1650, upon his Restoration, asked after Fairfoul, and accordingly Preferred him to this See on the 14th Nov., 1661.—*Keith's Cat: Scot: Bps.*]

[When the new Bishops were Consecrated and Inducted in their Sees, the attendance of all Parsons, Vicars, and Ministers, was required, to give concurrence in their stations, under His Majesty's displeasure. This order, however, was but ill attended to, except in the North; it was, therefore, thought necessary, that the Earl of Middleton, and a quorum of the Privy Council, should visit the Western Towns, so as to support the measure by their presence. On the 26th September, 1662, they came to Glasgow, and were waited on by Provost Campbell and the other Magistrates, and almost every person of note in the neighbourhood. Archbishop Fairfoul complained to the Council, that none of the Ministers had acknowledged his authority as Bishop, and therefore moved that they would agree upon an Act and Proclamation, peremptorily banishing all such Ministers from their Houses, Parishes, and Presbyteries, respectively, as would not now, or betwixt the 1st of November next, appear and receive collation and admission from him as their Bishop; assuring the Commissioner, that there would not be 10 in his Diocese who would stand out and lose their stipend in this cause. Every desire of the Prelates having now become next to a law, a meeting of Council was convened in the Fore Hall of the College, when the Commissioner laid before the Council the desire of the Archbishop, which was agreed to by all except Lord Lee, [Sir James Lockhart, of Lee, one of the Senators of the College of Justice,] who assured them, that such an Act would desolate the country, and increase the dislike to the Bishops; he also asserted, that the Ministers would go farther than the loss of their stipends before they would submit; this reasoning, however, had no weight with the meeting; the Act was therefore framed in terms of the Archbishop's demand. This ambulatory Council, [who were all more or less flustered with liquor,] having finished their business in Glasgow, visited Hamilton, Paisley, and Dumbarton, and having passed through Renfrew, Cunningham, Kyle, and Carrick, remained some time in Ayr. As the Council committed many acts of profanity and excessive dissipation, the Presbyterians considered it as a proof, that Profanity and Prelacy in Scotland went hand in hand. From Ayr, the Council went to Wigton and Dumfries, and, upon the last of October, returned to Holyrood House. Soon after this, accounts came to Edinburgh from the West and South Districts, of the distracted state of those parts of the Country, occasioned by the silencing of their Ministers. Middleton, therefore, who had been misled by Fairfoul, desired that a Council should be met, and that the Bishops should

attend, in order to give advice in what was to be done. On the 23rd December, 1662, being the last Meeting of the Council, it was determined, that the time for the Ministers to obtain collation, should be extended till the 1st of February next, but if they neglected to comply betwixt and that time, they were to be put out of their Parishes, Presbyteries, and Diocese. Such procedure could not fail to overwhelm the Country with grief and indignation. February had scarcely arrived, when the work of Ejection began, and it was not long till upwards of 400 Ministers were turned out, and took leave of their Flocks, in one day. Among that number were Principal Gillespie, Messrs. Robert M'Ward, John Carstairs, and Ralph Rogers of Glasgow, Mr. Donald Cargill of the Barony Parish, and nine others, all in the Presbytery of Glasgow. The only Clergymen in that Presbytery who conformed, were Messrs. Hugh Blair, and George Young of Glasgow, and Mr. Gabriel Cunningham of Kilsyth.—*Cleland's Annals, II.* 31.]

The Archbishop Dr. Sharp, Mr. Leighton, and Mr. Hamilton, were Consecrated at London, the 7th of June, [?] 1661. The two Archbishops, Sharp and Fairfoul, and Dr. Leighton, were all three re-Ordained *Presbyters,* before they were Consecrated *Bishops,* which was much cried out against, as a renouncing of their former Ordination, and nullifying all the acts of their Ministry.

[They were Consecrated in Westminster Abbey, London, Sunday 15th December, 1661, by the following Prelates, viz., Gilbert Sheldon, Bishop of London,—George Morley, Bishop of Winchester, —Hugh Lloyd, Bishop of Llandaff,—and Richard Sterne, Bishop of Carlisle.—*Ed.*]

Archbishop Fairfoul did not long survive his promotion to the Archbishopric; for he Died at Edinburgh, the 7th [? 2nd] November, 1663,—and on the 11th thereafter, with all the Funeral solemnity that a man of his birth could well receive, he was Interred within the Abbey Church of Holyrood House. He was in his 57th year, and 31st of his Ministry.

From Glasgow Memorabilia—Minutes of Town Council.

Town Post.—19*th Jan.*, 1661. The same day it is concludit to lend and advance to Johne Fergusone, post, fourtietwa punds Scots, to helpe to buy ane sufficient hors to serve the toune, and he is (to) serve the toune thankfullie, thairfoir until the first of May nixt to com, without ony weiklie waiges all that tyme as he got formerlie.

Printer.—23*d Sept.* The same day, for Robert Sanders, his better incuragement to hold up his prenting hous heir, within this burgh, in respect that Androw Andersoune, last printer therin, is gon away, who had ane hundreth marks of yearlie fiell, It is concludit, therfor, that there be payit be the toune thesaurers yearlie, to the said Rot. Sanders, the soume of fourtie punds, at twa termes, in the year, Mertimes and Witsonday, so long as he keips up his prenting press within this burgh, and he to print gratis any thing short the toune sall imploy him to print.

Bogle's Well.—1*st October.* The said day, it being resolved that Bogilles well should be assayed for bringing and convoying the water of the same to the Hie Streit, according to the right the toune hes therof, Recommends, therfor, to the Magistratis to speik and agrie with James Colquhoune for convoying the watter of the said Bogils well to the said Hie Streit by conduits of led, the most commodious way for the commoditie of the toune.

Almanack.—The same day ordains the theasurer to pay to James Corss, Philomath, ten dollors, for dedecating his Almanack to the toune, and to ilk ane of the clarks men sex pund Scots for their bygane service.

Town's Work Implements.—5*th Oct.* The same day there was producit be Hendrie Craig, Mr. of Wark, ane inventor of the tounes haill wark lumes and uthirs he hes charge of, quhilk is appoynted heir to be booked, and is as followes, viz.:—

In the first three salt furlots lyand within the tolbuith of the said burgh, in the north end of the meikle hall. *Item.*—Ane uthir furlot, marked with Linlithgow measoure, with ane 4^{t}. p^{t}. cap, marked with the same mark, lyand there. *Item.*—Twentie ledders, quhairof fyve lyes in the Grammer Schoole Wynd, and uthir fyve in Fleshmercat, quhairof the Mr. of Wark hes the keyes, and ten in Hutchesones Hospitall, quhairof Hendrie Glen hes the keyes. *Item.*—Sex shoffiles, twa spaids, and four mattocks, quhairof on sharpened in the end. *Item.*—Ane great iron querrill mell, and twa gavillocks, with three iron wadges and twa hurlebarrowes. *Item.*—Four silver coups in the Mr. of Warks possessioune, having the tounes armes on them. *Item.*—Ane new coffer for keiping the tounes Commissioners clothes, quhen he goes abrod. *Item.*—Ane broad kist, or buist, for keiping the tounes foot-mantle. *Item.*—There is lying in the Round at the north end of the platfurme in the tolbuith, thrie scoir twelfe muskits, and sex barrels of puider, quhairof twa laiks ten inches—threttie pair pistolles and hustrelles, and ane hundreth and threttie twa ammunitioune blaids. *Item.*—There is standing in the south west round of the heigh pyntit hall, ane dry stool, with ane pan therin, and fyve chamber pots.

12*th Oct.*—The said day ordains the thesaurer to have ane warrand for the sowme of nyne punds twelfe shillings, deburst for the mentinance of Katherin Wryght the tyme she was in curing be ane old man ane strainger was heir, and that by and besyd ane rex dollor was debursit for hir wse of befoir, and recommends to James Pollok to sie to this lasse, and to bestow som monye that is left in his hands, wpon hir.

Louping Stanes.—9*th Nov.* The said day recommends to the Deane of Gild to caus mak four leiping on stanes, and to sett them in such convenient places as sall be thought meit.

2*d Dec.*—The said day recommends to Baillie Bell to speik to the Ministers, anent Johne Denistoune, ane burges sone, who is now in the Turks hands, and desyres earnestlie to be releived, that ane contributiovne may be collectit for that effect.

25*th Feb.*, 1662.—The said day ordaines the leid of the Hie Kirk steiple, quhilk is now wronged with the stormie wether, be sightit be the Deane of Gild and wthirs he pleases to tak with him, and therafter mendit and repaired with the best conveniencie.

26*th May.*—The same day the foirsaids Magistratis and Counsell, taking to their consideratioune the great truble and fasherie that is amongst neighboures,

for want of copper monye to mak wissell [change or exchange,] and the great scruple made at the receaving of doyts, For remeid quhairof, they doe heirby enact, statut, and ordaine, that twa doyts sall pas for twa pennies Scots, as they doe in uthir parts.

The said day, anent the supplicatioune and complent given in befor them be James Mitchell, present Deacone of the Cordoners of the said burgh, for himselfe, and in name of the rest of the bretherin of that calling, makand mention that quhair it is the wse and custome of all weill governed burghs within this kingdome, and of the tounes and countrie heirabout wher we dwell, as Hamiltoune, Paislay, Kilmarnok, and wthirs, that whosoever buys the hyds of slaine bestiall, gets the feit with them, as can be made cleirlie appear be severall instances be their awn tanners in Edinburghe, Stirling, Linlithgow, Hamiltoune, Paislay, wher they bought hyds and got the feit with them, and by so doing, the feit defrayed the charges of the cariage of the samyne, whilk vse and custome was observit also within this burgh, as can be made out by many of our old tanners zit living: And now of lait the fleshors of this burgh hes convoyed the mater so that they keip the feit hinging at the hyd ay, and till the tanners buy the hyd, and therafter be bought, then and not befor that tyme, they cutt them away, and this they doe to fallow out ane double deception, as at the first when the tanners paises [weighs] ane of theis hyds, the feit hinging at them as said is, they cannot know the gudnes of the hyd, for the weight of the feit hinging at them maks the samyne appeir to be ane thrie part weight moir nor it is, and all to deceave the buyer; and agane, when they cut aff the feit, they cut ane large piece aff the hyd away at everie foot of the four at everie hyd, all to the great prejudice of the buyers, and consequentlie to the supplicants, the handie laborers; and seeing it be the vse and custome that the feit goe with the hyd, or be cutt away befor the selling thereof, therfor earnestly requisting and desyring their Lordships to tak the mater to most wyse consideratioune, &c. (after examining witnesses, &c., ordaines the fleshers to "cutt the feit from the hyds immediately after the killing of the bestiall," and no tanner to "buy hyds, within this burgh, till the feit be cutted from them, except cuntrie hyds brought in be cuntriemen.")

Bridge over St. Tennoch's Burn.—28*th June.* The same day it is concludit that ane handsome little brige, with ane pen, be put over St. Tenowes burne, and that the casay be brought in therfra to the Wast Port; and recommenns to the Mr. of Work to send for the calsay layer in Rutherglen, and to enter him to lay casay at the Wast Port, and he to lay wastward, quhil he and uthir casay layers their meit, who layes the casay, from the said brige to the port.

Little Quay Built at the Broomielaw.—24*th July.* The said day it is concludit, for many guid reasones and considerationes, for the moir commodious laidining and landing of boats, that ther be ane little key builded at the Broomielaw, and that the samyne be done and perfectit with the best conveniencie, be sight and advys of the Magistratis, Deane of Gild, and Deacon Conveinar.

16*th Aug.*—The same day recommends to the Deane of Gild to speik to Johne Watsoune, merchend, and ask him the caus why he taks not a right of his Candle-hous, as uthirs hes done for the lyk.

Through Stanes.—17*th Jan.*, 1663. The said day it is statut and ordained that noe mae thrugh stanes be put in the Hie Kirk Zaird nor ar alreddie, without consent of the Counsell, first had and obteined therto, certifying all who does in the contrarie, they sall be halden as contemners of authoritie, and the stones custin out agane and brokin.

Foot Post.—21*st Feb.* The same day, for the tounes better guid and commoditie, to be servit by ane foot post, it is concludit to pay Johne Fergusone, weiklie, threttie shillings Scots, to keip and susteine the said foot post.

Act anent Bell and Dunckiesoune.—The said day, in respect of the incivill, bais, contemptable, and vncristian caraige of Johne Bell, wright, and Johne

Dunckiesoune, Brassmith, towards som of the Ministers of Gods Word within this burgh, quhairof much was confest be thameselfes, and the rest clearlie maid appeir be sundrie probabilities, quhilk bais fact of theirs is not thought worthie to be put vpone particular record, It being alreddie sufficiently knowne both to toune and countrie, to their great shame and disgrace, It is, therfor, concluded and ordained that ilk ane of thame pay ane hundreth punds Scots, to be applyed for the vse of the poore, and wthir guid commoune works within the toune, and about the same, and is to be performed befor they win out of ward, and wpon Weduesday nixt to come both of them to be takin to such ane publict place as the Magistratis sall think fit and appoynt, and there to be laid in the stocks, betwixt ten houres and twelfe houres, with ane paper put on their foirheid, showing that this is done to thame for their most vncivill and vngodlie cariage towards Gods ministers, and furder, for their bais and contemptable cariage thir manye yeares bygaine during the tyme of the lying of the Inglishes heir, towards the Magistratis and wthirs in authoritie, in contempt of lawfull authoritie in all abuises that then fell out, quhairin they beheaved themselfes as ringleaders, they are to be actit for keiping ane moir godlie cariage heirafter, and that they attend Gods ordinances in all tyme coming, according to the Acts of his Majesties Privie Counsell, emittit theranent; and that vnder the pain of benishment of them of this burgh in all tyme therafter.

7th March.—The said day its concludit that the toune sall relieve the Gorballes of all burdings can com on thame throw defficiency of the excyse, sua long as they pay fourtie shillings to the toune for ilk mask malt that is browne there, as the toune payes themselfes; and as for bygane faults committit be thame in breking of their box, and the disposing of the bands and wtheris was therein, without consent of the Magistrats and Counsell of this burgh, their superiors, all theis particulares ar appoyntit to be laid asyde, so long as they behave thamselfes as becometh tennants to their maisters, &c.

Axle Tree.—*18th April.* The same day it is concludit that the axeltrie now lying at Hutchisones Hospital, be giftit frielie to Sir James Dalrymple, according to the desyre of ane letter.

Music Teacher.—The same day appoynts Mr. Patrik Bell and Frederick Hamiltone to meit with Rot. Ingles, who offered himselfe to teache musick within this burgh, and they to try what he would be att, and to report.

New Quay.—*23rd May.* The same day recommends to the Provest, Colin Campbell, elder, Baillie Colquhoun, Deane of Gilde, and Deacon Conveinar, to have ane cair of the new key now in building at the Broomelaw, and to see it done in height and in baking, and all wthir wayes as they think fittest.

6th June.—The same day recommends to the Provest, Baillies, Deane of Gild, Deacon Conveinar, to lay downe ane way hois, the back of the new key at the Broomelaw should be filled up with sand, and in the interime appoynts ane bauk to be sent throw the toune, for commanding of masters of families to be send out their servands for beiring of sand for that effect.

13th June.—The same day appoynts the key at the Broomelaw to be heightit twa stones heigher nor it was ordained to be of befor, and ordains the Deane of Gild to try for moir oakin timber, ather in the Hie Kirk or bak galrie, for facing therof.

21st Aug.—The same day recommends to the Dean of Gild and Deacon Conveinar to advert to the wrong done by the fleshers by tuging & touking, & cutting the sheip skinnes.

Foot Post.—*31st Oct.* The same day, forsuameikle as the hors post is dischargit, its concludit that Johne Fergusone, post, be continowed foot post, and to have, as befor, thrie punds Scots per weik, and he only to receave a penny starling for ilk letter he receaves, and als much for ilk letter homwards.

Beadles to have White Sticks.—*14th Nov.* The same day the kirk bedelles being conveined anent the neglect of their dewtie, ordains ilk ane of them to carie in their hands, at all respective meitings of divyne service, ane whyt

staff, as was in vse of old, not onlie for wakining those that sleips in the kirk, but also to walk to and fro, from corner to corner, in the kirks, for removing of barnes and boyes out of the kirks, who trubles the samyne by making of din in tyme of divyne service.

Education Law.—The said day the persones following were permittit to keip and hold Scots Schooles within the toune, they and their spouses, if they ony have, keipand and attending the ordinances within the samyne, viz.:—Jonet Ramsay in Drygait; Elisabeth Miller, Wm. Bogill, Marion Watsone, spous to Wm. M'Nab, Alex. Wilsone, George Steinstounes wyfe, Mr. Johne Moresoune and his spouse, Margaret Murray, Geo. Frissal, Wm. Brock, Rot. Forrest, Agnes Hutchesoune, Elisabeth Boyd, Jean Mauchen.

The said day licence is grantit to James Hadden, sone lawfull to vmqll. Mr. Johne Hadden, to keip and hold ane Scots Schoole within this burgh, he keiping and attending the ordinances within the samyne.

21*st Nov.*—The said day, in answer to the supplicatioune given in by James Barnardon, Professor of the Ffrench tongue, danceing, and ffencing, After consideratioun had therof, they grant to him license and libertie to hold and keep a schoole for that effect; and the lyk license is not to be grantit to any wt' ir persone for the space of fyve yeares; As also, they have condischendit that he sall be frie, during the said space, of all impositiones and burdings, and to have ane yeirlie fiell of fourtie shillings starling.

Archbishop Fairfoul was Succeeded in this See by

ALEXANDER BURNET—1664—69,

Then Bishop of Aberdeen. He was a Minister's son at Lauder, a brother of Burnet of Barns, an ancient Family in Tweeddale. He was bred in the College of Edinburgh, where he took his Degrees. After that, he was Chaplain, as I am informed, to the great Earl of Traquair, who was his near relation. After the Troubles began, he went to England, and got *Orders* in that Church, and was settled in a Rectory somewhere in the County of Kent; out of which he was Ejected, for having done service to some of the King's party, who were called *Cavaliers*. Upon that he went beyond sea, and shifted about till the *Restoration*, when his friend General Rutherford was made Governor of Dunkirk, where he served him in the quality of his Chaplain, and he officiated to the Garrison, after the Form of the Service of the Church of England. Besides the General's recommendation, he had the merit of his own sufferings for the King to promote him to a Bishopric vacant. He was promoted to the See of Aberdeen, upon the Death of Bishop Mitchell, in 1663; and in less than a year after he was Translated to the Archbishopric here, vacant by Archbishop Fairfoul's Death.

[A great part of the Churches were now filled with young men from the North, who had not completed their Studies, which caused a gentleman in Aberdeen-Shire to exclaim, "If the Bishops gang on at this rate, we'll no hae a young man in the Kintra to herd our cows." The severe Laws which were enforced against "Conventicles," and the cruelties exercised upon those who were supposed to frequent those Meetings, or who absented themselves from Church, and other acts of violence committed against the people, irritated them to such a degree, that they rose in arms in support of the *Covenant*. At one period, the

Insurgents amounted to 2000, but afterwards diminished to 800. Having advanced to Dunbar, near Edinburgh, they were attacked by the King's Forces, upon 28th November, 1666, when 40 men were killed, and 130 taken prisoners.

The Prelates took care to load the whole body of the Presbyterians as concerned in the Rising, and represented those in arms as Rebels and Enemies to the Government; measures were therefore taken to prevent escape; those who fled from the field of battle were most cruelly murdered by the country people, and the severest vengeance was taken on the prisoners; some were Hanged in Edinburgh, and others in Glasgow; at the latter place, the barbarous practice of beating drums on the Scaffold was made use of, in order to prevent the devoted victims from addressing the populace, or expressing their complaints.

In 1667, at the conclusion of the Dutch War, the Treasury being greatly exhausted, the King, to the great mortification of the Bishops, disbanded a considerable part of the Scottish Army. Alexander Burnet, Archbishop of Glasgow, and Privy Counsellor, said, on that occasion, "Now that the Army is to be disbanded, the Gospel will go out of my Diocese."—*Cleland's Annals, II.* 35, 36.]

I have heard it much censured as a piece of inadvertency in the Court, and an impolitic thing, to place so high an *Episcopal* man as Dr. Burnet in the Archbishopric of Glasgow, in a Place and Diocese so much averse to that Government of the Church, which he was ever disposed to carry to the height of conformity to the full standard of the Law. Whereas, if there had been placed a more moderate man, who knew the *Presbyterians*, and would have indulged them with their own Ministers, who were in all other points heartily loyal and zealous for the King, it might have had better effect, and saved a vast deal of bloodshed in that Contest, which cannot be denied, and not without reflection on the Government itself, at last helped to overturn it. But however obsequious Burnet was to the Court, in pressing Conformity to the Government of the Church, and the Established Clergy within his Diocese, which, no doubt, was very acceptable, yet, upon his falling out with the Duke of Lauderdale (who was the Prime Minister, and had the sole administration of all the affairs of Scotland in his hands), in the matters of the Politics, he got the King to keep the Bishops, on their good behaviour, to make use of his Supremacy, by virtue of which, the Archbishop and the See became vacant, in 1669, which was given *in commendam* to that pious and Apostolical kind of a man, Dr. Robert Leighton.

From Glasgow Memorabilia—Minutes of Town Council.

12*th March*, 1664.—The same day it is concludit that the poor boy James Crawford, measone, who hes gon madd, have for himselfe and theis that keips him, four shillings starling during the Counsells will.

Well at the Barras Gate.—18*th June*. The same day, in respect of the heighting of the calsay at the Barraszett, ordains the well there to be heightit twa stones higher round about, for preservatioune of childerin falling therin.

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Poulis

Academy Glasgow 1761.

A VIEW OF GLASGOW FROM THE SOUTH.

John Tweed

Bullets—Bark and Lime Holes.—*2d July.* The same day the saids Magistratis and Counsell, taking to their considerationne the great hurt and skaith persones that ar comeing and goeing to and from the toune, to the commoune lones, gets, throw the casting of bullots therintill, and the great prophanatioune of the Lords name, suering, and banning, and debolishing, and that fightings and janglings followes therupon, They, therfor, heirby statut and ordaine that non of the inhabitants within this burgh presume or tak wpon hand the casting of bullots, and that under the paine of punishing the contraveinars in their persone and guidis, at the will of the Magistratis: As also, they heirby statut and ordaine, that all who hes bark holles or lymm holles, that they caus mak their zaird dyks closs and fensible, that no barnes get skaith therby, vnder the paine of punishing the contraveiners in their persone and guids, at the will of the Magistrats, and ordaines ther presents to be intamat throw touk of drum.

27th Aug.—The same day recommends to ony of the Magistrats, after the skailling of ony buriell, to sight the calsay in the heid of the stinking Vennell, and, if neid be, to give order for mending and repairing the ill places therof.

Repairing the Brig of Dee, Aberdeen.—*22d Oct.* The said day ordaines the thesaurer to have ane warrand for the sowme of fourtie punds Scots, de bursed be him to Margaret Semple, for hirselfe and Hugh Marjoriebauks, her sone, for their supplie for the losse they susteined by sea and fyre; and its concludit to give to the gentleman who is seiking contributioune for repairing the brig of Die, and ane wthir there in the north, ten or twelfe pund sterling, or then to let him tak the benefite of ane contributioune.

25th March.—The same day the beddellship of the Laigh Kirk in Trongait, is conferred wpon and given to James Smith, Merchand; and he is not onlie to be carfull anent the ringing of the belles, but also he is to walk throw the kirk in tyme of divyne service, with ane whyt staff in his hand, as wont to be of old, for the crubbing of bairnes and wthirs that maks disturbance in the kirk, and for impeiding of all abuses therin.

22d April.—The same day, in answer to the supplicatioune given in be the tounes fewers and tennents in Gorballes, grants to thame that old hous neir the tounes barne their, last occuped be . . . . . to be ane school for instructing and training wp of their bairnes, and that during the tounes will and pleasour allenarlie.

14th Oct.—The said day ordains the thesaurer to have ane warrand for the sowme of thrie scoir eightine punds eightine shilling, deburst for the new cock put on wpon the heigh steiple of the Hie Kirk, weightand twentie ane pund weight of copper, and four gold binks, and guilding therof, and wthir expenss in putting wp the same, conforme to the particular compt therof given in be the Mr. of Work.

3d April, 1666.—This day there being produced in Counsell ane letter direct therto be the Archbishop of Glasgow, in the quhilk his Grace declaires that efter search, he findes severall persones, both men and weomen, who ordinarlie dishantes publict ordinances, and flateres themselfes with hope of impunitie, bot knew not from whence their confidence springes, and therfor thought it his Grace dewtie to adverteis the Counsell, that his Grace intendit (gif thair fynes be not exactlie leived be them) to employ some of the officers of his Majesties Melitia, both to observe who withdrawes from ordinancies and also to exact the penalties imposed by law, which his Grace is very vnwilling to doe: Both becaus his Grace did foirsie it will be ane dishonour and loss to the toune, and also ane greater prejudice and punishment to the persones that offends, as the said letter in itself mair fullie proportes; quhilk being severall tymes red, efter mature advyce and deliberatioune had theranent, and the mater being stated quhether it was best for the toune that the Magistratis should ingather and collect theis fynes imposed vpone dishanteres of the ordinances, nor to commit the collecting thairof to sojors, Efter dew considerationne had thairanent, it was concludit be

pluralitie of votes, that it was better for the toune that thes fynes war collectit and wpliftit be the Magistrats, (to the effect that they might be applyed to pius vses,) then that any sojors should have the collecting thairof.

20*th Sept.*—The said day, forsuameikle as it is regraitit, by divers and sundrie persones, that the syre in Trongait, on the north syde therof, from Hutchesounes Hospitall, wastward to St. Tenowes burn, was levelled and maid once straight for convoyeing away the water that way, but now, of lait, divers persones, yea, almost all who hes houses and killes narrest the said syre, casts in stra, ilk ane foiragainst their awin land, to mak fulzie of, quhilk stops the passage of the water should goe that way, and jorgs wp so that filth and myre is made to be sein in the gutters, quhilk is verie lothsome to the beholders, and the said Magistrats taking this to their wyse consideratioune, and being desyrous that that abuse should be remeided, They, therfoir, doe heirby statut and ordaine that no maner of persones presume to do the lyk heirafter, but that everie heritor or tennant of the said lands narrest the syre, keip the same frie, ilk ane foiragainst themselfes for thair pairts therof, to the effect the passage of the watter be not gorged or impeided therby, and that under the paine of ten punds to be exactit aff everie contraveiner how oft and sua oft they contravein heirafter the premises.

2*d Oct.*—The said day, anent the supplicatioune given in be Johne Rowat, merchand, mentioning that quhair it was the pleasour of the saids Magistrats and Counsell to admitt the supplicant keiper of their Lordships tolbuith, quhilk he hes attendit theis divers yeares bygane, and laitlie ane of the prisoners therein, the Laird of Branshoyle, haveing far exceided the bounds of ane prisoner towards the supplicant, his keiper, trew it is that in ane passioune the supplicant did exceid his power and commissioune, in laying him in the irones, for the quhilk he is very sore grived from the bottom of his heart, albeit he was heighlie provoked therto, And trewlie he dar say that he hes dearlie payit for it, for with the anger he took at that time, he hes never sensyne bein quyt of ane most creuell collick and gravell, quhairby he was verie lyklie to have lost his lyfe, and is not zit fullie quyt of it; And seing it did pleasor your Lordships, for his said great wrong and fault, to suspend him from his charge, quhilk he confesses was most deservedlie done, in respect of his great rashnes, zit now the supplicant wold most humblie beseek the said Provest, Baillies and Counsell, to pitie him at this tyme, seing their Lordships know he hes lived honestlie heirtofoir, and come of honest and ancient parents within this burgh, besyde that he is awand fyve thowsand marks, and hes the burdine of four motherles childerin, and that your Lordships wold be pleased to readmit the supplicant againe to his charge, and be the grace of God, the lyk should never be scin in him againe, but sall endeavour to carie himselfe in all things as your Lordships most humble servant, As the said supplicatioune more fully proports: Quhilk being red, and the same being weill weighed and pondered, the said Johne Rowat being send for, who come and declaired his grieff anent the foirsaid wrong committed be him. (He is accordingly reponed, but, unfortunately, in a short time after, allows some prisoner to escape out of ward, and is finally deposed without hope.)

5*th Oct.*, 1667.—*Coak Stool to be sett wp againe.* The same day ordaines James Andersoune, the Bishops Chamberland, to be payit of that he wants, conforme to his charge; and that ane coak stool be maide and sett wp, for punishing of malefactors.

16*th Dec.*—The same day the said Provest, Baillies, and Counsell, taking to their consideration how that this haill citie is greatlie overburdined with ane number of commoune beggars, all straingers, quhilk aught not to be permittit in any weill governed citie within the kingdome and therfoir, and for remedeing thairof in tyme cuming it is heirby statut and ordainit that the whoill beggers, being straingers, be all removed aff the toune, and that non be permittit to begg therin but such as ar weill knowne to have bein borne within the same, and to the effect they may be the better knowne, appoynts ane badge with the tounes

armes theron, to be maid and given to each one who is suffered to begg, and that non be suffered to begg except such as hes the said badge.

The same day ordaines Johne Andersoune, yr., of Dowhill, to have ane warrand for the sowme of eight hundrethe fourscoir sevine punds twa shillings, deburst be him out of the monye receavit be him fra the collectors at the mylnes to Thomas Moncur, goldsmith, for making the propyne of silver work, was given to Ladie Elphingstoune, the Bischops daughter, at her mariage.

21*st March*, 1668.—The same day ordaines Dowhill, yr, to have ane warrand for the sowme of twentie dollors, deburst be him for ane zool [zool or zoll, supposed yawl: *Vide* Jamieson] bought for the townes use, for passing fra the Broomelaw to Newport Glasgow, and againe to and fra, in the townes business.

28*th Dec.*—The same day the said Magistratis and Counsell, taking to their consideratioune that suddane fyre ryses frequentlie in this place, to the great hurt and wrack of theis who suffers therby, and to the effect the samyne may be moir speidilie quenched heirefter, quhen it happens to fall out: In regaird that the merchand and craftis hospitalls hes the benefit now of the haill buckit monye, they appoynt the said twa housses and their collectors to caus make ane hundreth lether buckits, with all convenient diligence, for the effect foirsaid; and the buckit monye to run in the old channel; And farder, for the better quenching of suddane fyre, quhen it happens ryse heir, It is heirby statut and ordainit be the said Magistratis and Counsell, that everie heritor and uthir responsable persones within the burgh caus mak and provyd ane sufficient lether buckit, and put their awine names thervpon, and to have them in reddines at all occasiounes in their awine housses, and in tyme of suddane fyre (quhilk God avert) that they send out the said buckits with their ablest servands, for quenching of the said fyre, and to carie water therwith, and the said buckits to be in reddines betwixt and the Fair of Glasgow nixt, under the paine of twentie punds monye, to be exactit aff ilk contraveiner and that intimatioune be maid heirof throw the toune be touk of drum; As also to inhibit and discharge all maner of persones to mak any repair to their barnes for threshing therin their victuall aither morning or evining, unles they have a lantrone or bowett with thame, for preserving the candle or light they sie with, for eshewing of skaith may come therby, as doolfull experience hes laitlie taught, and that under most severe punishing of their persones, and benisching of thame this burgh in all tyme therafter.

Music Teaching.—14*th Aug.*, 1669. The same day the Magistrats and Counsell taking to their consideratioune that this citie is altogether destitute of ane musitian for instructing the youth in the airt of musick, and seing its the earnest desyre of manie honest men that ane able musitiane be tryed out, and brought to this place for that effect, and seing the Bischop is willing to bestow yeirlie upon such a persone ane hundreth punds Scots, for the mans better incuragement who is to be brought here, Its concludit that the toune pay him yeirlie thrie hundreth and fyftie marks, and that to conteinew dureing the Counsells will and pleasour.

Robert Leighton—1671—74,

Bishop of Dunblane, of whom I believe the reader will be well enough pleased to give [hear] a short character. He was the son of Dr. Leighton,* a Scotsman, who, in King Charles I.'s time, wrote

* Alexander Leighton, M.D., Author of a virulent Puritanic libel, "Zion's Plea against Prelacy," (printed anonymously in Holland in 1628,) Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Edinburgh, and sometime a Minister of the Gospel in London, had a family of five children,—three sons and two daughters. The eldest was Robert. One of the daughters was Married to a Mr. Rathband; the other to Mr. Edward Lightmaker, a gentleman of property in Sussex. The younger sons

Zion's Plea against the Prelates, for which he was condemned, in the Star Chamber, to have his ears cut, and his nose slit. His son, who had a great quickness of parts, was sent to be bred in Scotland, where he attained to be a great Master in Latin, Greek, and Hebrew. From Scotland his father sent him to travel, and he spent some years in France, and spake the Language like one born there. When he entered in Divinity, he studied it with such exactness and application, that he went through the whole compass of Theological learning, chiefly in the study of the Scriptures, in a much shorter time than is usually allowed to prepare men for the holy Ministry. [Keith says the Leightons were from Usan in Mearns.]

[Dr. Jerment of London, in his "Life of Archbishop Leighton," prefixed to his Edition of his Works, says that he was Born in London, in 1613. Dr. David Laing (in a Paper read before the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland.—"Proceedings," Vol. IV., 459—489,) on the other hand, holds that Leighton's Birth-Place cannot be ascertained. The Date of his Birth (1613), given by Dr. Jerment has been found to be inaccurate. It should be 1611: and the probability is that he was Born in *Edinburgh,* and not in London. In 1627 he entered the University of Edinburgh, under Mr. Robert Ranken, one of the Regents of the College, and took the Degree of M.A. on 23rd July, 1631. In a Letter to his Father, Dated May 6th, 1628, and inscribed—"To his kind and loving father, Mr. Alexander Leighton, Dr. of Medecine, at his house at the top of Pudle Hill, beside the Blackefriars' gate, near the Kinges Wardrobe there, London,"—Young Leighton confesses to have been art and part in a little bit of pardonable frolic, but which looks strange when compared with the grave solemnity of his after life: viz., *making a versical Pun upon Provost Okenhead's red Nose,*—and stating that, if his Head had been made of Oaken wood, it would have *fired* his flaming Nose long ago.—(See three Articles on Leighton's Life which appeared in the *United Presbyterian Magazine* for September and November, 1865, and January, 1866, by the Rev. William Blair, Dunblane:—As also the Paper referred to above, titled "Extracts from the

were James, of whom comparatively little is known; and Elisha or Ellis, who turned to the Roman Catholic Religion, and was much at the Court of Charles II., and was *Knighted.* He is supposed to have wielded a considerable influence over his brother Robert in the change which took place in his Ecclesiastical opinions. The most barbarous usage which their Father got for his "Zion's Plea against Prelacy" did not convert his sons to the opposite direction. Indeed Dr. A. Leighton "cut a stick to beat himself." His Sentence was, "That he be committed to the Prison of the Fleet for life, and pay a Fine of £10,000;—That he be deprived of his Ministerial office;—be brought to the Pillory at Westminster, and Scourged; and, after Whipping, to be set upon the Pillory a convenient time; and have one of his ears cut off, one side of his nose slit; and be Branded in the face with the letters S. S. *(Sower of Sedition)*;—That he should be carried back to Prison,—and, after a few days be Pilloried a second time in Cheapside,—be Scourged,—have the other side of his Nostrils slit,—his other ear cut off,—and then, be shut up in close Prison for the remainder of his life." The Spirit of the Age seems to have been the Age of the Evil Spirit, who illumined whichever *Religious Party* was dominant to crush and torture into submission the reluctant and powerless.—*Ed.*

Presbytery Records of Dalkeith, relating to the Parish of Newbattle, during the Incumbency of Mr. Robert Leighton, 1641—1653. Communicated by the Rev. Thomas Gordon, Minister of Newbattle: with some Introductory Remarks by David Laing, Esq., V.P.)

Leighton's ten years' residence in France and Flanders after leaving College, his intercourse with his Relatives at Douay and other devout Roman Catholics, especially the Jansenists and Port-Royalists, as well as with eminent men of the Anglican Church, tended greatly to enlarge his mind; and, in combination with his singular gifts and the peculiar bent of his disposition, united in forming a Theologian and Christian Philosopher who stands alone in English Literature, and is the only representative we have of such Devotional Writers as S. Austin, S. Bernard, the Author of "The Imitation," and S. Francis de Sales. Leighton was well versed in books as well as in men; besides being a master of Hebrew, Classical and Mediæval Lore, he was well read in French, Spanish, Italian, and German Literature. He was peculiarly fond of French Literature as congenial to the natural vivacity of his own mind, and especially delighted in Montaigne and De Sales. He was extremely fond of History and Biography, Voyages and Travels. He was familiar with the best Elizabethan Writers, especially Hooker and Bacon; and amongst the Writers of the next Age, his chief Favourites were Herbert and Crashaw, Sibbes and Jeremy Taylor, Fuller and Sir Thomas Brown. Leighton's vast Learning while freely used, was habitually kept in subordination and subservience to the great Spiritual ends he ever had in view, and moreover was used with admirable taste and judgment. His mind was singularly Poetical and Ideal; and in his masterly grasp of Analogy, and in his exquisite Similes, he has been rarely equalled, and never surpassed. His language is remarkably choice and elegant, often musical and beautiful, and always finely expressive: and all he writes glows with the most fervent love of God and man.

The Rev. William West, late of Hawarden, Chester, now Incumbent of S. Columba's, Nairn, has devoted 10 years to the study of Archbishop Leighton's Works, and is now publishing in Six Vols., the whole of his MSS. which were written solely for his own eye, and have been given to the Public with little or no care, in separate pieces, at different intervals after his Death, from 1692 to 1808, by Doddridge, Middleton, Jerment, and Pearson. Now, for the first time, by a careful study of the *Life* and *Times* of Leighton, his Works may be perused by the light of History and Chronology. What are extant pertain, with very little exception, to the *Presbyterian* section of his Life, and range from 1641 till 1660.—*Ed.*]

He settled, and had Presbyterian Ordination in the Parish of Newbattle.

[16th December, 1641, 'quhilk day preached Mr. Jhone Knox, Hebrew xiii. 17; and, after Sermon, posed the said Mr. Robert Lichtone with sundry questions competent to the occasion.'

A wing of the Manse of Newbattle, in which Leighton lived, still remains,—with a Stone Scroll over one of its windows, having this Motto: EVANGELIO ET POSTERIS. The old Pulpit and Sacramental Cups which he used, still remain.—*Ed.*]

In 1648 he declared for the *Engagement* for the King; but the Earl of Lothian, who was a great man for *the Covenant*, and lived in his Parish, had so high an esteem for him, that he persuaded the Clergy, who opposed the *Engagement*, not to meddle with him. Finding he could not do what was imposed on him any longer with a safe conscience, he withdrew from his cure, and left his Charge; but generally he had the reputation of a *Saint* from his youth up, and a great Master of learning. The City of Edinburgh prevailed with him to accept of the Head place of the College [1653], being their own gift. He was the more easily persuaded to it, because in it he wholly separated from all Church matters; for he soon came to dislike the *Covenant*, particularly the imposing it; and did not care to engage in any dispute about it. In that post he continued ten years, and was a great blessing to it. [He founded a Bursary of Philosophy upon the Interest of £150 Stg. given by him to the Town of Edinburgh.]

Upon the *Restoration*, the King having heard what a man he was, of his own proper motion, named him to the See of Dumblane, which was a small Diocese, as well as a little Revenue. Thinking such a man might give credit to *Episcopacy*, in its introduction again into a nation, not only averse, but much prejudiced against it. Being thus prevailed on to accept of a Bishopric, he was Consecrated with Sharp and other Scots Bishops, at London, on the 7th of June 1662 [? 15th December, 1661], as was before observed. This is what some of his greatest friends censured him for more than any step in his life; for they thought that was an effectual way of ruining their former Orders, and it has been wondered at, that he did not stand more upon it. For he did not think that Orders given without Bishops were null, but his opinion was that the Forms of Government were not settled by such positive Laws as were unalterable, but only by Apostolical practice, yet he did not think it necessary to the *being* of a Church. He thought that every Church might make such rules of Ordination as they pleased, and that they might Re-Ordain all that came to them from any other Church, which imported no more than that they received them into Orders, according to their Rules, and did not infer the Annulling the Orders they had formerly received.

When he was settled in his Diocese, the only thing that troubled him most, was the trying what could be done towards uniting those of the *Presbyterian Communion* with the *Established Church*, and to raise all to a higher sense of Piety than what he observed was in many men, which he thought was of much more importance than a Form of Church Government. He thought it might prove a happiness to the Country to bring them to an *Accommodation*, since, in

all likelihood, both Church and State was like to be Rent by their Divisions. In order to this, he was highly instrumental in bringing the first *Indulgence* in 1669; but it had not the effect he intended, and had his heart so much set upon. It was chiefly in view of doing good in the West, and bringing both parties out of their fierce contentions in those Parts, that chiefly prevailed on him to undertake the Administration of the See of Glasgow, on the resignation of Dr. Burnet: and it was a year after, that he was prevailed on to be Translated hither, which was in 1671. While this pious man sat here, he went round some parts of the Country, to the most eminent of the *Indulged Ministers* to persuade them to hearken to Propositions of Peace. But to conclude, finding that nothing was like to follow on this Negotiation, which he had all along declared he had in view to procure Peace and promote Religion, all his endeavours came to nothing; and upon this account it was, that the *high Episcopal men* censured Bishop Leighton, as if he had in this whole matter betrayed his own Orders, and set up *Presbytery*. Upon this, the good man concluding he could do no good on either side, and had gained no ground of the *Presbyterians*, and was suspected of the *Episcopal Party*, he fully resolved to retire from all public employment, resign his Archbishopric, and spend the rest of his days in a corner; since he saw he could not carry on his great design of healing the breaches of the Church, on which he had so much set his heart. Accordingly, he went up to Court, and begged leave to retire from his Bishopric, which, with difficulty, he was allowed to do. After that, he lived in great privacy in Sussex, in England, 10 years, and Died at [an Inn in] London, in 1685. [25th June, 1684, æt. 74. He was never Married. He was confined to his room about a week, and three days to his bed. Dr. Burnet, and Dr. Fall, Principal of the Glasgow College, attended him in his last sickness. He was Buried in the Burial Place of his sister, Mrs. Sapphira Lightmaker, with whom latterly he resided, and her son, Edward Lightmaker of Broadhurst. His Body lies in the South Chancel of the Church of Horsted Keynes, Sussex, where a Marble Monument, placed by his Sister, has this Inscription:— Depositum Roberti Leightoni, Archiepiscopi Glasguensis apud Scotos, qui obiit XXV. June Anno Dni 1684. Ætatis Suæ 74.— In 1673, he Mortified for the Poor of the Parish of Dunblane, £1024 Scots. He left his MSS. and Books to the Cathedral of Dunblane to remain there for the use of the Clergy in the Diocese. He contemplated that a House might be built therefor from the ruins and stones round the Cathedral.

"An Account of the Foundation of the Leightonian Library, by Robert Douglas, Bishop of Dunblane," is Printed in *The Bannatyne Miscellany, III.*, 1855.

A Stone with *Bibliotheca Lightoniana*, surmounted by a Mitre cut upon it, indicates the site of the Library on the High Street of Dunblane.]

From Glasgow Memorabilia—Minutes of Town Council.

2d May, 1673.—The said day, in presence of the said Provest, Baillies, and Counsell, compeared Rot. Rae and Johne Cauldwell, twa of the lait Baillies of this burgh, as commissionat from the merchand rank within the samyne, and did present to them ane supplicatioune from the said merchand rank, makand mentione that they, being informed of the Archbishop of Glasgow, his being now at Court at London, is of intentioune to demitt his office as Archbishop in our Souereign Lords hands, and considering that the whoill citie and incorporatiounes therin hes lived peaceablie and quyetlie since the said Archbishop his coming to this burgh, throw his Christian cariage and behaveor towards them, and by his government with great discretioune and moderatioune, and fearing, if his demissioune be receavit, the samyne may tend to the great prejudice of this burgh and cuntrie about, and therfor intreating and desyring the saids Magistratis and Counsell to mak applicatioune to quhat persones at Court they think most fitt, and in particular to his Grace the Duk of Lauderdaill, by lettres or uthir such correspondence as they sall pleis. [The entry breaks off here, and a blank is left in the record.]

. *Act—Whytfoord for setting up a Coffee-Hous.*—11*th Oct.* The same day, in answer to the supplicatioune given in befoir them be Collonell Walter Whytfoord, craving libertie to sett wp within this burgh for making, selling, and topping of coffee therin, They have given and grantit, and heirby gives and grants libertie to him to sett wp, to sell, top, and vent coffee within the samyne burgh for the space of nynetine yeares nixt after the dait heirof, and that during that space, no vthir strainger sall have that libertie and privilege, provyding alwayes, as its heirby provydit, that he sall set wp, for the effect foirsaid, within the space of four moneths nixt after this day and dait.

10*th Jan.*, 1674.—The said day appoynts the Deane of Gild and Deacon Conveiner to sight the guids offered to the toune be Wm. Johnstoune and Wm. Bouk, quhilks ar as fallowes, viz.: fourtie hodgisheids of Virgin leiff tobacco, twelfe barrells roll and cutt, at threttie-sex punds per cent., guid and bad, eight casks of cassnutt sugger, at sextine punds xvi^{s}. per cent., four thousand pund weight of ginger, at eightine punds per cent., a tune of vngrund logwood, at ane hundreth and twentie punds per tune, and they to report.

20*th June.*—The said day appoynts the Deane of Gild to call for the bark mesours, and to tak informatioune how big the samyne war formerly, and to caus mak them so as they wer: As also appoynts the Deane of Gild to agrie with Johne Clark, measoune, for setting wp of thrie pearches wpon the thrie lawes betwixt Newport and Grinock, &c.

As also ordains Thos. Boyll to pay to Archd. Gray threttie punds Scots, in satisfactioune to him of a hors, with sadle and brydle, he lost in the tounes service, when the blew-coats wer put out be the toune: As also to pay theis persones who keepes the militia horss for this year, conforme to vse and wont.

8*th Sept.*, 1677.—The said day there was ane letter, subscryvit be the Magistrats and Counsell, direct to Bischop Lightoune, quhairof the tenour followes: My Lord, Wee receavit ane accompt from Mr. Andersoune of your favors and munificence towards the poor of this place, by the mortificatioune of thrie hundreth punds starling, one half towards ane bursarie in the Vniversitie, and the vthir to twa poor men in St. Nicollas Hospitall; and we cannot but with all gratitude, and sense of obligation to your cair and zaill to our poor, returne you most heartie [thanks] for this liberalitie, so, in complyance with your pious and charitable intentiounes, we declare that we are verie weill satisfeit to accept on ws, and our successors, the debt of these sowmes to be payit in to ws, and that we will not only mak deu and thankfull payment of the annual rents therof, in maner as they are by you mortefeit and designed, but we will endeavour, by all meanes in our power, that the whoill vthir circumstances and desygn of your so pious and charitable a work, be dewly observed, and intearlie and punctuallie ordored according to your awne method, without innovatioune;

and hoping your cair and affectioune for the poor sall not want its awne rewaird by him who repayes quhat is given to them, we doe alwayes remayne, my Lord, your Lordships most humble servants.

The Duke of Lauderdale, to ingratiate himself the more with the English Bishops, got

ALEXANDER BURNET—1674—9,

Who, upon his Deprivation, had retired to a private state of life, to be restored to the Archbishopric of Glasgow, in 1674, where he continued till 1679, when he was Translated to the Archbishopric of St. Andrews, where he Died in 1684.

FROM GLASGOW MEMORABILIA—MINUTES OF TOWN COUNCIL.

FOOT-RACE ON THE GREEN.—*3d April*, 1675. The said day appoynts a pro clamatioune to be sent throw that ther is a foot raice to be run thrys about the New Grein, on the xxii of this instant, that who desyres to run may be admitted, and that he who wines, sall have twentie shilling starling.

The said day the Magistrats and Counsel being conveined, In answer to the desyre and supplicatioune given in be John M'Claine, pypper, craving to be admitted as the tounes ministrell, They have given and granted, and heirby gives and grants to him that office as commoune pyper, or ministrell, within the said burgh, ordaining him heirby to goe throw the towne every day, morning and evining, or at such tymes the Magistrats sall appoynt, vseing his office, for quhilk they ar to pay to him yearlie during his service therintill, the sowme of ane hundreth marks Scots money, at twa termes, &c.

14th Aug.—The said day, its concludit . . . Wallace sall be the tounes trumpiter, and ane hundreth marks to be payit to him yearly by the theasurer, as that quhilk former trumpiters had, by and attour some little thing at the Magistratis pleasour, to be payit to him be thame that day he sall have occasioune to ryd in the militia, and that he be obliest to wait and attend wpon the Magistrats for goeing of irrands, or quhair they sall be pleased to send him.

16th June, 1677.—The said day Archd. Gray and Jon. Drew ar appoyntit to find cautioune that *they* sall forbear the eating of the grass at the foot of the New Vennell, quhilk is appoyntit for washing and bleitching, and that all hors or kyne that beis fund theron be poyndit till they pay xx^{s}., and ordains the Deacon Convener to sie to the exacting therof.

5th Oct., 1678.—The quhilk day, the said Magistratis and Counsell, considering the irregular carriadge of Johne Hamiltoune, their tennent in Provand, throw his keiping of conventickles, and how the Secreit Counsell is incensed against the toune for suffering him to doe the samyne; for preventing, therfor, the danger the toune may sustein, they heirby ordain Jon. Barnes, their Baillie of Provand, to eject and cast the said Johne Hamiltoune out of the said lands, and to secure his guids and plenishing, ay and until the toune be satisfeit of the rent, and that he bring in the keyes of the tounes hous till the samyne be disposed wpon, and for this effect appoynts the said Jon. Barnes to tak with him such persones as he thinks fitt, and for doeing therof this sall be his warrand.

ARCHITECT.—*9th Oct.* The said day, in answer to the supplicatioune given in be Alex. Thom, architector, vpon severall considerationes, the said Magistrats and Counsell hes given and grantit, and heirby gives and grants libertie and licence to the said Alex. Thom to reside within this burgh, and to exerce his imployment and calling in architectorie and measonrie, and that fra the dait heirof, to the term of Candlemes 1680.

31st Jan., 1679. The said day complent being made be the Principall and Masters of the Colledge that some persones keeps Bulzard Tables, to the prejudice of the young men their scholars, frequenting the same neir the Colledge,

quhen they sould be att their books, and particularly be on . . . . . who lives in Thomas Millers land, Its concludit that he be discharged to keep the same, and that no Bulzard Board be keiped betwixt the Wynd Heid and the Croce; and ordaines the Deane of Gild to sie this Act tak effect, and be put in executioune.

[An Account of the Battle of the Gallowgate.

From Wilson's "Relation of the Rising and Defeat at Bothwel Bridge," published in 1751.

1679. *June* 2.—They ("the Covenanters,") were resolved to make an early attack upon the enemy lying in Glasgow; but, by the carnal counsel of some who joined with them at Hamilton, they were advised not to march to Glasgow, until a greater number of their friends came to their assistance. By hearkening to this counsel they delayed and lingered by the way too long, till the enemy fortified themselves strongly against their assault. At last they marched to Glasgow, and several of their friends came to them at Hamilton, and by the way as they went to Glasgow, so that their army was doubled in number to what it was the day before, but it was near the middle of the day when they came there. Before they entered the Town they divided themselves into two bodies; the one under the command of Mr. Hamilton, came up the street called the Gallowgate: the other came in at the other end of the Town, by the Wynd head and College; (I am at a loss that I cannot tell who commanded them.) The enemy being advertised of their coming, had fortified themselves strongly with barricadoes about the Cross; yet the small persecuted army shewed abundance of courage, and made such a brisk attack upon the enemy, that some of the soldiers gave way, and some of their officers retired behind the Tolbooth stair: but the soldiers being covered from their fire, by lying behind the rails and barricadoes, and they being on the open street and the enemy firing upon them from closses and houses, and from behind the rails and barricadoes, at last they were put to a retreat. In this attack Walter Paterson in Carbarns, in the parish of Cambusnethan, and other five of their men were killed; and some few of the enemy. Here many left them through discouragement: the rest went out of the Town and drew up at Tollcross Muir, about a mile from Glasgow. The enemy sent out 200 horsemen after them; whereupon they sent Rathillet and John Balfour, with a few horsemen to meet them. These two, with the few that were with them, went with such haste and courage to rencounter the enemy, that when they came to them, the enemy retired fast back to Glasgow; and Rathillet and John Balfour returned back to their own army. This night they returned back to Hamilton, and kept guards at Bothwel-bridge, and other places.

The following Stanzas from an old *Cameronian Poem* in MS., are on the same subject:—

We were assembled for to hear
The ioyfoul sound I say
For we were not resolved to feight
Upon the sabouth day
But Clavers and his helish crew
Did seek us as his pray
For he had no regard to God
Nor to the sabouth day.

He fought right for to find a plie
He met with on yt day
His men war kiled in ye feild
Himself wan ill away.
I trow he was in a feired fud
When he was in yt hurly
He had not win so wel away
If he had met with Burly.

He never once woud look behind
Though Burly bade him stay
And take a cowp of his best wine
Before he went away
On foot he fled a great way of
His hors had him forlorn
Yet did dismount his trowmpeter
That blew the bresen horn.

Then did they flie to Glasgow towne
With many wound and prick
And made a trinch about ye crose
Of many a bord and brick.
When we had loused ye prisoners
That lay in Evindale
We did persewe to Glasgow towne,
Upon the morn without faile.

We did enter into the town
At all the entrise four
But yet their forts were so high
That we could not run ouer
But yet we put them in a fray
And did return againe
And by the pleasant streims of Clyd
Encamped on ye plain.

Among the blooming streims of Clyd
We laid our leagur downe
Our friends resorted then to us
From city and from towne
For to defend in our God's name
The gospel in our land
To which they were al lawful bound
Even with uplifted hand.

And were engadged in covenant
Christ and his cause io owne
Even for to bring ye banisht home
And bring ye prelats downe
We rather choise to lose our lives
And die into the feild
Before we wauld periure ourselves
And yeild to prelacie.

Then did they ly in Glasgow towne
And we in open feild
But in short time they fled away
To Stirling to get beild
They marched als to Lithgow towne
For to encres ther forceses
And sent for al ye wast countrie
To come with foot and horses.

Montrose and Athole they did come
And with them many more
And al ye Hieland Amorits
That had been there before
And Lithgow malichaeal
That weair their cots of blew
Five hundred men from England came
All clade in rudish heiew.

When they had gathered al ther band
A hel-like criew were they
Like to a drift of helish hounds
Roring after ther pray.
When they were al provided weil
With armour and munitione
And then wast-ward they marched al
Most creuel of intentione, &c. &c.

—*M'Vean's Edition of M'Ure's Glasgow.*]

[The Magistrates of Glasgow were fined £100 for allowing Mr. Andrew Martin and others to keep a Conventicle; and Mr. James Dunlop of Househill was summoned before the Privy Council, in 1676, and, on the information of Archbishop Burnet, fined 1000 merks for neglect of his duty as Bailie Depute of the Regality of Glasgow, in allowing Conventicles to be held at Partick, Woodside, &c., and was declared incapable of holding his office, although he was not accused of mal-administration. On the 2nd of May, this year, Colonel Brothwick, commanding the forces at Glasgow, received orders to place Guards at the City Gates on the Sabbath mornings, so as to prevent people from going to Conventicles in the fields.

The Council being now determined to crush the Conventicles, issued out an order on 1st of November, that the nearest Highlanders, *viz.* the Nobility and Gentry, with their Vassals and Tenants, should meet at Stirling, when they would receive arms and ammunition. At this period, a number of the Heritors of the Counties of Ayr and Renfrew, met at Irvine, and resolved to inform the Council, that it was not in the compass of their power to suppress Conventicles. When this information was communicated, the Council prepared a *Bond*, to be subscribed by Noblemen, Heritors, and others, by which they were to bind and oblige themselves, that they, their wives, families, and servants, should not be present at any Conventicle, and that their tenants and cotters, and their wives, &c., should likewise abstain from Conventicles; and further, that they should not associate nor commune with Ministers who had forfeited their places, nor confer with vagrant Preachers. A Committee of Council was appointed to accompany the Army, with ample powers for its direction in matters of police; they were also clothed with Justiciary powers,

constituted a Criminal Court, and directed the Sheriffs and Magistrates how to act.

The Forces being now collected to the amount of nearly 5000, they had great store of ammunition, four field-pieces, a great number of spades, shovels, and mattocks; they had also iron shackles, as if they were to lead back a vast number of slaves; and thumb-locks, to use during Examinations and Trials. So formidable a company in time of profound peace, caused great consternation in the Country; and the officers of the army were amazed when they found, wherever they went, peace and quietness, instead of actual rebellion.

At Glasgow the Committee of Council met, and having opened their instructions, they proceeded to disarm the peaceable citizens, and to enforce *the Bond*. They instructed the Sheriffs to convene the Heritors and others within their Counties, for the purpose of subscribing *the Bond*, and disarming the Insurgents. Heritors and all other persons were to subscribe, excepting Privy Counsellors, Officers and Soldiers in the King's pay, Noblemen, and Gentlemen of Quality who were licensed to wear their Swords. In Glasgow, *the Bond* was subscribed by James Campbell, Provost, John Johnston, John Campbell, and James Coquhoun, Bailies, the whole Council, and some Merchants and Tradesmen, amounting in whole to 153. The refusal to sign *the Bond*, formed a pretext for the desolation of the country, and the personal severities which took place about this time. The Committee remained 10 days in Glasgow; they sat on Sunday during Divine Service, administering *the Bond*, while the Soldiers, who were now termed "*The Highland Host*," were let loose for plundering those Citizens and Persons in the Neighbourhood who would not sign *the Bond*.

Upon the 2nd of February, 1678, "*the Host*," by order of the Committee, began their march to Ayrshire, and, by the 7th, were scattered over Cunningham and Kyle. During their march, they behaved in a most unwarrantable manner, seizing upon all the horses in the ploughs and carts which came in their way, and committing every outrage on the country people. The loss sustained in Ayrshire, before the Committee of Council arrived, cannot be accurately estimated. The Parish of Straiton, alone, suffered by quartering soldiers, plundering, killing sheep and black cattle, and the ransom of prisoners, no less than £12,000. The Parishes of Ayr and Alloway, by quartering and by robbery, and breaking open dealers' shops, £12,120; and the Parishes of Kilmarnock and Fenwick, by quartering and plundering, £14,131. The whole loss of Ayrshire, containing forty-five Parishes, was calculated at £137,499 6s. Scots.

Other oppressive measures were yet in store. The Council, upon 11th February, issued a Proclamation, discharging masters from receiving tenants and servants, without certificates that they had taken *the Bond;* and, on 14th February, the Council passed an Act for the public peace, by which all persons were bound, in six days' notice, to appear at a particular Court, and enact themselves that they would keep the peace; and every Heritor who should refuse to take *the Bond* should be fined in two years' valued rent, and subject to the same penalty for the non-compliance of their tenants or servants; they

were also to pay a penalty of £50 sterling for each time that they, or their tenants or servants, attended a Conventicle.

The Committee of Council, being at length wearied out with enacting, and finding by experience, that the people in the West Country would neither sign *the Bond* nor rise in arms, as the Prelates expected, ordered the Highlanders home by the end of February; accordingly, they all marched off except 500, who, with the standing Forces, remained until orders came to dismiss them in the end of April. Upon their return, loaded with baggage, the produce of their spoils, they continued to take free quarters. When they came to *the Gorbals of Glasgow*, the river Clyde had swelled so very high, as not to be fordable. The Students of the College, and other young men of Glasgow whose friends had formerly suffered by their depredations, determined that they should not again ravage their houses; they, therefore, opposed their passage at the Bridge, and ultimately permitted only 40 of them to pass at a time; and, after obliging them to deposit their plunder, they conducted them out by the West Port, without allowing them to go through the City.

The Committee of Council followed, and came to Glasgow on the 10th of April; when, having laid down certain regulations to be followed out by the Citizens, they returned to Edinburgh on the 24th current, when the whole of their proceedings were submitted to the King, and approved of by his letter to the Council, of 26th March 1678, and afterwards ratified by an Act of Council, on the 2d of May.

The Western Shires being now disarmed, and "*the Host*" disbanded, prosecutions were conducted with vigour against all those who had not taken *the Bond*. In prosecutions against Conventicles, even boys were included and imprisoned.

Among the numerous persons who were prosecuted, were Dame Margaret Stewart, the Lady of Sir William Fleming of Farme, Commissary of Glasgow, inasmuch that having acknowledged that she was present at a Conventicle at Langside, and at another at the Craigs of Glasgow, and that Presbyterian Ministers preached at her house in Edinburgh, the Court, on the 4th of March, 1679, fined her husband 4000 merks, and ordered him to pay it immediately, or find security to pay it in ten days. This is only one of the numerous instances where husbands were made to pay on the alleged, or acknowledged, guilt of their wives.

The Council now passed an Act, commanding all officers and soldiers of the standing Forces, to disperse by force of arms, persons who should be found at Conventicles; and in case of resistance, mutilation or death should ensue, the Council engaged to idemnify them from the consequences. To execute this, a new levied Force was sent to Glasgow, under the command of Lord Ross, who made strict search for all suspected Ministers and Field-Preachers, and other obnoxious persons. The Covenanters, aware of the schemes which were laid to exasperate them, had hitherto forborne from all acts of hostility, but an incident at last occurred, which suited the views of the Council:—William Carmichael was employed by Archbishop Sharp to search for and prosecute *Nonconformists* in the Shire of Fife. This person executed his Commission in the most cruel

manner. A number of persons who had suffered by his tyranny, being aware that the avenues to legal redress were all shut up, resolved to lay violent hands on him. Understanding that he was to be at a hunting party on the 3d of May, nine of them went out early in the morning to meet him; and, by a strange accident, they met with the master, when looking for the man. The Archbishop, returning from Edinburgh to St. Andrews with his daughter, was accosted by these persons in Magus Moor, dragged from his carriage, and put to death with many wounds. The persons who had committed the Violence retired to a house three or four miles distant, where they continued till the evening. Four men were afterwards Executed for this Murder, and Mr. Halkston, of Rathillet, was also Executed for being present when the Murder was committed.

After the Death of the Primate, the Council proceeded with more than usual rigour against the Presbyterians. Those who frequented Conventicles in small numbers, found it necessary, on account of the insults of the soldiers, to keep more closely together, and even to carry arms for their own defence. Hitherto they contented themselves with having Sermons in the fields, and defending themselves when attacked; but their numbers increasing as well as their zeal, they assembled at Ruthergleu, on the 29th of May, 1679, with Mr. Robert Hamilton, brother to the Laird of Preston, and Mr. Thomas Douglas, a Minister, at their head. Here they published a Declaration and Testimony against their persecutors, and then publicly burned at the Cross the Acts of the Parliament and Council against Conventicles and in favour of *the Bond*.

Their proceedings made a great noise, and created considerable alarm; Mr. Graham of Claverhouse, afterwards Viscount Dundee, and at that time a Captain in one of the new Levies, received a Commission from the Council to seize all whom he found in arms at any Meeting, and to deal with them as Traitors; and, upon resistance, to kill all who had any share in the affairs at Rutherglen.

Claverhouse hearing that Mr. Thomas Douglas was to Preach, on Sunday the 1st of June 1679, near Loudon-Hill, a few miles from Strathaven, resolved to march against them. Public Worship had just begun, when the accounts of Claverhouse's approach was received; those who had arms withdrew, being fully resolved to meet the soldiers. Having soon mustered about 200 foot and 40 horsemen, all provided with ammunition, though untrained, yet abundantly brisk for action, they came up with Claverhouse and his party in a Moor near a place called Drumclog. This little undisciplined Army, without officers, received Claverhouse's first attack with great bravery, and returned it with much gallantry. After a short but warm Engagement, the soldiers were defeated with a loss of 40 men killed, and a great number wounded; Claverhouse's horse was shot under him; a number of prisoners were taken, when they were disarmed and dismissed. If Mr. Robert Hamilton, who commanded the party, had been acquainted with military tactics, and pursued Claverhouse direct to Glasgow, he might have cut up the whole force; he, however, retired to the Town of Hamilton, and marched his party next morning to Glasgow, when an attack commenced. The Countrymen

laboured under great disadvantages, their horses being untrained, were of little use to them, particularly as the soldiers fired upon them from closes and houses. The result was, that a number fell upon both sides. At length, when the Countrymen found themselves grievously annoyed from the houses, they retired in good order to the outside of the Gallowgate Port, expecting that Claverhouse would give them battle in the open fields; but in this they were disappointed; they therefore returned to Hamilton that same night. Claverhouse was so much exasperated on this occasion, that he gave orders that the dead bodies of Hamilton's party should not be buried, but left on the streets to be devoured by the dogs. [!] When some women (for the men durst not interfere) attempted to carry them to the grave, they were compelled by the soldiers to desist. At length, the bodies were taken to the Trades' House Hospital, near the High Church, where they lay till an order was obtained to bury them.

On the 3d of June, the Council heard of the affair of Drumclog; on which, they published a Proclamation, declaring the insurrection to have been open Rebellion and High Treason. On the 5th current, they published another Proclamation for assembling the Militia to act in concert with the King's Forces; and a third Proclamation on the 7th of June, commanding all Heritors and Freeholders to attend the *King's Host*. Lord Ross and the other officers of the King's Forces at Glasgow, finding the Country people assembling in great numbers, judged it prudent to leave the Town; they, therefore, retired to Kilsyth on the 13th current. Next day, when near Falkirk, they received an order from the Council to stop till the Earl of Linlithgow's Regiment and other Forces should join them, and then to march back to Glasgow all in a body.

The Council, having submitted their proceedings to the King, he approved of the whole, and promised them assistance. Notwithstanding of royal approbation, the Council were panic struck when they heard that the force of the Rebels had extended to upwards of 8000 men. Under this emergency, the King, by the advice of his English Council, named his natural son, James, Duke of Buccleuch and Monmouth, Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Scotland, with very ample powers. The Duke left London on the 15th of June, and arrived in Edinburgh on the 19th, and was that day appointed a Privy Councillor. He immediately took the command of the Forces then at Edinburgh; but, from the want of provisions, his motions Westward were slow. He marched from Edinburgh by the way of Linlithgow and Bathgate, and, on Saturday, June 21st, encamped on Bothwell Moor. A Deputation from the other party waited upon him next day with proposals, to which His Grace gave a civil answer, but refused to treat unless they would lay down their arms in half an hour. When the Commissioners returned, the officers engaged in a Debate, in which nothing was agreed on, so that no answer was returned to the General; preparations were, therefore, immediately made for an Engagement.

The Army of the Covenanters, or "the Rebels" as they were called, lay in Hamilton Moor, on the south side of the River Clyde, surrounded by the river on the north, north-east, and north-west. The Bridge at

Bothwell, a pass of much importance, was guarded by a party of 200 or 300 men; and, being attacked by Lord Livingston, at the head of the Foot-Guards, the Covenanters made an able resistance for more than an hour, till their ammunition failed. When they found their powder and ball falling short, they sent an Aide-de-Camp to Mr. Hamilton, who had been appointed their General, for a supply of ammunition, or fresh Troops to assist them. Instead of this, he ordered them to quit the Bridge, and retire to the body of the Army; having immediately complied, the Duke followed, threw them into disorder, and obtained a complete victory: 1200 surrendered themselves prisoners in the Moor, 400 were killed, and a great many wounded. The soldiers were guilty of great cruelty; several persons, not at all connected with the Battle, were murdered in cold blood. Claverhouse and the other officers who had formerly been pretty roughly handled at Glasgow, solicited the General to ruin the West Country; to burn Glasgow, Hamilton, and Strathaven; to kill the prisoners; and permit the Army to plunder the Western Shires. But the General rejected their proposals with detestation. They then requested, that the soldiers might be allowed at least three or four days' plunder in Glasgow, on account of the favour it had shown to the West Country Rebel Army. This demand was likewise peremptorily refused; yet, it is said, that the Town of Glasgow, in order to escape plunder at this time, was obliged to quit the Town of Edinburgh (for behoof of particular persons) of a debt of 30,000 merks they held upon property in that neighbourhood.

It would be endless to enter upon the spoils and ravages committed after this Engagement; the prisoners were sent off to Edinburgh, where they arrived on 24th June, half-starved, tied two and two. In the meantime, Monmouth paid a visit to Glasgow, and was well received; he then went back to Edinburgh, where he arrived on 26th June. On his arrival, the prisoners were treated with humanity, and all those who promised to live peaceably, were set at liberty. About 300 obstinately refused these easy conditions, and were shipped for Barbadoes; but being stowed under deck in a small vessel, which was cast away off Orkney, 200 of them perished at sea. Two of the Ministers concerned in this affair, *viz.* Messrs John King and John Kid, were tried before the Justices, Condemned, and Executed on the 18th of August. When Monmouth returned to Edinburgh, he was waited on by a deputation of Presbyterian Gentlemen and Ministers, and requested to use his influence with the King to extend liberty to their party; they were graciously received, and promised that nothing proper should be wanting on his part. Soon after this, the King issued a proclamation, suspending the laws against House-Conventicles, and the Privy Council of Scotland received orders to grant Warrants for liberating the Ministers who were in custody.

In the end of 1679, James, Duke of York, brother to the King, came to Scotland, and was received by the Council with great solemnity; and, in virtue of the King's letter, was admitted a Privy Councillor without taking the oaths, he being a Roman Catholic.

In 1680, a number of Prosecutions were raised, at the instigation of the Duke of York, against those who were concerned in the Battle

of Bothwell Bridge, and those Heritors and gentlemen who had not attended *the King's Host.*

Among those Prosecuted for being concerned in the Bothwell affair, there were 16 Citizens of Glasgow, besides a great number of Heritors in the County of Lanark. Those who resigned their Lands were dismissed, others having stood their trial, had their Estates forfeited. To give some idea of the mode of procedure in such cases, that of Mr. John Spreull, Apothecary in Glasgow, shall suffice. Mr. Spreull's father was a Covenanter and a Merchant in Paisley. After the Battle of Pentland, he was fined by the Earl of Middleton, and forced to abscond. The son was then apprehended, because he would not discover where his father was. After having withstood threatenings of being shot, or roasted alive, he was liberated in 1677. He was afterwards cited before the Court at Glasgow for *Nonconformity;* but, having made his escape to Holland, he did not return till after the affair of Drumclog. Soon after the Battle of Bothwell, he again absconded to Holland; during his absence, his wife and family were turned out of his house and shop, and all his moveables confiscated. On returning to this Country, in order to remove his family to Rotterdam, where he had now established a business, he was apprehended at Edinburgh, on the 12th of November, and next day carried before the Duke and Council, and interrogated with regard to the concern which he had in the affairs of Drumclog and Bothwell. The usual ensnaring questions, which were put to all persons at that period, were also proposed to him, such as, "*Was the Killing of Archbishop Sharp a Murder? Were the Risings at Drumclog and Bothwell Rebellions?*" Having refused to sign his Examination, and denied all concern with the affairs of Drumclog and Bothwell, he declined to pronounce them *Rebellions*, or to give any opinion with regard to the Killing of the Archbishop. The Preses, Lord Haltoun, then told him, "that unless he would make a more ample Confession, and Subscribe it, he would be put to the torture." Mr. Spreull answered, "that he had been explicit, and would go no farther, and protested, that if they put him to the Torture it would be illegal, and expressing his hopes that God would protect him from accusing himself or others, while under the extremity of pain."

His foot was then put into an Instrument, called *the Boot.* The following Questions were proposed to him, and at every Query, the Hangman gave five strokes upon the wedges, *viz.* "*Whether he knew anything of a plot to blow up the Abbey, and the Duke of York? Who was in the plot? Where Mr. Cargill was? and whether he would subscribe his Confession?*" To the former he declared his utmost ignorance, and adhered to his refusal to subscribe. The Court then ordered the old *Boot* to be brought, alleging that the new one which had been used was not so good. He, accordingly, underwent the Torture a second time, which he bore with wonderful firmness. When the Torture was over, he was carried to the prison on a soldier's back, and refused the assistance of a Surgeon. On his recovery, he was served with an indictment for having wrote a Petition in favour of John Murray, who was under Sentence of Death, for being found in arms at a Conventicle. This Petition was construed into a Remonstrance instead of a Petition, and

having acknowledged that he framed it, the Duke of York rose up and said with a frown, "*Sir, would you kill the King?*" Mr. Spreull, after a pause, directing himself to the Chancellor, said, "*My Lord, I bless God I am no Papist, I loathe and abhor all such Jesuitical, Bloody, and Murderous Principles. Neither my parents nor the Ministers I heard ever taught me such principles.*" A great silence followed, and many expected that Mr. Spreull would have been immediately put in irons. After some other Questions, which he declined to answer, he was remanded back to Prison. On the 6th of December, he was brought back, when the Diet was deserted; and, on the 10th, he was Indicted for High Treason, in being with the Rebels at Bothwell, and in keeping company with Messrs. John Welsh and Samuel Arnot, the bloody and sacrilegious Murderers of the late Archbishop of St. Andrews. Among other charges, Sir George M'Kenzie, the Lord Advocate, demanded to know from the prisoner, "*If the rising at Bothwell Bridge was a Rebellion?*" The prisoner answered, "*That that was no part of the Libel.*" Other matters having been discussed, the Jury returned a unanimous Verdict of *Nothing Proven*. Mr. Spreull expected now to get free; he was, however, detained by an order from the Council, to undergo an Examination respecting his attending Conventicles. On the 14th of February, 1678, he was brought before the Privy Council, when the matter was referred to his Oath, but he having refused to swear, was found guilty, and fined in £500 sterling, and sent to the Bass; where, having remained for six years, he got the appellation of *Bass John.**—*Cleland's Annals, II.* 35-49.

1677.—The next great Conflagration in the City took place on the 3rd of November: 130 Houses and Shops were destroyed, and a vast number of families thrown quite destitute. Early on the morning of that day, the Inhabitants were aroused from their repose by loud cries of *Fire*. The whole Population was soon on the spot, and found good occasion for their nocturnal alarm. A malicious Boy, the apprentice to a Blacksmith, being menaced and beaten by his master, was determined on revenge, and, accordingly, at one in the morning, set his Work-Shop on fire, which stood at the head of the Saltmarket, at the back of the Street Tenement on the West side. No sooner did the torch take effect than the whole blazed up like fury; and in less than two hours, all the Tenements situated at the back, immediately contiguous, were consumed. It then broke out in the front houses on both the West and East sides, and burned down to the middle of the Street. Roofs and beams were to be seen or heard falling in all directions; and woe to those who were within reach of the devouring elements. Round the North-West corner of the Saltmarket, the Conflagration extended to the Tron Church, razing every object before it

* [Cleland blunders greatly in the *Date* of his Narration, both here and at p. 182 of his "Statistical Tables;" and *Mrs. Agnes Baird*, in her *Review*, "kicks" him hard therefor. Instead of "14th Feb.," 1677, he must intend 1680; inasmuch as Archbishop Sharp was not Murdered at all as he himself states (*Annals II.* 41) till 3rd May, 1679. Thus, he makes his ancestor Mr. Spreull undergo an Examination anent that Murder, 2 years, 2 months, and 19 days before it was committed. He also, *five* times, and three times in one page (II. 47) prints "Drumbog," for *Drumclog*, which, by the by, *Mrs. Baird*, with her eagle eye, did not discover.—*Ed.*]

to the ground, while several large Tenements at the head of the Gallowgate shared the same fate. So great indeed was the heat, that the Clock in the Tolbooth Steeple was destroyed. The doors of the Prison were broken open by the populace, and those in confinement, who principally consisted of "*Covenanters*," were set free, among whom was the Laird of Carsland, a well known Religionist of the time. Furniture and goods of all kinds were pitched over every window, and no attempts were made to stop the ravages of the flames till ten o'clock in the forenoon. Nor even then were endeavours immediately effectual; and it burned with almost unabated fury till two o'clock, when it quietly expired. During the Conflagration the wind had shifted several times. The bitter cries of the poor struck piteously upon every ear,—and it was indeed lamentable to witness their confusion.

The following Extract from the Acts of the Scottish Parliament in 1698 appears to relate to this Fire:—

"1698. Anent the petition given in by John Gilhagie, merchant in Glasgow, showing that where in the late conflagration and burning in Glasgow, in which both sides of the Saltmercat was in a flame upon an instant and totally burnt; the petitioner had then by the burning of his houses there, his planishing in them, and his two well furnist buiths, and merchant ware in them, twenty thousand merks of loss; as also in the same year, by trade in severall voyages and concerns in ships to Archangell, Canaries, and Madaries, (which was the first undertakings to those plantations from Glasgow,) and by one ship of his at the same time comeing from France with wynes here, being cast away at the bay of Yochill, on the west side of Ireland; he had five hundred pound sterling of loss, and since that time he has had of coall works, near Glasgow, these some years by past, above 20,000 merks of loss; by all which, and the rigidity of severalls of his creditors by captions, &c. he is depryved of all means of industry for subsistence of himself and his familie, who are in very sad circumstances at present, &c."—*Acts of Parl.* x .137.

1678.—The Magistrates entered into a contract with Wm. Hume, a Coach Proprietor in Edinburgh, for the establishment of "ane sufficient strong Coach to run betwixt Edinburgh and Glasgow, to be drawn by sax able horses, to leave Edinburgh ilk Monday morning, and return again (God willing,) ilk Saturday night, the Passengers to have the liberty of taking a cloak-bag, to receive their clothes, linens, and sick like,—the Burgesses of Glasgow always to have the preference of the Coach. The fare to be £4 16s Scots (or 8s sterling) in summer, and £5 8s Scots (or 9s sterling) in winter, and the said Wm. Hume to have a premium of 200 Marks a year for 5 years."

1681. In the beginning of this year Mr. Donald Cargill, formerly Minister of the Barony Parish of Glasgow, was Apprehended and Examined before the Council; and, on the 26th of February, was brought to Trial before the Court of Justiciary, for being concerned in the Battle of Bothwell Bridge; he was instantly found *Guilty*, and next day Executed.]

Archbishop Burnet's Successor in this See was

ARTHUR ROSS—1679—84,

A Minister's son [Parson of Birse] in Aberdeen Shire, descended from the Family of Kilravock in Ross Shire. He had his education in the University of Aberdeen, where he took his

Degrees. He was first Ordained to the Ministry at Kincairn [? first at Kinerny, joined to Midmar, next at Old Deer, both in Aberdeen Shire]. In 1665, he was made Parson of Glasgow; in that Station he continued for many years, and was esteemed a good Preacher. In 1676, he was Preferred to the Bishopric of Argyle, on the Death of Bishop Scrogie; and likewise held the Parsonage of Glasgow with his Bishopric. In 1678 [? 5th Sept., 1679], he was Elected Bishop of Galloway; but before his Translation could be well expede in the usual Form, he was Preferred to the Archbishopric of Glasgow, upon the Translation thence of Dr. Burnet to the Archiepiscopal See of St. Andrews, in 1679 [15th Oct.] Here he sat till 1684, when he became Archbishop of St. Andrews, on Burnet's death, where the *Revolution* found him, which he survived many years, and Died [suddenly at Edinburgh] the 13th of June, 1704. [He is Buried in Restalrig Churchyard.—See Details in *Scotichronicon II.* 99—104.]

1681. October 3rd.—Did the Duke of Yorke come to see Glasgow, and was welcomed by all the Soldiers with vollies, and by the townsmen, who sent out to meet him, with the archbishop Rosse, with acclamations of joy, and by the town itself with bonefires and ringing of bells. He lodged in Provost Bell his house; [Sir John Bell of Hamilton Farm, a zealous Loyalist, was with the Royal Arms at the Battle of Bothwell Bridge, and had his House in the Bridgegate,] was welcomed also by the colledge with short speeches; one from the rector, Doctor Brisbane, in Inglish; another from the principal, Mr. Edward Wright, in Latin; another from Mr. Blair, eldest regent, in Latin also. He received a box of gold from the town, weighting a pound, wherein was put his burges-ticket. Next day he goes to Dumbrittan, and is welcomed there with a small treat, and a little box of gold given him, wherein his burges-ticket of that town was also put, and returned to Glasgow that night after he had dined at the Halcat with my lord Rosse. The day after he returns to Edinburgh.—*Law's Memorials*: *M'Vean's Edition of M'Ure's Glasgow*, *p.* 127.—*Note.*

From Glasgow Memorabilia—Minutes of Town Council.

30th April, 1681.—The said day ther wer some proposells producit fra the ministers regraiting the great paines they are at in preaching so oftin, for want of a fyft minister, they not being able to conteniow any moir in preaching, taking notice of skandaills, and doeing the rest of the dewtie incumbent to their imployment, they finding the same to be so weightie, and therfore, cravand the toune wold be pleased to present some fitt persone in place of the minister of Blakfrier kirk, for easing them of a pairt of the burdine, quhilk, conforme to ane letter from the Archbishop, was earnestlie recommended to the said Magistrats and Counsell for granting therof and siclyk, that the Archbishop did declair that whomsoever he should present to exerce the function of the parsone in the Hie Kirk, that he wold doe (the) same be the joynt advyce of the said Magistrats and Counsell, quhilk being takin to their considerationc, they appoynt thanks to be given to the said Archbishop for his cair in provyding on to be parsone, and taking their advyce theirintill, and that the Bischop may be desyred that he will insist to gett Mr. Kairnecorss to supplie the office of parsone in the said Hie Kirk, and that he be told that they will have their thoughts on some persone to be the said fyft minister.

13th Oct., 1683.—The said day ordains Robert Fynnisone to have ane warrand for the sowme of twenty pund sterling, payed be him to the Proveist, quhilk he deburset for the portraiture of his Royal Highnes, quhilk is put wp in the tolboothe, in that rowme where the Toune Counsell sitts.

17*th Dec.*—The same day appoynts the Dean of Gild and Deacon Conveener to conveen their respective Incorporatiounes, and try if they can sell the salt and cask, and knappell [Oak for staves from Memel, Dantzic, &c.—*Jamieson*] belonging to the Fishing Society, either by rowpe, or to get them to take it amongst themselves, for the touns best advantage.

17*th May*, 1684.—The said day ordains the thesaurer to have ane warrand for the sowme of eight rex dollors, payed to Mr. Wm. Geddes, minister, for his incouradgment to print the twa books called Memoriall Historicum, and another book sett out by him.

26*th Sept.*—The said day Alexander Thom gave in ane compt of his cutting the Kings armes wpon stone, furnishing ane stone thairto, peynting and gilding thairof, and cutting the Kings armes on timber for the Kings seat in the High Kirk, contryving the modells of the frontispiece of the lafts thairof, and for cutting severall thistles and crouns for the use of the said seat, and his haill panes and attendance thairon, and the taking doun and putting wp the said lafts, and for eight cedar tables and the pertinents belonging thairto, furnished be him for the use of the toun, whereby the toun will be restand to him by and attour what he hes receaved formerly, the soum of four hundred and fyve punds Scots, quhilk compt was allowed and approven.

Archbishop Ross's Successor in this See was

ALEXANDER CAIRNCROSS, OR CAIRNCROCE—1684—7,

Then Bishop of Brechin. I am informed he was a Gentleman by his Birth; his father, a Dyer in the Canongate of Edinburgh, was the Heir of the Cairncrosses of Balmashanan in the North. [Keith in his *Catalogue of Scottish Bishops*, says that "though he was the very heir of the ancient Family of the Cairncrosses of Cowmislie, yet he was so low in his circumstances, that he was under a necessity to betake himself to an employment, and was a Dyer in the Canongate of Edinburgh, which employment he exercised for many years, and with such success that he was enabled to acquire some part of the Estate which had pertained to his ancestors.] He was Born at Edinburgh, and bred in the College there, where he got his Degrees. Being Licensed to the Ministry, he was Ordained, and Settled at Dumfries. The Duke of Queensberry being his great Patron, got him preferred to be a Bishop, though the Bishopric was very small, such as Brechin was, and to which he was Consecrated at St. Andrews, the 10th of August, 1684. But before the end of that year, his Patron, the Lord Treasurer, had interest to get him Translated to the Archbishopric of Glasgow, upon the Translation of Archbishop Ross to St. Andrews, as hath been said. But both the Archbishop and his Patron the Duke of Queensberry, having shown themselves averse from the design of the Court, in taking off the Penal Laws and Tests relating to Religion, were, by virtue of the King's Supremacy, turned out of the Bishopric. Upon this, he lived privately till after the *Revolution*, the Lord Drumlanrig, the late Duke of Queensberry, procured him, from King William [III.] the Bishopric of Raphoe in Ireland, to which he was Translated the 6th [16th] of May, 1693, where he exercised his Episcopal function till his Death in [May] 1701, [æt. 65.]

[The following Epitaph is on a Stone inserted into the East side of "*The Dripping Aisle*," on the South side of the Cathedral:—

Here lies the corps of ROBERT BUNTON, JOHN HART, ROBERT SCOT, MATHEW PATOUN, JOHN RICHMOND, JAMES JOHNSTON, ARCHIBALD STEWART, JAMES WINNING, JOHN MAIN, who suffered at the Cross of Glasgow, for their Testimony to the Covenants and work of Reformation, because they durst not own the authority of the then Tyrants, destroying the same betwixt 1666 and 1688.

Years sixty six and eighty four,
Did send their souls home into glore,
Whose bodies here interred ly,
Then sacrific'd to tyranny—
To Covenants and Reformation
'Cause they adheared in their station.
These nine, with others in this yard,
Whose heads and bodies were not spar'd,
Their testimonies, foes, to bury,
Caus'd beat the drums then in great fury:
They'll know at resurrection day,
To murder saints was no sweet play.

—o—

The original Stone and Inscription repaired and new lettered 1827, at the expense of a few friends of the Cause for which the Martyrs suffered.

The spot where the original Slab lay was about 15 feet eastward. An eccentric Character of the name of *Reekie* bought the ground or lair for his own use; and his remains were laid therein.—*Glasgow Delineated, p.* 27.

1684.—Many of the Covenanters (whose names are not given,) are said to have been Hanged, and their heads stuck on Spikes at the East side of the Tolbooth Steeple. The following is erected at the *Howgate* at the foot of Garngad Hill, Castle Street:—

"Tho' Dead yet Speaketh."

Behind this Stone lyes JAMES NISBET, who suffered martyrdom at this place, June 5th, 1684; also JAMES LAWSON and ALEXANDER WOOD, who suffered martyrdom October 24, 1684; for their adherence to the Word of God, and Scotland's Covenanted Work of Reformation.

Here lye Martyrs three,
Of memory,
Who for the Covenants did die;
And witness is,
'Gainst all these nations perjury.

Against the Covenanted cause
Of Christ, their Royal King;
The British rulers made such laws,
Declar'd 'twas Satan's reign.
As Britain lyes in guilt you see,
'Tis ask'd, O reader! art thou free?

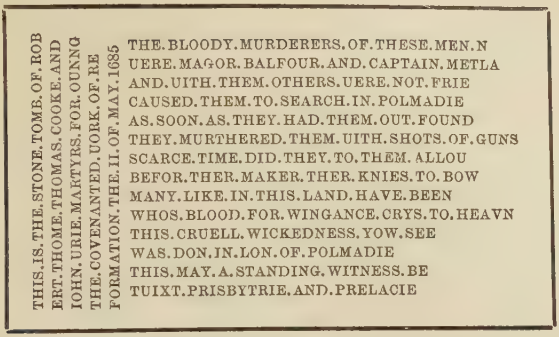
—o—

This Stone was renewed by the proprietors of the Monkland Navigation. April 1818. And again in granite by the Citizens, in 1862.

DRINK AND THINK.

THE MARTYRS' FOUNTAIN.

1685.—The following is copied from a Gravestone in the Churchyard of Cathcart:—



From Glasgow Memorabilia—Minutes of Town Council.

10*th Aug.*, 1685.—The said day ordains the thesaurer to pay to John Hall, younger, chirurgian, the soum of fourty pounds Scots for cureing of James Hamiltoune, son to vmqll. James Hamiltoune, wryter, of ane whyte scabbed head, being ordained to be cured be the Provest, quhilk sowme shall be allowed, &c.

The same day ordains the thesaurer to pay to John Hall, elder, the soum of fyfty fyve pounds two shillings Scots, for dressing the lait Argyle, Rumbold, Mr. Thomas Archer, Mr. Lockhart, and ane poor Dutchman, the tyme they wer prisoners in the tolbooth, being all wounded, and for furnishing drogs to thame, conforme to the compt.

5*th July*, 1686.—The whilk day compeared John Johnstoune of Clachrie, lait Proveist of the said burgh, who, in obedience to ane decreet and ordinance of the Lords of His Majesties Most Honourabell Privy Counsell, did, before the saids Magistrats and Toune Counsell, crave pardon for his cryme and injurie done to his Grace the Archbishop of St. Andrews, in the termes contained in the saids Lords of Privy Counsell their decreet pronounced against him thairanent, dated the 25th day of June last: Wherupon the said Proveist Johnstoune took instruments.

17*th Dec.*, 1687.—The said day ordains the thesaurer to pay to James Smith, merchand, the soume of ane hundreth punds, Scots money, for tries and cabers, that was taken frae him be the Duke of Gordones men, that wer here the tyme of Argyles rebellion, whilk they burnt upon the Green of Glasgow for their eldine, [fuel of any kind] &c.

Upon the deprivation of Archbishop Cairncross,

John Paterson—1687—9,

Bishop of Edinburgh, was Promoted to this Bishopric. He was son of the Bishop of Ross, who, being esteemed a man of learning, after he was put in Orders, he was Dean of Edinburgh, after that he was Bishop of Galloway, and Translated to the See of Edinburgh in 1679, upon Translation thence of Dr. Alexander Young to the See of Ross. Here he continued several years, and had much favour at Court, and was compliant to them in everything that was pressed. He and Archbishop Ross the Primate, procured an Address to be signed by several of their Brethren, the Bishops offering to

concur with the King in all that he desired, with relation to those of his own Religion. He used his utmost endeavours to persuade all in the Parliament, with whom he had any interest, to comply with the King's desire, relating to the *Penal Laws*. But though the Parliament refused to comply with the King's desire, Bishop Paterson's service and merit were not to be forgot: for, quickly after the Parliament was over, he was made Archbishop of Glasgow in 1687. He continued in this See till the *Episcopal Order*, and the Government of the Church by Bishops, was removed, and *Presbytery* made the Legal Establishment in 1689.

[After this he went abroad, and applied for leave to return to Scotland for recovery of his health: liberty was given him 16th March, 1697, to reside at Cupar-Fife, and 4 miles round. Not finding a Lodging convenient for his large family, he was allowed to reside in the Mansion of Airth, which he subsequently changed to the Mansion House of Edgar, Clackmannan Shire.

He was elder brother to Sir William Paterson, Clerk to the Counsel, and was bred in Marischal College. He was a great promoter of "the Test," and studied always too much to please the Court.—(*MS. Account of Scottish Bishops, Slains Castle.*) According to this Writer, the Archbishop's father was "son to Mr. Paterson, Minister at Logie Durno, and was Minister first at Logie Durno, then at Ellon, and after that at Aberdeen." Archbishop Paterson occupies a prominent place in the scandalous "ANSWER to [the as scandalous] *Scotch Presbyterian Eloquence*," p. 64, London 1693, 4to; and in the kindred work of Mr. James Kirkton,—"The Secret and True History of the Church of Scotland," (pp. 182—185,) Edinburgh 1817, 4to. See also "A Second Book of Scotish Pasquils," p. xx., Edinburgh 1828, 8vo: where, addressing his Lordship, the Writer says, "Thy great grandfather was beddall in the Kirk of Ellon; thy grandfather was curate in the Chappell of Garioch," &c. An indignant Letter from the Archbishop, refuting the calumnies with which he had been assailed, dated from his Prison in the Castle of Edinburgh, on the 21st January, 1693, is printed in "Some Remarks upon the Answer to the Scots Presbyterian Eloquence," (p. 77—82,) London 1693, 4to. In reference to one of the allusions of Kirkton, see Gordon's Reformed Bishop, p. 5.—*Collections on the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff, Vol. I.*

He Married 1st., Mary Foulis, who lived with him 5 years, and had 3 sons—Sir John (who succeeded to his Properties in Fife, Stirling, Perth, Banff, Edinburgh, Haddington, and Argyll,)—Alexander, and James:—2ndly, Margaret, only daughter of Henry Wemyss of Couland, and had 5 sons and 9 daughters, viz., James, Andrew, Charles, John, Alexander. Alice married Sir Alexander Dalmahoy of that Ilk, Bart.,—Jean, Anna, Agnes,—Catherine married John Skene,—Isobell, Margaret, Helen, and Elizabeth.—One of his sons landed from abroad at Montrose with news previous

to the Proclamation of Prince Charles Edward Stuart in 1715.—*Scott's Fasti Scoticanæ Ecclesiæ.—Ed.*]

He Died in Edinburgh, Wednesday, 8th December, 1708, in his 76th year, and 49th of his Ministry, and was Buried near the Oriel Window in Holyrood Chapel.

FROM GLASGOW MEMORABILIA—MINUTES OF TOWN COUNCIL.

27*th March*, 1688.—The said day there was ane testificat producit in favor of Duncan Campbell, subscryvit be the haill doctors and most part of the chirurgianes in toune of his dexteritie and success in cutting of the ston, as also in sounding with great facilitie, and hes given severall proofes therof within this burgh, whilk being taken to the said Magistrats and Counsell their consideration, they nominat and appoynt him to cutt such poor in toune as he shall be desyred be the Magistrates, in place of Evir M'Neil, who is become unfit to doe the same through his infirmitie.

26*th June*.—The quhilk day their was ane letter direct by his Grace my Lord Archbishop of Glasgow, to the Proveist of the said burgh, whilk was publicly read, narrating, that his Grace finds, by the depositiones of the Master of the Gramar School, and one of the Doctors of the same, that Mr. Hugh Muir deserts his charge sometymes for one day, sometymes for two, without leave from Magistrats or Master; As, also, both by witnesses and his neighbours, it is found that he doeth exerte too rigide and cruell methods of dissipline, and doeth rudely and unworthilie treat the Master; and that he did insolentlie upbraid Baillie Gilhagie in ane publict place and companie, to whom, as being ane present Magistrat, he did no honour and reverence, And, therefore, and for other reasones contained in the said letter, his Grace judges he ought to be removed frae his office as Doctor in the Gramar Schooll, and this to be his oppinion; Whilk letter and determination of the said Archbishop was acquiesced and condescended to be the saids Magistrats and Counsell.

HISTORICAL LIST OF PROTESTANT PRELATES IN "THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF SCOTLAND," FROM THE "REVOLUTION" TILL THE PRESENT TIME.

ALEXANDER DUNCAN—1724—33,

Was Minister of Kilbirnie, Presbytery of Irvine. He was probably son of William Duncaune, Minister of New Kilpatrick or Kilpatrick Easter, and seems to have assisted his father there for some time: hence Historians confound the two. He graduated at the University of Glasgow 20th July, 1675.

He was recommended by James, Marquis of Montrose, 7th May, 1681, for the Church of Baldernock which did not then vaik. He was rabbled out of his Living, 1688. He was struck and abused, had his furniture smashed, and himself and family thrust out of doors.—[Case of the Afflicted Clergy of Scotland truly represented. London 4to. 1690, p. 4.]

In 1715 he seems to have succeeded the Rev. Mr. Burgess at Glasgow. As early as 1703, Jan. 30th, a Riot took place at Glasgow, in consequence of the Rev. Mr. Burgess, who had taken the Oaths to Government, performing Divine Service according to the Form

of the Church of England. The Mob, according to the Statement of the Lord Chancellor of Scotland, dated 8th March, forced open the doors, broke the windows, and, if the Magistrates had not interposed, would have committed personal violence on the principal members of the Congregation. The sort of accommodation which these "Jacobites" had for a Temple must have been humble enough. The Flock, now represented by S. Mary's, 33 Renfield Street, Glasgow, assembled in a Dwelling-house in Bell Street, and subsequently in Candleriggs, in Stockwell, in the Grammar School or Andersonian University, and thence to Renfield Street. On the 18th March, 1724, the "Chevalier" addressed a Letter to the Bishops of the "College Party," in which he laments the want of union and harmony between them and their brethren about the "Usages,"—expresses his deepest sense of gratitude for their constant loyalty and attachment,—and authorises them to add to their number the four persons they proposed to him, viz., Mr. James Rose, formerly Minister at Monimail, in Fife (a brother of the late Bishop of Edinburgh,—Mr. John Ochterlonie, who had succeeded an uncle of the same name, as Minister of Aberlemno, in Forfarshire, and had kept possession of that living till 1716,)—Mr. Robert Norrie, formerly one of the Ministers of Dundee,—and Mr. Alexander Duncan, formerly Assistant Minister of New Kilpatrick, then residing in Glasgow.—Mr. Gordon, Minister at Elgin, was originally one of the four; but Bishop Fullarton desired instead the insertion of Mr. Ochterlonie.—The "Chevalier" replied, "But as I am most tender of anything that might in the least disturb your peace, or give our adversaries any handle to exercise new cruelty towards you, and considering my present distance from you, I leave to your determination to delay the adding to your number the four above named persons, as long as you shall think fit; to the end that, by taking a proper time to make that step, it may be void of all inconvenience, and only tend to your advantage, as I intend and wish it may prove."

In virtue of this authority, Messrs. Duncan and Norrie were Consecrated 1724, on the Feast of S. James, at Edinburgh, by Bishops John Fullarton, Arthur Miller, and William Irvine: but the Consecration of the other two (Rose and Ochterlonie) was deferred till the 29th November, 1726, when they were Consecrated at Edinburgh by Bishops Freebairn, Cant, and Duncan, the only three who would act.

Bishop Duncan's Deed of Consecration is among the Papers in the "Episcopal Chest" at Glenalmond. It is to be borne in mind that, at this time, there were only two *Diocesan* Bishops in Scotland,—and that to none of the other Bishops was any District or Diocese assigned. Lockhart complained of this state of matters to the "Chevalier" in a Letter dated 8th December, 1724,—and again on the 31st Jan, 1726. Bishop Irvine had died in 1725, and Lockhart greatly bewails his decease, stating that "there is not

among the present number of Bishops one fit to be placed at the head of the Church,—and that Bishop Duncan, though not a man of such parts and learning as Bishop Cant (now very infirm), is eminently distinguished and esteemed for his great probity and zeal for you and the Church's interest." The "Chevalier" is then advised to write to the College suggesting that either Bishop Cant or Bishop Duncan should preside in the College of Bishops, and take care of the affairs of the Church in Edinburgh and Diocese thereof. The same subject is discussed again in a Letter dated 30th April, 1726; and, in compliance with his correspondent's advice, the "Chevalier" sent a Letter to the College of Bishops dated 1st May, 1726, nominating Bishop Cant to officiate temporarily as Primus in the event of Bishop Fullarton's death, and, failing him, Bishop Duncan.

Bishop Duncan firmly believed that the *Stuart dynasty* would be restored, and the Church re-established; but the state of slavery which a blind adherence to the Royal Supremacy inflicted and continued on the Church,—as well as the wretched "College System," cunningly enforced by Lockhart of Carnwath and certain "Trustees," were fast drawing to an end, long wished for by the Presbyters and Laity. Respecting the Consecration of Mr. Gillan, the "Chevalier" was accused of violating the promise he had given that he would recommend no person to the Episcopal office without previously consulting the "College," and that dissatisfaction was raised against Mr. Gillan's youth in Orders, not in years, being above 60, and other qualifications. When this remonstrance to the "College Bishops" was presented to Bishop Duncan for his signature, he told the Presbyters, that, out of regard to them he would throw it into the fire, lest it should appear afterwards in condemnation against them—that he considered their conduct seditious, unwarrantable, and disrespectful to their civil and ecclesiastical superiors,—that as Mr. Gillan was to be Consecrated a Bishop at large, and not to any particular Diocese, the Presbyters at Edinburgh had no more concern with it than those of any other Diocese,—and that their conduct was a precedent for destroying all order and government in the Church, and directly inconsistent with that loyalty which had hitherto been the glory of the Scottish Church." [*Lockhart Papers, II.* 328.] This was the very grievance complained of in the Remonstrance. However, a meeting was held in the end of December, 1731, and a Deed was prepared called a CONCORDATE, which was subscribed by all the Bishops *(Diocesan* and *College)*, which ended a very long and unseemly litigation. Article VI. of this Concordate runs: *"We, the Bishops of the Church of Scotland, have agreed that the Diocese of Glasgow shall be under the inspection of Bishop Duncan, excepting only Annandale, Nithsdale, and Tweedale, which shall be under the inspection of Bishop Freebairn, together with the Diocese of Galloway, by way of District," &c.*

In the Episcopal Chest of Drawers at Glenalmond there is a Document from Bishops Duncan, Freebairn, Rose, and Ochterlonie, to Bishop Miller, Edinburgh, June 14th, 1727, entreating him to meet with them next day at Bishop Freebairn's house, &c.; and on the same half-sheet, Copy of his return, June 16, 1727, refusing any meeting, and giving substantial reasons for it. Addressed to *Bishop Duncan.*

Also,—Holograph Summons, College of Bishops, and subscribed by *Alexander Duncan, Præses,* and John Ochterlonie, Clerk,—to Bishop Arthur Miller, June 27, 1727, to Compear before them the next day, 28th inst.

Excerpts from Wodrow's Analecta.

1712, Nov. 3.—*Reception of the Oath in the West of Scotland.* At Lanark, when Cockburn, who sets up the English Liturgy at Glasgow, after he had taken the oath, addressed himself to the Provost of Glasgow, and told him he now craved his protection in the City of Glasgow, which some say was promised. Whatever be in this, the party there have bought a house, and given 2000 merks for it and 5 guineas; and last Sabbath Cockburn began it there, and Sir Donald M'Donald did collect for the poor; and this day, I hear, he and Ja: Bell, and some others, were this day at prayers. Thus, that is begun in Glasgow, which was scarce ever expected to be seen once in my day.

1712, Nov. 10. I hear, Sabbath last, save one, when Cockburn set up his Meeting-house there, after "qualifying," there were some boys in Glasgow made some abuse of some of his people when going in; upon which they applied to the magistrates for protection, in terms of law. And yesterday, I hear they had three town officers set to herd them, and prevent disturbance.

[Wodrow is careful to note that] upon the 29th December, 1712, there was a soldier buried in the High Churchyard with the English Service. This is the first say-hand [*i.e.* essay, or trial of the thing]. All the officers were there; and Mr. Cockburn put on his gown at the entry of the Churchyard, where were many spectators, but no rabble nor opposition. It's a question here if the Toleration Act allows the protected to bury *a la mode d'Angleterre.*

1713, Feb. 10. When I am in Glasgow, I cannot but acquaint you that this last post I have Mr. Cockburn's Sermon on January 30 in print. It is wanton enough that he publicly sets down *The Rev. Mr. A. Duncan*, minister, as one of the members of his congregation, who, I dare say, joins in none of the offices for the Queen, nor successor. . . . I am informed the magistrates have signified to him they will allow of no more burials after the English Fashion, which has interrupted a solemnity that was expected some weeks since.

1713, March 19. Some weeks since, Mr. Cockburn was called over to the Bridgend or Gorbals to Baptize one of the soldier's children. This was a novelty here, and the children got together about the door and windows, and cried *A-men, A-men!*—a common byeword, it seems, used among the boys about him. This put him in some disorder; but the worst on't was, when he came out they got about him, crying as above, which put him in a great passion, and he said, in the hearing of severalls,—"The Devil take you all! say *Amen* to that."

1713, April 2. Mr. Cockburn is to give the sacrament next Sabbath, being Easter, and they have got up an altar in his meeting-house. They talk of a schism in his congregation, anent his consecrating the elements. A good number of his hearers do not incline he should do it, but have proposed that Mr. Duncan consecrate them.

1713, April 21. You know the debate between Cockburn and Duncan issued in Duncan's going out of town on Saturday; and it seems since he got not the Elements to Consecrate, he would not communicate with them. Sir Donald

took up several of his Highlanders in their habits in case of any attack upon their meeting on Easter Day, who were allowed to participate.

Mr. Cockburn at Glasgow is not gaining many proselytes. For want of a better, take the following, which is pleasant enough.—It seems he has one day in the week wherein he examines some that join with him, I think it's Wednesday, upon the English Catechism. Accordingly, he asks a man, "*What is your name?*" and he told it. "*Who gave you that name?*"—"*My Father*,"—quoth he, "*gave it to the minister at Baptism.*" Says Mr. Cockburn, "*You should answer as in the Catechism—My Godfathers and Godmothers.*"—The fellow answered,—"*The devil a one I had; nor ever were in this side of Tweed, that I know of.*"

1714, Aug 26. You will probably expect an account of the rabble who pulled down Mr. Cockburn's meeting-house at Glasgow on the 6th or 7th of this month. It's but a lame one I can give. You will have heard four are appointed to take a precognition in that affair, my Lord Pollock, Rosshaugh, Blythswood, and Raploch. I scarce think they will be in case to find out who did it. Mr. Cockburn tempted people to attack his meeting-house. [?] Upon the day before the rabble, he caused bring away his canonical gown, Prayer-Book, and Bible, and that so publicly, as it might be noticed and observed, and as it were, displenished his nest, that people might be invited to take it down. [?]

1721. A week or two ago, at Glasgow, an officer of the Troop lying there, an Englishman, having been sometime in a lingering distemper, and reckoning himself in a dying condition, was desirous to have the Sacrament according to the method of the Church of England; and being told there was none in town save Mr. Alexander Duncan, (an ejected Episcopal Minister and a known Jacobite), who would give It to him,—he sent for Mr. Duncan, who came:—and, upon signifying his desire to have the Sacrament, he told him he was ready to give It him, providing he was fit and penitent for his sins. The other answered he desired to be so. Mr. Duncan told him he was much a stranger to him, but there was one sin he knew he was guilty of—his taking a commission and receiving money to serve against his natural and rightful Sovereign King James,—adding, that if he was not penitent for this guilt, he could not allow him the Sacrament. The gentleman was surprised, and answered, King George was his Sovereign: he owned no other, and would never reckon what he blamed him for a sin. And so they parted. And the Officer sent for Mr. James Clarke, who frequently visited him, and prayed with him; and he said he hoped Mr. Clarke's prayers would be better to him than if he got the Sacrament from Mr. Duncan. Mr. Clarke waited on him at his death; and, if I mind, he told Mr. Clarke what passed with Mr. Duncan.

1728, Aug. At Glasgow, this month, two things happen pretty singular, which 20 or 30 years ago would have been very odd in Glasgow, viz., the setting up of an Episcopalian Meeting-House,—and public allowing of Comedies. Last month and this, a house was fitted up in James Corbet's Land in the Broad Closs, opposite to the College, for a Meeting-House,—and one Wingate, a Nonjuror, was got from the East country, who prays not for the King. Northside, Richard Graham, Barrowfield, Keir, and others, contribute to it,—and the collections go to the Preacher. Some Sabbaths they preached, and a mob was threatened; upon which the Magistrates sent for Wingate, and threatened him. Mr. A. Duncan took it up, and Bailie Murdoch warned him of his danger. He was very uppish, and said he would continue,—and there were Ministers that had not taken the oaths. The Bailie said there were none such in the Town, and if there were elsewhere they prayed for the King:—and said he would put a padlock on the door. Mr. Duncan said he would take it off again. This was in private. He was sent for, with Wingate, to the Magistrates in judgment. There he was warned of their hazard: the Acts of Parliament were cast up; and their danger told them of six months' imprisonment. They were modester before them, yet would not promise to forbear. They are again cited before them. What the issue will be time must discover. They

take heart from the want of a Provost, and the discouragements the Magistrates meet with. A private house would hold them all, but they incline to make an appearance: and a Meeting-House at Glasgow makes a great noise indeed, and strengthens their party and interest. These two or three years there have been strong efforts used to have public Meeting-Houses set up in the West and South of Scotland, where the greatest opposition was formerly made to Episcopacy; and this, no doubt, makes a great dash abroad, where things are magnified:—and what the consequences will be to following generations, I tremble at the thoughts.

1728, Dec. I said somewhat on the state of the Meeting-House in Glasgow. By the Magistrates' influence, Wingate, the Nonjurant, was sent off. Mr. A. Duncan is now old and failed, yet he would willingly preach, but dare not in the Meeting-House hired.

1729, Jan. Mr. Alexander Duncan preaches to a few of the upright, stiff Jacobites, (who will not join in places where the King is prayed for,) in his own house. The rest they go to the English Service, by the English Regiment Minister.

1729, Oct. 16. My Lady Dundonald is brought to bed of a son, Lord Cochrane. Mr. Duncan Baptized him the same day. Our Families of rank, many of them, are like to continue in their disaffection to this Established Church. The Lord give a better temper and spirit. In Nov., 1710, this Lady's mother—the Lady Dundonald—died in Paisley about 6 in the morning, of the Small Pox. She was famed for her beauty. She was the Earl of Dunmore's daughter, and highly Prelatical in her principles, but very devout and charitable. They sent for Bishop Ross, under the notion of Dr. Pitcairn, who was at her two days before she died; and Mr. Fullarton and Mr. Alexander Duncan with him waited on her. It is said they designed to give her the Sacrament before her death, but she was not sensible, and so they did not do it. The Minister of the place was never called for, and when in the house, had no access to her."

Bishop Duncan died at Glasgow in January 1733, aged 78,—leaving a son Robert, and a daughter Grizzell.

William Abernethy-Drummond, M.D.—1787—1809,

(United Diocese or District of Edinburgh, Fife, and Glasgow,)

Was the son of John Abernethy, Esq. of Corskie, descended from the Family of Abernethy of Saltoun, in Banffshire. When he married Barbara, only daughter and heiress of William Drummond of Hawthornden, the lineal descendant of the celebrated Poet, the friend of Shakspeare and Ben Johnson, he assumed the name of *Drummond*. This interesting Mansion, the "Classic Hawthornden," as it is termed by Sir Walter Scott, upon the banks of the North Esk, in the Parish of Lasswade, 7½ miles from Edinburgh, is still the property of the Bishop's collateral relatives. His sister married Robert Forbes, Esq. of Corse, Aberdeen Shire. The names of Patrick Forbes of Corse, Minister of Keith, and Bishop of Aberdeen,—and of his son, John Forbes, D.D., Professor of Divinity in King's College there, will always be esteemed by scholars. John Forbes, R.N., the son of the above Robert Forbes of Corse and the Bishop's sister, married Mary, daughter of Dr. Ogilvie, heiress, by special settlement, of Mrs. Abernethy-Drummond her cousin, and assumed the surname of Drummond. He was created a Baronet of Great

Britain in 1828, with remainder to the husband of his only surviving child, who married Francis Walker, Esq. of Dalry, near Edinburgh, connected with the noble families of Lauderdale and Tweeddale, who succeeded to the Baronetcy as Sir Francis Walker Drummond, at the decease of his father-in-law in 1829. Bp. Abernethy-Drummond, after he got his wealth, was most liberal in awarding it to the Episcopal Clergy, who were generally all in great poverty, owing to the depression of the Church.—In a Document in my possession recommending him to Bishop John Alexander for the Order of Deacon, subscribed at Alloa, the 30th May, 1744, by "Da: Young, Ninian Irving, Alex^{r}. Livingstone, Will: Bell, and Wil: Erskine, *Presbyters*," he is designated "Mr. William Abernethy, late at Pitfirran." He was twice elected by the "Mearns Clergy" to be their Diocesan: but being constitutionally of a fiery and pragmatic temperament, the whole of the Bishops withstood his elevation. Latterly he was Elected for the District of Brechin at Redmire near Marykirk, on S. James' Day, 25th July, 1781. The nine Clergy first unanimously voted for Mr. Beatt, who declined: then Dr. Abernethy was elected by a majority, the following five signing the Deed:—John Strachan, Alex. Greig, Jas. Somervail, James Walker, Robert Spark. He was consecrated at Peterhead on the 26th Feb., 1787, by Bps. Kilgour, Skinner, and Macfarlane; along with the Rev. John Strachan, Dundee, as his Coadjutor. A few months afterwards he was promoted to the superintendence of the Edinburgh Clergy, with the Charge of the then one solitary Presbyter in the whole Diocese of Glasgow, viz., The Rev. Alex. Jamieson. When Prince Charles Edward held his Court at Holyrood House, Dr. Abernethy paid his respects to him, but his appearance on that occasion was subsequently to him the source of much vexation and even personal danger. He had to avail himself of his Degree of M.D., and wear during many years the Professional dress in which Physicians at the time used to perambulate the streets of Edinburgh.—The Bishop was a Polemical Writer, and published several Pamphlets, such as "The Case in View,"—"The lawfulness of breaking faith with Heretics, proved to be an established doctrine of the Church of Rome, in a Letter to Mr. G. H., by W. A. D." This Controversy, by Letters, was carried on in a series of Tracts by our Prelate and Bishop George Hay: on both sides, the Controversy degenerated into personal invective. He had also a feud with a distinguished Presbyterian Minister in Edinburgh,—Sir Henry Moncrieff, Bart. In 1775, he issued "*An Historical Catechism (pp.* 141*) containing, in short, the Sacred History, and the Doctrines of Christianity, as taught in the Primitive Church, with an Explanation of the Festivals and Fasts,—intended for the use of the Episcopal Church of Scotland.*" There have been at least 49 Editions or Variations of "The Scottish Communion Office" printed from 1637 till 1867,—and our Prelate aided to augment this redundancy, by adding one to the heap, in 1796. In 1779 the whole of

"Presbyterian Scotland" was roused at the idea of repealing the inhuman Penal Laws against Roman Catholics. While the most Catholic and able Presbyterian Ministers were outraged in house and person for seeking to obtain Repeal, Dr. Abernethy-Drummond was most violent the other way,—and his position by Marriage gave him strong influence. What he once suffered himself just only inflamed him to do so to his neighbours.

While he resigned the Diocese of Edinburgh, in the prospect of Bp. Sandford's promotion to the Episcopate, he retained "Glasgow and Galloway" till his death at Hawthornden, on the 27th August, 1809, æt. 89.

Daniel Sandford, D.D.—1809—30,

Was the second son of the Rev. Dr. Sandford of Sandford Hall, in the County of Salop, who, for many years held Preferment in the Church of Ireland,—and was Born at Delville, near Dublin, in 1766. When an infant, through some awkwardness on the part of his nurse, he got an ugly squint. His father died in early life; and the education of the family thus devolved upon their mother, who was left a very young widow, accomplished and elegant. Sinking under her affliction, and unable to endure the scene of her married life, she almost immediately on her husband's death abandoned Sandford Hall. The old Mansion, which had been for generations the pride of the family, was demolished,—much valuable timber was cut down, and the Property was in consequence much deteriorated. Mrs. Sandford removed with her family to Bath, when Daniel was only four years old. When fourteen, he was placed at Southampton, together with the Earl of Bristol, under the charge of the Rev. Mr. Watson. In 1784 he removed to Christ Church, Oxford; in 1787 he won the Prize for Latin Composition. At the Seat of the Duchess of Portland, where he spent his Vacations, when not at Windsor with Mrs. Delaney, he imbibed a taste for Botany. Mrs. Delaney was honoured with the friendship of George III. and Queen Caroline, to whom young Sandford was introduced: Her Majesty condescended to employ him while at Oxford in the Translation of a favourite Author from the French. In 1790, he married, when twenty-four, Frances Catherine Douglas, whose father fought on the side of the Chevalier through the '45. He was the son of Sir William Douglas of Kelhead, Dumfries Shire. Sandford had previously been admitted to Deacon's Orders in Christ's Church Cathedral, by the Bp. of Chester; and immediately on his marriage he removed to Sunbury, from which he served the adjoining Curacy of Hanworth. In the following year, 1791, he was Ordained Priest by Bp. Porteous, of London. In 1792 he quitted his Curacy at Sunbury, and took up his residence in Edinburgh, where he received Pupils into his house. His Congregation was chiefly composed of English families residing in Edinburgh. The place of meeting was in a small Hall in West

Register Street, afterwards occupied as John Moir's Printing Office, This was the first English Chapel in the New Town; which afterwards became "St. George's, York Place." In 1797, Charlotte Chapel, in Rose Street, near Charlotte Square, was opened, where Mr. Sandford officiated till his removal to St. John's, Princes Street, in 1818. His grandson, the Rev. Daniel Fox Sandford, now holds the first Curacy there. Dr. Sandford had been for many years in Edinburgh as an "English Clergyman" under no Episcopal authority; but on the 19th Nov., 1804, he and his little flock came into Communion with the (Episcopal) Church of Scotland, and owned its legitimate Episcopacy.

His manners, character, and connexions eminently qualified him for the Episcopate of Edinburgh. His Consecration took place at Dundee, on the 9th Feb., 1806. He united in Marriage his eldest surviving daughter in 1816 to the Rev. Charles Lane. His two younger daughters were afterwards Married—the elder to Montague Baker Bere, Esq. of Moorbath House, Devon; and the younger to James Edmund Leslie, Jun., of Leslie Hill, Co. Antrim. His eldest son, Erskine Douglas, born 1793, was Sheriff of Galloway. His second son, Sir Daniel Keyt Sandford, was Knighted by William IV., and ably filled the Chair of Greek for several years in Glasgow. He died of Typhus Fever in one week's illness, on the 4th Feb., 1838. His youngest son, John, born 1801, was in 1827 Vicar of Chillingham, now Archdeacon of Coventry. He died on the 14th January, 1830, æt. 64. He is buried at the east end of S. John's, Edinburgh,—and the Congregation erected a tablet to his memory within the Church, on the Gospel side of the Altar.

James Walker, D.D.—1830—8,

Was Born at Fraserburgh on the 24th January, 1770. Educated first at his Parish School,—and then at Marischal College, Aberdeen. Entered S. John's College, Cambridge, where he took B.A. in 1793, M.A. in 1796, and D.D. in 1826. Ordained Deacon in 1793, and Priest in 1805, by the Bishop of Kildare. After he took his B.A., he returned to Scotland, when he became Sub-Editor of "The Encyclopœdia Britannica," the 3rd Edition of which was then passing through the Press under the able surveillance of Dr George Gleig, afterwards Bishop of Brechin. Between 1793 and 1805, he was abroad with Sir John Hope, Bart., of Craighall, as his Tutor. While on the Continent, he came in contact with the most eminent Philosophers in Germany, whose views on certain Metaphysical topics were then making a great stir. The Article on *Kant's System*, inserted in *the Supplement to the Encyclopœdia*, was written while he was resident at Weimar. When he returned home and received Priest's Orders, he settled in Edinburgh, and became Minister of S. Peter's Chapel, Roxburgh Place, which he held till 1829, when feeble health necessitated him to resign wholly to his junior Colleague, the Rev. Charles Hughes Terrot, the present Bishop of Edinburgh. In

November, 1817, he visited Rome, and remained till after Easter, 1818,—where in "an upper room" he conducted Divine Service for resident British subjects,—Pope Pius VII. and his Ministers being gratified by the unostentatious manner in which they were studiedly conducted. In 1821, he Married Miss Madeline Erskine, and had a family of daughters. He was Pantonian Professor of Divinity to the Candidates for Holy Orders, at 8 Hill Street, Edinburgh. He published several Sermons and Charges,—and an Edition of Bishop Jolly's "Sunday Services," with a Memoir, in 1848. He was Consecrated at Stirling, on Sunday the 7th March, 1830. On the Death of Bishop Gleig in 1837, he succeeded as Primus. He was long an Invalid by Chronic Rheumatism, which he first felt symptoms of in crossing the Alps. For years he was wheeled about in a chair. He was a good Scholar and a good Christian. He Died at 22 Stafford Street, Edinburgh, on the 5th March, 1841, in the 71st year of his age, and was Buried on the South Side of S. John's, Edinburgh, where a Slab marks his Grave.

Michael Russell, LL.D., D.C.L.—1832—48,

(Diocese of Glasgow and Galloway.)

Was Born in Edinburgh, 12th August, 1781. He was the eldest of a family of twelve. His Parents were John Russell and Euphemia Hamilton. They removed to Denny, Stirlingshire, when he was about five years old. As he grew up he was fond of books; but he had to work out his aspirations, by his own perseverance, in teaching at the Milton Printfield of Denny, and in respectable Families during his curriculum at the University of Glasgow, which he entered about 1800, and graduated in 1806. He won five different Prizes in money and books while a Student. His parents were "Antiburghers," and regularly attended the Ministrations of The Rev. Mr. Harrier at Denny, at which Churchyard his father, mother, and sister Jane (Mrs. Biggar), are Buried. He married in early life Miss Ann Gowans, who died shortly after him. In 1805 he was appointed a Classical Master in the High School, Stirling, where he made the acquaintance of Bishop Gleig. This office he resigned in a year. In 1808, he was Ordained by Bishop Sandford, at Edinburgh, for the charge at Alloa. He assisted also at Stirling. He came to Leith in 1809, where he remained till his Death. He was also Chaplain to the Troops at Leith Fort, and at Piershill; and the first Sunday morning after he was Consecrated, the Guard turned out and presented Arms, to the Bishop's great surprise. No Scotch Prelate had been so honourably saluted for many years before. His earliest Publication was a *Treatise on Education*, which attracted attention at the time, in 1813, and which led him into a Controversy with the Professor of Greek in the University of Edinburgh. It was titled, "A View of the System of Education at present pursued in the Schools and Universities of Scotland." Among his earlier Works

was *A Life of Oliver Cromwell*. In 1820, he conducted *The Scotch Episcopal Review and Magazine* along with Bishop James Walker, which, however, did not long survive.

For 25 years he was a regular Contributor to the *Encyclopœdia Metropolitana*. His *Palestine, Nubia*, and *Abyssinia*, and *Barbary States*, in Oliver and Boyd's Library, are well known. His *History of the Church in Scotland* in Rivington's Theological Library, although written with his usual fluency, he was required by the Publishers to limit in size; so that he had to withdraw upwards of 100 pages of the most important matter, much against his will. He was eager to bring out a new Edition of this *History*, which he meant to increase to three instead of two volumes. Among his many minor Works may be enrolled a Sermon: "The Historical evidence for the Apostolical Institution of Episcopacy," preached at Stirling on Sunday the 7th March, 1830, at the Consecration of Bishop Walker.

For twenty years he was one of the chief Writers in the *British Critic*, during its earlier career; and the many Articles therein contributed by him attest the taste and learning which adorned his mind. His chief Work, however, and that which gained for him the reputation of a Scholar and accurate Writer, both in England and on the Continent, was his Continuation of the "Connection of Sacred and Profane History," by Shuckford, which was published in 1827 and 1837,—a Work requiring great labour and research. So entirely had Mr. Russell's literary fame become established in 1820, that his Alma Mater of Glasgow conferred upon him the Degree of LL.D., which he never heard of till the Diploma was put into his hand. A like honour was conferred upon him, by the University of Oxford, about 1843, when the Degree of D.C.L. was awarded by *Diploma*—an honour which had never before been bestowed upon any Scotchman not educated at Oxford.

The sudden decease of a Prelate who rose from humble life, to fill the Episcopal Throne of Glasgow, was a loss to Letters and to the Church of which he was so considerate a Ruler, so liberal a Benefactor, and so affectionate a Father. When the melancholy event occurred, two volumes of Archbishop Spottiswoode's History of the Church (which he was Editing for "*the Spottiswoode Society*") remained to be passed through the Press; but, in looking through his Papers, beside the simple Study-lamp and the homely Desk, which last he manufactured with his own hands, and upon which he had, at peep of early dawn, penned many thousand thoughts, was found an old Copy of the *History*, corrected by himself, and almost ready for the Printer. The first Volume of the Work, prepared by an accurate Revision of the MS., belonging to the University of Dublin, which is known to present the only authentic Texts of the History, was Edited with the usual care which distinguish all the Bishop's Publications, and was issued in his life-time. He prefixed to this Volume a Preface giving an Account of the Life of the Author.

He also added a few Notes of interest tending either to illustrate or supply deficiencies in Spottiswoode. The further progress of this very accurate History was interrupted by the Death of the Right Rev. Editor. After a lapse of four years, the remaining Portions of the Work were completed under the competent care of Mr. Mark Napier. The character of Bishop Russell well merits veneration. Gentle, anecdotal, and kind, his many friends, acquaintances, and students at "the Bell and Pantonian Lectures" in Edinburgh will ever treasure his memory. Before he commenced his Course of Lectures on *Church History* in the Institution House, No. 8 Hill Street, he delivered "*The Bell Lecture*," which occupied several weeks. He, as well as the Students, got very wearied with the dreary details about the various modes of Education founded by Pastolozzi and Dr. Andrew Bell (one of the Bishop's Predecessors at Leith) and his Madras children writing on sand; and when the universal yawning inoculated the restless Confraternity, the Bishop used, very good humouredly, thus to console them: "Gentlemen, I know these Lectures are very tedious,—they are 172 miles long, but the Journey will soon now be over." He alluded to his long walk to and from Summerfield, Leith.

As the original Bishop Low was wont to remark,—"There was much need for the speedy transfer of Jean Panton and Andrew Bell to a better world, for a' the guid they did in Auld Reekie."

When the Bishop came into the Lecture Room, his first remarks generally were about the state of the Weather, and how his Barometer stood, which he told us he marked morning and evening.

Before answering any disagreeable Letter he took the sage discretion, and advised others so to do, of sleeping over the Reply before posting it. Next morning caused several deletions.

He was nervously afraid of countenancing the "Puseyite," or, as it is now termed, "Ritualistic Movement;" albeit, no more striking change in Ritual and Ecclesiology has taken place anywhere than in the first and second Editions of S. James', Leith. The magnificent little model Church at Jedburgh, built by the Marchioness of Lothian, inaugurated a new era for "Scottish Episcopacy;" but, shortly after this, several "Chapels" broke off from its Communion to remain independent of any Episcopacy. These are annually Chronicled in the several Almanacs. A Series of Pamphlets between Bishop Russell and Rev. Charles Popham Miles, M.D., of S. Jude's, Glasgow, in reference to his position as an *English Independent Episcopalian*, may be enumerated among the stirring events of the Bishop's Episcopate.

Michael Russell Porter, Surgeon, Bridgeton, Glasgow, the Bishop's Namesake and Nephew, whom he assisted to educate, and corresponded with, informed me that he was most kind to his aged mother and others, when his own means were scanty enough. He had three brothers, William, John, and James. The former was in the Army; and, when the Allies were in Paris, he got acquainted

with a French Lady, and Married her, and set up as a Veterinary Surgeon. John was a Block-Cutter in Glasgow: and William was a Sergeant. The youngest sister, Ann, resided in Leith with the Bishop until she Married Mr. William Gentles. The Bishop had two of a family,—Ann, who Died in womanhood; and Jane, the wife of Rev. Thomas Wyer, Peebles. Their son, Thomas Rowland Wyer, inherits the natural gifts of his grandfather, as is evidenced by his brilliant career at Glasgow University.

The Bishop of Edinburgh, Dr. Walker, in 1832, appointed Dr. Russell *Dean* of the United Dioceses of Edinburgh, Fife, and Glasgow. On the 9th August, 1837, an Episcopal Synod was held in the house of the Primus, 22 Stafford Street, Edinburgh, preparatory to a General Synod of the Church, for the purpose of revising the Canons. This Episcopal Synod severed the Bishopric of Glasgow from that of Edinburgh: and the Primate sent his Mandate to the Dean (Routledge) and Clergy of Glasgow authorising them to meet and to elect a Bishop for that See. No occurrence of the kind ever happened without quibble and opposition from some quarter. As appears from the Synodal Minutes, exception and Protest were tabled against portions of a Volume of Sermons on Predestination, the Millennium, and the Plenary Inspiration of Scripture, especially the latter; but this stumbling-block did not obstruct the lot falling on Dr. Russell. His Consecration (along with that of Mr. Moir to be Coadjutor to Bishop Gleig of Brechin) took place in S. John's, Edinburgh, on the 8th October, being the Twentieth Sunday after Trinity. Dean Ramsay preached the Sermon: and in the afternoon Bishop Russell preached. He never shone, however, as an Orator, but as an Author and Student. On the 2nd April, 1848, being the 4th Sunday in Lent, the Bishop preached in his Church at Leith in the Morning, afterwards Celebrated the Holy Communion, and said Prayers in the Afternoon—all apparently with more than ordinary vigour. He generally went to bed at 10 o'clock, being an early riser. When the lights were all out and the house quiet, he was suddenly seized with a violent fit of coughing, which the remedies used had no effect in stopping, and in a few minutes he breathed his last, æt. 68. Sometime before, warning was given by his Medical advisers that he had symptoms of Disease of the Heart.—On Tuesday, 11th April, his remains were consigned to the Grave at the ancient Church of Restalrig.

Edward Bannerman Ramsay—*Elect*—1848,

Fourth Son of Sir Alexander Ramsay, Bart., of Balmain. Born 1793. Graduated at S. John's, Cambridge, of which he was a Scholar, in 1815: M.A. in 1831: LL.D. of Edinburgh University in 1857. Ordained by the Bishop of Bath and Wells,—Deacon in 1816, Priest in 1818. Came to Edinburgh to be Curate of S. George's, York Place, in 1824:—Incumbent of S. Paul's, Carrubbers' Close, in 1826:—Incumbent of S. John's, Princes Street, in 1830, after Bishop Sandford's death:—Appointed Dean of Edinburgh in 1841. At the time of Bishop Russell's *Election* to the See of Glasgow, he was proposed by the Rev. R. Martin, Greenock; and, immediately before Bishop Trower's *Election*,

he was proposed by the Rev. George Almond, S. Mary's, Glasgow, and *Elected* Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway, but declined the high honour.—He has published, in addition to numerous Tracts and Pamphlets, the following:—Advent Sermons, 8vo. 1850: Canon Law, 1859: Catechism, 1859: Christian Life, 8vo. 1862: Diversities of Christian Character: Diversities of Faults in Christian Believers: Handel, the Character of his Compositions, 1862: On Changes in the Manners and Customs in Scotland, 1867: Scottish Life and Character, 1st and 2nd series.

WALTER JOHN TROWER, D.D., 1848—59,

Son of John Trower, Esq., for many years of Martham, Sussex, and afterwards of Weston Grove Hants, and 9 Brunswick Terrace, Brighton, and Jane, eldest daughter of Sir Walter J. James, 1st Baronet,—and grand-daughter (by her mother) of the Lord Chancellor Camden. She died in child-birth, 1809. Born, at 18 Berkeley Square, London, April 5th, 1804; Baptised at S. George's, Hanover Square, London. Placed, when only six years old, at Rev. Dr. Pearson's Preparatory School, Temple Grove, East Sheen. Removed (1815) to Eton, where he remained till 1821, and, in the latter years of his residence, was associated with Winthorp M. Praed, and is found among the contributors to the *Etonian*. On leaving Eton when he was in the sixth Form, placed with Rev. H. Bland, at Kenilworth, Editor and one of the Authors of *Translations from Greek Anthology*. Matriculated at Christ Church, Oxford, 1823, when he graduated as B. A. in 1826: First Class in Mathematics, Second Class in Classics. Intended for the Bar and entered of Lincoln's Inn, 1827, when he was pupil of R. Walters, Esq., the eminent Conveyancer, for about a year; but ultimately obtained his father's consent to his becoming a Candidate for Holy Orders. Elected shortly after this change of profession Fellow of Oriel, April, 1828, together with G. A. Denison, afterwards, Archdeacon of Taunton, and C. Neate, afterwards M.P. for Oxford. At this time Revs. J. H. Newman, R. I. Wilberforce, R. H. Froude were among the Fellows; Rev. Dr. Whately and Rev. Blanco White, frequent visitors in Commons room. He took the degree of A.M., 1829; ordained Deacon on his Fellowship by Bishop (Carr) of Chichester, S. James' Day, 1829; selected to read the Gospel. Married, at Wiston Church, Sussex, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Charles Goring, Esq., of Wiston Park, and formerly M.P. for Rape of Bramber, 25th August, 1829. Appointed Curate of Crossredy, in Diocese of Oxford 1830, but, from family circumstances, resigned this appointment 1831, when he took a lease of Trotton House, Sussex, near Petersfield, to which town he was licensed as Assistant Curate; and was shortly afterwards ordained Priest by Bishop of Winchester, in the Chapel of Farnham Castle, 1832, when he was selected as the Preacher. In addition to this Charge, licensed by Bishop (Maltby) of Chichester as Curate of Milland Chapel. Purchased (1834) a property known as *Milland Place*, Sussex, where his three daughters were born (Jane, Frances, and Mary,) between 1834 and 1837, and from whence he continued in active duty as Assistant Curate of

Petersfield and Curate of Milland Chapel (both Charges without stipend) till 1840. Presented to the Rectory of Wiston, 1839, by his brother-in-law Charles Goring, Esq. Erected a new Parsonage at Wiston, to which he removed, 1840, and in addition to his work as Rector, was engaged for several years in writing for the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge. The principal Works (still on their List) written at this time, being *Expositions of the Epistles and Gospels* and *Similitudes of Holy Scripture*, author also of *Plain Sermons on the Book of Exodus*. Appointed one of the Rural Deans of the Diocese by Bishop (Otter) of Chichester, 1840, on being instituted to the Curacy of Wiston. From 1840 to 1848, much associated with Archdeacon Manning (now the R. C. Archbishop of Westminster,) in the work of the Chichester Diocesan Association, then recently founded by Bishop Otter, and in the Educational Controversy at that time warmly carried on. Published 1847, a Letter to Lord John Russell, on Church Questions, and Plain Remarks in answer to Archdeacon Hare on Dr. Hampden's appointment to the See of Hereford. Elected (1848) Bishop of Glasgow and Galloway, and Consecrated in S. Mary's Episcopal Chapel, 33 Renfield Street, Glasgow, Fest. of S. Matthew, 1848, by Bishops Skinner, Terrot, Ewing, and Forbes. The Rev. Robert Elder, now Primus and Bishop of Moray, who was simultaneously proposed as Bishop, preached the sermon. Removed to Jordan Hill, May, 1849. In the same year took the degree of D.D. Bought 12 Claremont Terrace, Glasgow, 1850. During the whole time that the Bishop held the Senior Incumbency of S. Mary's, the "Managers" gave the munificent Stipend of *Nothing!* but the *Flock* presented him with an elegant BIBLE. From an early period of his residence in Scotland, it became manifest that Mrs. Trower's health was seriously affected by the Scotch Climate. Change of residence was tried in every part of the Diocese, but the symptoms became so serious in the Autumn of 1853, that the Bishop resigned his See. The resignation was not accepted by the Episcopal College, which desired the experiment to be made of a Winter abroad, and a residence in the south of England. From 1853 to 1859, having bought a house at Tunbridge Wells (when Mrs. Trower recovered her health) he came to and fro for his Episcopal work, being generally four times a year in Scotland. Had the times been peaceful in Ecclesiastical affairs, this plan might have gone on; but, when the differences of opinion on the Eucharistic and other Questions led to serious antagonism between those who took opposite sides, it became plain that the Bishop of so important a Diocese as that of Glasgow and Galloway must reside; and Bp. Trower therefore again tendered his Resignation, Feb., 1859, when it was accepted. Being then disengaged, he was requested by the Bishop of London to undertake a visitation of the English Chapels under his conventional jurisdiction in the North of Europe. In the execution of this Trust, Bishop Trower visited, and either Confirmed members of the

Church, or Consecrated Chapels or Cemeteries in the Cities of Hanover, Amsterdam, the Hague, Hamburgh, Copenhagen, Gothenburg, Christiania, Stockholm, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Cronstadt, Riga, Dantzic, Berlin, and Dresden. He had before discharged the same duty for Bishop Blomfield at Brussels and Antwerp. On his return, he was requested by the Bishop of Exeter to undertake some Confirmations in his Diocese. For some years (from 1859 to the autumn of 1863) took the principal part of that and other Episcopal work in the Diocese of Exeter. Appointed Sub-Dean of Exeter, 1860, and Prebendary, 1861. The Prebend he resigned in 1863. In that year he was appointed Bishop of Gibraltar. It is believed that this is the first instance, since *the Reformation*, of the appointment to a See in any Province of the Church of England or Ireland of a Bishop, in whose Consecration the Crown had had no voice; and this fact, as affecting the legal status of the Scottish Episcopal Church, was Bishop Trower's great inducement, at the age of 59, to accept a Charge involving no little personal fatigue and roughness. His Appointment was on this account most vehemently resisted by those members of the Church of England who are influenced by the *Record* Newspaper. The Question was more than once referred to Law Officers of the Crown, and having been decided in favour of the legality of the appointment, Bishop Trower received Mission from the Archbishop of Canterbury for the See of Gibraltar, Fest. of S. Matthew, 1863. His *Patent* states that the Queen, having appointed the Rt. Rev. Dr. Trower (a Bishop of the Church,) to the See of Gibraltar, calls upon the Archbishop of Canterbury to give him *Ecclesiastical Mission* to the charge of the Diocese. This was done by a formal Instrument in the Parish Church of Addington, when the Holy Communion was administered by the Archbishop. Dr. Trower held the See upwards of four years, during which he visited, as a Bishop, the Capital cities of Southern Europe, as under the Commissions of two Bishops of London, he had visited its northern Capitals. Since resigning the See, he has been actively engaged in helping several English Bishops.

William Scot Wilson, LL.D., D.D.—1859,

Born at Pittenweem, 1806. Educated at Keith by the Rev. John Murdoch:—M.A. of King's College, Aberdeen, in 1827. Ordained by Bishop Low,—Deacon in 1827, Priest in 1829. Incumbent of Trinity Church, Ayr, in 1832: Dean of Glasgow and Galloway in 1845. At the time of his *Election* to the See, the Right Rev. Robert Eden (who was also nominated at Bishop Trower's Election) was proposed by the Rev. Archibald M'Ewen, Dumfries, and seconded by the Rev. John Gabriel Ryde, Melrose. The Rev. Alexander Henderson, Hamilton, proposed Dean Wilson, which was seconded by the Rev. Leigh Leyland, Lanark—and carried by a majority. He was Consecrated in S. Paul's, Edinburgh, 26th April, 1859.—LL.D. of Trinity College, Dublin; D.D. of Hobart College, U.S. America.

GLASGOW IN 1685, FROM THE SOUTH.

(In the Reign of Charles II. or of James II.)

As the most ancient attempt at a *Pictorial Representation of the City* known to be in existence, the *Plate* which forms the Frontispiece to the Title Page of GLASGHU FACIES is not unworthy of a descriptive leading place. Descending to us, as it does, from the midst of times which were of threatening import to many within her gates, we have in this Picture the means of forming some acquaintance with the general aspect of that Glasgow, to the comely, nay, even beautiful appearance of which, the Poet, the Politician, and the Soldier have alike borne the evidence of a willing admiration. The *Drawing* itself does not do more than exhibit a partial outline of the City; yet, it is of considerable interest as a Memorial of the time when the half-rural Town stood forth from amid a circle of orchards and garden-grounds, the very mention of which must be refreshing to him who happens to find himself, at the present day, in the neighbourhood of the Bridgegate or of the adjacent Wynds.

For this View we are indebted to John Slezer, a Native, it is believed, of Holland, who held an appointment during the reign of William III., as Captain of the Artillery Company and Surveyor of his Majesty's Magazines in Scotland. Slezer was a man of considerable talent, who attempted much that was not appreciated as it ought to have been by the age in which he lived, and it was his fate to maintain, in consequence, many a stern encounter with the demon of adversity. In a Memorial which he presented to the Parliament of the day, he states, when referring to his Publications, that he had been encouraged by Charles II., his brother the Duke of York, and many of the Scottish Nobility, to make a Collection of Drawings of the most remarkable Towns, Public Buildings, Gentlemen's Seats, etc., existing in Scotland; and it was while in prosecution of this design that, among many other Engravings of interest, he published the *Plate* which presented *A View of Glasgow from S. Ninian's Croft.* His Work, known by the title of "THEATRUM SCOTIÆ," made its appearance in 1693. The expenses incurred by its production were the principal cause of his embarrassments, and although his services had been more than once acknowledged by the Scottish Parliament, he never derived from his artistical labours any solid advantage.

A *Reminiscence*, if it may be so called, of the former City, is here before us, which, although bearing witness to many a sweeping change, is yet linked in some degree to the present time by means of one or two prominent Objects still familiar to the eye. *The Bridge, the Steeple of the Merchants' Hall*, the other *Spires* exhibited in the View, and the distant *Cathedral*, all combine to remind us that, although the lapse of nearly two centuries is in question, we

are still looking upon a somewhat familiar Scene. As to *the Bridge*, we see it indeed under a form which it no longer presents, and from a field of view that imagination alone can recover from the dull uninviting line of Adelphi Street; but still, in its spanning Arches, we have a trace of connection with "the days of other years," and something to remind us of the age of David Bruce, and of the public spirit of Bishop William Rae. *The Steeple of the Merchants' Hall* was, when Slezer sketched it, fresh from the builders' hand. Beyond it are seen in succession, stretching to the right, *the Spires of the old Hutchesons' Hospital, the Tron Church, the Tolbooth, the College*, and *the Cathedral*—all, with the exception of the first, still in existence. The remainder of the View belongs exclusively to the past, in every separate feature that is distinctly shown. It looks sufficiently pleasant to the eye; and an air of quiet comfort seems to rest over the distant bank of the River, where many a quaint-looking little Domicile may be seen—displaying its whitened Gable to the flowing current of the stream.

An object somewhat prominent, from the contrast it presents with the dark masonry of the Arches, is *the Water Port*, or *Southern Gateway of the City*, which stood in the line of the present Clyde Street, and a little to the westward of the Bridge—having, of course, a Passage between it and the River, at right-angles with the Roadway which stretched across the Stream. This "Port" was one of great importance, as the only convenient point of access from the important Counties of Renfrew and Ayr; and, besides serving as a Barrier in the way of the idle or evil-disposed, it was here that a very considerable proportion was collected of the Dues which were levied on the Agricultural produce that entered the Town.

Although the City of Glasgow was furnished with such Gateways at each principal Approach, it does not appear to have ever been what could properly be termed *a Walled Town*. Prior to *the Reformation* it was probably entirely open, reposing for protection upon the wide-spread power of the Church. The advent, however, of "Protestant" times, accompanied by those numerous scenes of Bloodshed and Contention which preceded the full establishment of "Religious freedom," would seem to have, on various occasions, compelled the Inhabitants to provide for the security of the Town by the formation of Walls or Trenches at every accessible point. But that these were only of partial extent, is evident from a passage or two in the Burgh Records, in which, when on particular occasions it was necessary to be wary as to the admission of strangers, the Ports are ordered to be carefully Guarded, and the Citizens are enjoined to maintain a proper watch over their "closs foots and the ends of their zairds." (See Page 119.)

At several periods of Historical importance we find, from the same source, the Inhabitants thrown into a condition of high excitement—forsaking, it would seem, *en masse*, the sober occupations of Craftmanship, and boldly arming with Gun and Pike, or

hastening with Spade and Pick-axe to the outskirts of the Town. One of the most extensive exhibitions of this warlike spirit which ever disturbed the equanimity of the Burgh, occurred in the Summer of 1639, when the adherents to the second "Covenant" were assembling their Forces to oppose the Army of King Charles. Glasgow was on that occasion called on, of course, to supply her quota of men; and what with "Wapingschawing," levying of Troops, the importation of Arms and Ammunition, the flaunting of Ensigns about the Streets, and other signs of Martial ardour, the once sober City would seem to have got somewhat crazed, and to have become as violently warlike as the fiercest Bellona could desire. Amid the preparations thus making to keep his Majesty at a distance, the Authorities were not, however, unmindful that War has its accidents, and that it might be prudent to prepare for such an untoward circumstance as the necessity of a nearer acquaintance with the Royal Forces. They, accordingly, resolved upon strengthening the Defences of the Town; directing, amongst other matters, that a Wall or Dyke should be built between the Light-house* and the Custom-house, and that a Port should be erected "betwixt the Bridge and umqll Johne Holmis hous."

This was in all likelihood the "Port" which Slezer has represented in the View; but cannot have been the first which stood in that quarter, as we find the "Brig Port" mentioned in the Records of the Town Council *sub anno* 1588. At that period, in consequence of the prevalence of the "Pest" in Paisley, it was ordered to be strictly watched, in order to prevent any of the Citizens from going forth to attend a Market or Fair, then about to be held in that Town. Any person, therefore, bold enough to evade the Magisterial authority, by visiting the infected District, must have found his way across the River, by aid of a Boat, or by some other means which might easily lead to detection; and in the event of such an occurrence, he ran the risk of being amerced in the penalty of "fyve pundis," and of banishment from the City for "zeir and day." The original Gateway had probably been suffered to become so dilapidated during the comparatively quiet period which immediately succeeded the Union of the Crowns, that it was found necessary to rebuild it in the season of excitement before referred to. Subsequently to that date, the Minutes of the Town Council contain numerous orders with regard to the repair and safe keeping of the Ports—orders frequently expressive of no slight uneasiness, which pretty generally alternated between the "Hielandmen" and the Plague.

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* What use was there for a "*Light-House*" at the Stockwell Bridge at this period? If such a "*Pharos loquitur*" ever existed here or hereabout, surely some allusion thereto would have been made in the City Records—which there is not. Mr. Stuart's "*Light-House*" is just a "*Lit-House*" or *Dye-House*;—"*lit*" in Scotch signifying *Colour* or *Dye*. A *Dyer* is a "*Litster*" in Scotch, and is vulgarly termed "*Litty*." What is stated on the next Page corroborates this.—*Ed.*

Beyond the Gateway in the *View*, may be observed the upper part of what is said to have been the *Custom House*, or Place where the Town's Dues were collected, to which we shall, in another part of the Volume, have occasion to refer. Farther to the left are seen the Trees whose waving foliage overshadowed the once favourite Promenade of the earliest Public Park possessed by the Inhabitants. It stood between Stockwell and Jamaica Streets; and till within the last sixty or seventy years, was a very fashionable place of resort. In an opposite direction, the Town is observed stretching to the Eastward; the houses on the site of the recent Shambles and their noxious vicinity, intermingled with trees, and separated from the River by a low stone wall. Where the *Molendinar* joins the *Clyde*, a little Haven seems to have been formed for the reception of small boats; this, with the grass-covered banks adjoining, and the few little shallops floating in the Stream, gives an air of quiet simplicity to the Picture, that from a present glance at the spot it would indeed be difficult for the imagination to realize.

Then, there is the Foreground of the Scene, part of *S. Ninian's Croft*, a perfectly unenclosed Common, partially covered with bushes, probably of furze, and here and there marked by a few diminutive trees.

Take it all in all, this little *View* will suggest many a varied reflection, as a record of the changes which the lapse of nearly 180 years has produced on the appearance of the Town.—*Stuart's Views and Notices of Glasgow, pp.* 1—4.

["Senex" in his OLD GLASGOW, p. 95, in attempting to correct Mr. Robert Stuart, falls into worse blunders. He quotes erroneously thus:—"*Council Records*, 11th October, 1639.—'Ordanit that ane dyke be built at Stockwall-heid, and ane PONT put thereon, and to build ane dyke from the LIT HOUSE to the CUSTOME HOUSE, in ane comlie and decent forme, and with convenient diligence.'" From this incorrect Quotation, he argues: "Mr. Stuart has concluded that the words 'ANE PONT' meant 'A PORT,' but I think that these words meant a bridge with an arch, (derived from the French *un Pont*.") The *Capitals* are those of "Senex."

Now, the following, differing very much from the above, is extracted from "Glasgow Memorabilia:—Minutes of Town Council," 1868, p. 77:—

"*Penultimo Junij*, 1639.—*Anent Portis Building.*—The said day it is statut and ordanit that ane dyk be buildit at the Stockwall heid, and ane port put thairin, and to built ane dyk from the lit hous to the custome hous, with ane port thairin, likewayes ane betwixt the bridge and umqll. Johne Holmis house; in ane comlie and decent forme, and with all convenient dilligence."

This Minute refers first to the building of the new WEST PORT at the "heid" of the Stockwell, which was built across the present Argyll Street, and was taken down in 1751,—and not to the BRIG PORT, at the *foot* of the Stockwell. Then it refers to the WATER PORT. The word "PONT," which "Senex" makes so prominent, does not occur at all in the original Minute, but "ane port." The WEST PORT stood at first near the mouth of the *Old Wynd*, or "*Stinking Vennal*," and was called *S. Thenaw's Gate.* From the Minutes of Town Council, 23rd Oct., 1640, it was Recommended "to the Dean of Gild to caus form ane new port to the new west port," *i.e.* this *Stockwell Port.* This means that a new "Yett" or Gate of wood should be got for the Stone Port or Arch, which was locked, in common with the other Ports, by the Warders every night.—"Senex" also confuses the "old House near the head of the Stockwell Street, East side," given at p. 55 of Stuart's "Views and Notices of Glasgow," with the "old Houses at the corner of Stockwell Street and Great Clyde Street." He makes the former, at the *head* of Stockwell, to be the Dye Works, or *Lit House*, of John Holmes, which were at the *foot* of the Street, adjacent to the *Custom House* and *Water Port.* At p. 96 of OLD GLASGOW he transfers "the three small tenements and their Kail-yards," which were the site of Caldwell's property at the *head* of the Stockwell, to form "a barrier to any entrance to the City, by way of the Broomielaw, except the passage was made through the Port at the Bridge!"—The *Cut* on Page 239 represents the *Custom House.*

In the *View of Glasgow*, drawn by Captain Slezer (given as the Frontispiece), there is no appearance of the *Dyke* or *Port* ordered to be built by the "Covenanters" in 1739. The high *Port* conspicuously displayed by him at the North end of and across the Bridge has mimic embrasures, and reaches up above the eaves of the houses, the gables of which face the Clyde. There was a small Hut or Tollhouse at the North-West corner of this *Port* for receiving the City Dues exigible upon goods entering Glasgow, either landwards or by the River. This little Toll seems to have formed part of the *Water Port Dyke*, and was probably demolished between 1776 and 1778, at the time when the two North Arches of the Bridge were removed, and when the Street leading to the Bridge came to be cleared of the Port at the Bridge and the Water Port Dyke, and levelled to suit the altered gradients of the Bridge.—The *Brig Port* and *Water Port* were two separate Ports.

The old Bridge (built by Bishop Rae) was not in a line with Stockwell Street, but at an angle,—and was evidently constructed to suit the traffic passing by way of the Bridge Gate, and not for the accommodation of that by the line of Stockwell Street. Although of old all access to the City was closed except by the *Ports*, nevertheless, there was a passage along the banks of the River, from the Broomielaw to the Green, open to the public,—the North Arch of the Bridge being a *dry* Arch (except when the Clyde was swollen)

through which conveyances, horses, and cattle, crossing the River by the *Horse Ford* (at the present Hospital Lane) could freely pass along what is now East Clyde Street to the Broomielaw, at S. Enoch's Burn. When *the Water Port Dyke* was built by the "Covenanters" in 1638-9, there were placed in it (according to "Senex," in OLD GLASGOW, p. 72) two Ports or Archways, the one for carts, and the other for foot-passengers,—almost underneath but parallel to the *Brig Port*, where the present wooden Tollhouse of the Victoria Bridge stands; there being a gradual slope from where "Victoria Buildings" are erected towards the River. Until the erection of the Victoria Bridge and the fine embankment which is carried on to Jamaica Street Bridge, horses and carts descended this Watering Path to the limpid waters of the Clyde. Probably the *Brig Port* was about 25 feet in height, (judging by Slezer's *View*) and the carriage Entry in it about 6 feet in width, or about one half of that of the Bridge,—and the height of the said Carriage Entry or Arch, 15 feet from the road to the Keystone. If the *Water Port Dyke* below had been only the half of the height of the *Brig Port*, it was sufficient for what was intended. These old *Ports* seem to have been taken down in 1788.

The demolition of these *Ports* and the removal of the *Water Port Dyke*, along with the levelling of the lower part of Stockwell Street, made a total change to the appearance of this part of Glasgow,—more especially to the south part of Stockwell Street, and to the corner of the Bridgegate.

Minutes of Town Council, 11th August, 1638.—"The said day ordaines the thesaurer to have ane warrand for the soume of fyftie pundis money, debursit be him to John Boyd, for translaiting of the stock wall of the hie street, and setting the samyn doun in ane uthir place, and for taking doun ane wall at the croce, covering the samin, and for translaiting the heid that was thairon, and setting it on the said new wall in the Stockwall gaitt."

"Senex," at p. 109 of OLD GLASGOW, in reference to this *Minute*, remarks:—"I remember very well of the iron Spikes which were inserted in the present Cross Steeple, for the purpose of exhibiting the ghastly Heads of unfortunate Traitors and Papists. Those Spikes were placed on the north wall of the Steeple, that the said Heads might be seen to the greatest advantage from the High Street, then the leading thoroughfare of the City. The Head which was translated to the Stockwell from the Cross, in 1638, was probably that of some unhappy Papist or Jesuit, whom the Covenanters regarded as with the utmost horror as imps of Satan."

In "*Glasgow Past and Present*," pp. 294-5, he asks:—"Could this have been the head of some Rebel, or Covenanter,—or, merely an Ornamental Head? . . . . . They [the Spikes] were pointed out to children as a sort of hobgoblin, or raw-head-and-bloody-bones."

[The above Wood-Cut represents a curious old Tenement which stood at the South-West corner of Stockwell Street, at the West extremity of the old *Water Port Dyke.* This Property was purchased some 20 years ago by the late James M'Hardy, upon speculation, and was taken down to form the present "Victoria Buildings."

This Building was formerly *the Custom House of Glasgow,* rented by the Crown, where all Clyde entries, by the Skippers of our Broomielaw small Craft, were wont to be made, and where the Crown-dues of Customs were paid. From the following information, received from Allan Ross, Esq., of the Customs, through Andrew Scott, Esq., it appears evident that, in 1757, *the Crown Custom House* had been removed from some other part of the City, and located at the foot of Stockwell Street.

(From Andrew Scott, Esq.)

"Glasgow, 27th May, 1862. Dear Sir,—Mr. Ross has sent me to-day a copy of the letter alluded to in my last; it is from the collector and comptroller at Port-Glasgow, dated 17th Nov., 1757, to the Board of Customs then at Edinburgh, defining the situation of the premises proposed for, and which were subsequently rented as the Custom House, which I am sure you will join with me in the conclusion that it is that referred to in 'Stuart's Ancient Glasgow,' as being situated at the foot of the Stockwell Street. I annex copy of a letter Mr. Ross has sent me. I am led to the belief that the Custom House referred to in the chronological chapter in Cleland's publication in 1832, of the Statistics, &c., connected with the city, was not in that building, but probably formed a small hut, or other erection, at the north-west side of the Stockwell Bridge, and I am now the more inclined on this view, from the recollection of reading in Dr. Smith's Memorabilia of the city, a minute of the town council anent slating and other repairs thereon, the expense of which was very trifling; and if my memory serves me correctly, I think that the plan of the north side of the bridge, which you gave us in the *Herald,* exhibits the spot where this

hut, or Custom House, as it might be called, stood, for the collection of the toll-dues, and other local customs, as the ladle-dues, &c., were called, and I also think that said council minutes imposed on the toll collector the duty of preventing lepers from coming into town."

(Copy Letter referred to above.)

"Custom House, Port-Glasgow, 17th November, 1757.—Hon. Sirs, . . . We beg also leave to accquaint your Honours, that there is a house now to be lett, and to be entered into at the above-mentioned term of Whitsunday next, which is every way convenient, and well situated for answering the purpose of a Custom House, with a sufficient warehouse belonging to it. That this house is situated nigh to the Broomielaw, being where the two streets meet at the end of the bridge, and faces to each of them. That upon inquiry, we find it to be the only one in that corner of the town proper for a Custom House, and that the yearly rent of it is £12. Signed—Josiah Coutherie, A. Kinloch."

In 1757, the Broomielaw Harbour extended eastwards to S. Enoch's Burn, consequently, the House mentioned in Mr. Ross's Letter was situated nigh to the Broomielaw. But in 1736, M'Ure, at page 285, thus writes on the subject:—"Bremmy-Law—The next great building is the Bremmylaw harbour and cran, with the lodge for his Majesty's weights, beams, and triangles, with a fine fountain, which furnishes all boats, barges, and lighters' crews that arrive at this harbour, from Port-Glasgow, with water, and all other vessels which come from the Highlands, and far off isles of Scotland, besides other places. There is not such a fresh water harbour to be seen in any place in Britain; it is strangely fenced with beams of oak, fastened with iron batts within the wall thereof, that the great boards of ice, in time of thaw, may not offend it; and it is so large that a regiment of horse may be exercised thereupon."

From the above, it appears that *the Custom House* was then situated at the Broomielaw, and was removed from it in 1757, and located at the foot of the Stockwell, as stated in Mr. Ross's Letter. Mr. Scott is correct in his opinion, that the Custom House in question was not situated in the old Building itself, but most probably in its *Wing* or *Office*, on the West or left side of it. This Wing is shown in the *Cut* on the last Page (239), where a cart and group are drawn up, "every way convenient, and well situated for answering the purpose of a Custom House;" and the back Court could give ample accommodation for his Majesty's "weights, beams, and triangles."—£12 appears a fair rent for such premises a century ago.

The old Building itself consisted of three Storeys and Attics. *The Custom House* could not have been the small Hut alluded to at the end of the Bridge; for it had no Warehouse room, nor space for weights and triangles, &c.; neither could it have obtained a rent of £12; seeing that in 1574 the Dues of the Bridge were let by the Magistrates of Glasgow for the sum of 80 merks, or £4 8s. 10¾d. Stg. This likewise shows that it could not then have been *a Crown Custom House*, as such a trifling Revenue could not have paid even the salary of a Government-Collector.

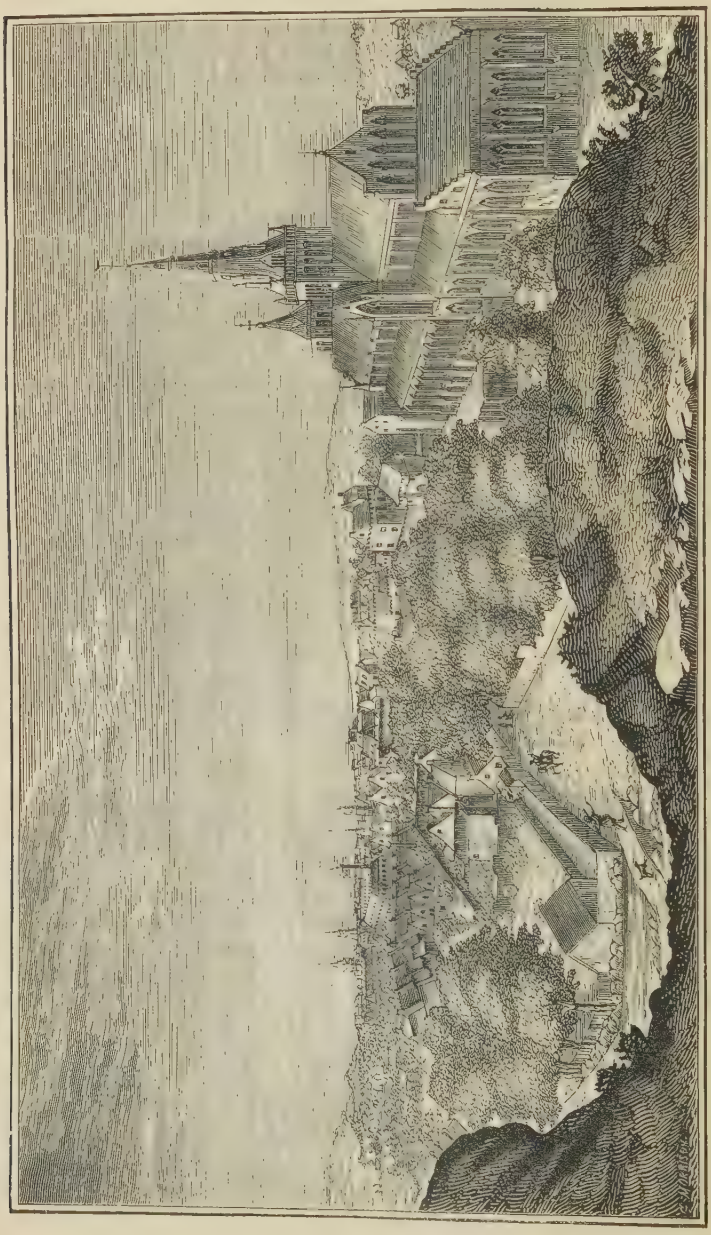
These queer old Premises formed the Mansion and Property of Francis Crawfurd, an extensive Timber-Merchant in Glasgow, whose Offices and Garden extended westward to the Property of Bailie Craig of the Water Port, as may be seen in the first Plate of Denholm's History of Glasgow. Shortly before this Building was taken down to make room for "Victoria Buildings," the West or *Custom House* part of it was occupied by William M'Cue, as a Poultry and Provision Store. The corner Shop fronting Stockwell, was occupied by a Wood-Turner, or Weaver's Shuttle-Maker. The *Clan Inn* was also a portion of the Premises. The Gable was covered with Boards and Notices of the Sailings of Steam-Boats. It was in this ancient Fabric that Francis Crawfurd's son, the late George Crawfurd, Esq., Writer, was born, in 1756, being the year before the Crown rented any part of the said Premises. Mr. Francis Crawfurd was Convener of the Trades in 1765, and died in that year while in office, as the following Notice shows:—

"*Glasgow Journal*, 5th December, 1765.—On Saturday, Mr. Francis Crawfurd, Convener of the Trades of Glasgow, was Interred in the High Church Yard. On this occasion all the different Corporations walked in procession, each Trade by itself, attended by their Officers."

There is a singular circumstance attending Convener Crawfurd's family. Mr. Crawfurd had no less than 22 children (but from three wives), of whom, I believe, the late George Crawfurd, Esq., Writer, was youngest son. Of all that numerous progeny, not one of them is known to be now alive, and none of them have left any descendants, except the said late George Crawfurd, Esq., Writer, whose only son, the present George Crawfurd, Esq., Clerk of Peace, now represents this old Glasgow family. Mr. Robert M'Lintock, the maternal grandfather of the present George Crawfurd, was the founder of the Merchant Bank of Glasgow, and signed the Notes of that Bank when first issued.

The next house to Convener Crawfurd's, was that of Bailie John Craig, whose son, Bailie William Craig of the Water Port, (who died in 1804,) was well known to most of our Glasgow octogenarians. Bailie William Craig served his apprenticeship with Mr. Francis Crawfurd, and afterwards became his Partner, the Firm being "Crawfurd and Craig." Their Timber Yard was situated in the Bridgegate, being the large Yard attached to the Merchants' House. It is thus described in an old Paper, dated 1766. "The Yard in the Bridgegate, belonging to the Merchants' House, was set by tack to Francis Crawfurd and William Craig, for ten years, after Whitsunday, 1761, at the yearly rent of £6 : 6s. Stg. The said Yard has two entries, the one next the Clyde being a cart entry, and the other next to the Bridgegate a narrow passage, and not fit for a cart. The said Yard is well enclosed with a stone dyke, and contains 1600⅔ yards, superficial measure." In 1817, the Merchant House sold this Yard to William and James Carswell, for £7500, who

erected thereon the present Buildings called "Guildry Court." The Steeple, however, was reserved.



GLASGOW FROM THE MERCHANTS' PARK, OR NECROPOLIS, ABOUT 1690, BY CAPT. SLEZER.

In the Frontispiece Plate we viewed Glasgow of old, from the South. The Cut on the preceding page affords a glance at its former aspect from an opposite Quarter, and is also borrowed from an Engraving published by Captain Slezer. The spectator whose fortune it was to look upon the reality of the Scene as Slezer has presented it, may be supposed to have taken his stand, about the period of the "glorious '88," near the summit of the rising ground now studded with the many Tombstones of the *Necropolis*, and to have thence surveyed the most venerable portion of the City—that ancient Retreat, we are told, both of the Bishops and the Muses, in which so many hearts had recently beat for the success of the Prince of Orange. Immediately beneath his eye, and prominent above every other object of attraction, lay the stately *Cathedral of S. Mungo*—the main portion of the Structure showing much as it does at the present day, although in several particulars the accuracy of Slezer's pencil is by no means to be highly commended. Around it, glimpses of the *Churchyard* were to be had—its Southern boundary lined by a towering wall of verdure, that has long ceased to arrest the passage of the flitting wind. In front was exposed a rustic or garden Scene, sloping towards the little Stream below, and showing in the middle distance a cluster of respectable looking Buildings, which had at one time belonged, in all probability, to the Rector of Monkland, whose Parsonage stood, we are told, at a short distance to the South of the Church, and near the Rivulet called *the Molendinar*. Farther off, appeared the *Castellated Palace* of the superior Dignitaries of the Pile before him; and in a contrary direction, the buildings of *the College*, with the "loom" of the receding City extending beyond.

When Slezer looked upon the Building, the days of its splendour had long passed into oblivion. Still, the ancient Walls of the Temple were there—palpable evidences of what taste and the command of wealth could accomplish in so poor a Country as Scotland, at a time when her Foreign Trade was confined to the Export of a few Hides and salted Fish; and when her Home-production was, apparently, seldom more than sufficient for the bare subsistence of her People.

Looking down, as we may be said to do, upon the old, familiar Pile, it is scarcely possible to avoid thinking of the time when it was in course of erection, and when, to the half-astonishment, and half-admiration of the rude uninformed Inhabitants of the Neighbourhood, the "free and independent" Band of Masons employed in its construction was assembled at work on the site of the present wide-paved Church Yard—cutting and polishing at the successive blocks that were destined to form the solid courses of the erection. It may be remarked, that the Builders of the noted Ecclesiastical and Baronial Structures which once adorned the Country to a wide extent, were generally men of English or Foreign origin, who travelled in considerable Bands from one scene of operation to another.

While the People of Scotland, therefore, were almost wholly uneducated, and miserably deficient in a knowledge of the Arts, there came amongst them, from time to time, numerous bodies of these Artisans, whose arrival in any particular Quarter must have been an important event to the Neighbourhood, and whose lengthened residence on the Spot—a residence at times extending over many years—could scarcely fail to be productive of some little improvement in the general intelligence of the Inhabitants around. It was in the first half of the 12th Century, when King David, of pious memory, had Restored, and properly Endowed the See, that one of these Masonic Fraternities appeared for the first time, it is believed, upon the Spot which lies before us in the *View.* The little Village that is thought to have previously stood in the Neighbourhood, would thus at once receive a great accession to its Population, and would, no doubt, be much increased in size, by the erection of houses for the accommodation of the Workmen—a class accustomed, we may be certain, to a somewhat better style of living than at that time prevailed among the Peasantry in the North of Britain. The Scene which had then, day after day, presented itself beyond the Rivulet below, has left, however, no record of its existence. The labours of the Craftsmen first assembled there had been employed, it would seem, upon an earlier Church than the present—reared in what is called *the Norman Style of Architecture,* and of which some fragmentary remains have been dug up from about the foundations of the existing Edifice. [? *Ed.*] But, in subsequent times, the Masonic Bands were again gathered upon the spot, with new perceptions of their Art, and, perhaps, with an accession of numbers. The increasing wealth of the See had enabled Bishop Joceline, during the Reign of "William the Lion," to accomplish, it is supposed, the erection of the principal part of the present Structure; and great, during many years, must have been the skill and activity displayed around its rising Walls. How forcible the contrast that fancy will suggest, as we cast back a thought upon the probable Picture of the Scene, when the venerable Pile was rising in the freshness of youth, all new and light-like from the Workmen's hands!

Blackadder's Aisle, which, the Stranger will require to be told, is the low Building projecting from the centre of the Edifice, does not in Slezer's time appear to have yet been covered by the little Garden or Flower-Plot which subsequently existed there, to the injury of the elegant groined Arches of the Interior. The Trees which lined the Southern boundary of the Church-Yard have entirely disappeared within the last century. They were relics of a bygone Age, and do not seem to have been peculiarly venerated in subsequent times, as, amongst other particulars of a somewhat similar nature, it is on record that, in 1660, permission was granted to "William Cummyng" to cut down a *Tree* in the "Hie Kirk Yaird," on the condition that he should plant 12 in another quarter

THE CONSISTORY, not very accurately represented in the original *Drawing*, may be observed at the Western extremity of the Cathedral. This Building was erected, it is believed, a short time before *the Reformation*, and, being regarded, during the progress of recent improvements, as entirely out of keeping with the noble Edifice beside it, was taken down in 1845. Here *the Commissary Courts*, as they were called, were held for more than 200 years. These *Courts* were originally *Judicatories* established under the authority of the Bishops of the Diocese, and were chiefly intended to take cognisance of those matters of a Legal character in which the Clergy claimed the right of interference. In later times their Jurisdiction became of a somewhat mixed character, and many are the amusing particulars which could be brought to light, as to the doings of the former Procurators of Glasgow and their Clients. There was a time when a space of separation no greater than that which intervened between the Commissary Court and the fair Residences of the Saltmarket, was sufficient to keep many a father of a family absent for more than one night at a time from his proper house and home. But, then, these were days of trying Legal labour, and the midnight oil was necessarily in great request in all those quarters of heavy Court-business resort—the Taverns and Hostelries in the neighbourhood of the Drygate.

THE BISHOP'S PALACE appears in the *View*, extending to the Westward of the Cathedral; and beyond it are seen some Heights, intended, perhaps, for the rising Grounds about Port-Dundas, while to the left may be observed a somewhat imposing swell of the ground, which, we fear, it will now be impossible to discover. With all its faults, however, we have no reason to be hypercritical with regard to what Slezer has handed down to our times—remembering, that in this Island, the state of Art was rude and deficient at the period when he ventured to borrow its aid, and that many and great were the difficulties against which he had to make good his way.

THE BISHOP'S CASTLE OR ARCHIEPISCOPAL PALACE.

FROM the earliest period of its existence, the principal Officials connected with the Cathedral of Glasgow had their Residences in its immediate vicinity; and of these, the largest or most imposing was, of course, *The Castle* or *Palace* of the Bishop.—It stood on the Green or vacant space in front of the present Royal Infirmary, immediately South-west of the Cathedral; but when or by whom founded does not appear. From the rude character of the times, and in consequence of the close proximity of the locality to the Highland frontier, it may, on good grounds, be supposed that, from the Reigns of David and Malcolm downwards, *the Dwelling-Place of the Bishop* was a fortified Building—capable, in case of need, of resisting any sudden attack, and of affording a safe retreat to the Inhabitants of the adjacent little Town.

[Notice of *the Bishop's Garden* is found about 1268; but no mention of the *Castle* till 1290, and then only incidentally.—*Reg. Glas. p.* 177; *Orig. Paroch.*]

The first reference we find made to any such Structure, carries us back to the year 1300, when the Forces of Edward I. were in possession of almost the whole of the Lowlands of Scotland. At that period, *the Castle of Glasgow* was occupied by an English Garrison, 1000 strong; placed there for the purpose, amongst other objects, of supporting the authority of one Anthony Beck, or Beik, an Ecclesiastic in the interest of Edward, who had been thrust into the Chair of Saint Kentigern, to the detriment of Robert Wiseheart. The head of the renowned *Family of Percy* commanded it appears, this formidable Band. Our earliest acquaintance, therefore, with the *Episcopal Stronghold* of Glasgow is formed while we find it in the possession of a Foreign Enemy—its Walls frowning with a new and stern aspect upon the troubled Inhabitants around.

From the presence of the English Soldiery, as well as from that of Bishop Beck, the Citizens were soon after relieved by the gallantry of Sir William Wallace, who, according to Tradition, assailed the Enemy at the head of a body of 300 Horse, and, after a bloody Engagement, forced them to evacuate the Town. The calm, however, which subsequently reigned in this quarter of the Country, proves far from advantageous to him who would become the Annalist of that only Place of strength which Glasgow could anciently boast of—*the Bishop's Castle.* It is solely when some event of Historic importance directs a ray of light upon this or that particular Structure, that we are able to enter at all into the story of its fortunes; and as this Neighbourhood seems to have continued in a state of repose for nearly two Centuries after the accession of Robert the Bruce, there remains a lengthened Period during which little can be added to the above casual notice of the Building.

Like the Cathedral beside it, *the Episcopal Palace* would seem to have grown by degrees, and to have been so altered during the progress of time, that, in every probability, it presented at the dawn of *the Reformation* little or nothing which could connect it in appearance with the Structure within whose walls may have reposed many of our Scottish Kings—William of the Lion Heart, or Alexander III., who often made the seats of the Bishops their places of abode—and in which the servants of the first Edward had gloried over the dream of a Conquest that was never to be realized. The Great Tower, with some other parts of the Structure, were built between 1430 and 1440, by Bp. Cameron. *(See Cut, p.* 73.*)* The remaining portions are of a subsequent date. The smaller Tower would appear to have been built by Bishop Beaton a short time before the Battle of Flodden; who likewise environed the Castle with a protecting Wall. The handsome Gateway was erected by his successor, Bp. Gavin Dunbar—the last but one of the Roman Catholic Prelates who occupied the See of Glasgow.

Extended in size, or otherwise improved upon, by many of the successive Prelates who occupied the See, *the Bishop's Castle* had only reached, what may be called its completion, while those scattered rays were already beginning to spread abroad which were destined to concentrate in the full burst of a new day upon the hasty flight of its last Catholic possessor. Of the entire Structure, the oldest portion that can with certainty be determined is *Bishop Cameron's Tower*, and the most recent, the *Gateway* erected by Gavin Dunbar. (See Cuts, Pages 75, 76.)

The proudest days of the Episcopal Palace were probably those when Bishop Cameron was its occupant. While, therefore, he set about providing for the renovation and enlargement of his own particular Residence, he, at the same time, compelled the 31 members of his Chapter to build suitable Houses for themselves in its immediate neighbourhood, and thus did much to add to the size and appearance of the Town. The ancient Castle was then surrounded with many new, and, for the period, handsome Erections, and itself adorned with sundry imposing additions.

Bishop Cameron likewise beautified the Cathedral, and added to its size by carrying on, if not completing, *the Chapter House*, commenced by his Predecessor; and great, according to M'Ure, was the display with which he celebrated the termination of the several undertakings in which he had engaged. Many, no doubt, were the scenes of Ecclesiastical splendour which had of old animated the vicinity of the ancient Castle; but there were probably few or none which surpassed, in the eyes of an admiring multitude, the pomp and circumstance of that engrossing day, when Bishop Cameron—his cherished objects accomplished—proceeded to make his solemn entry into the venerated Cathedral. If, as the Poet avers, there be *Sermons in stones*, certainly many a striking discourse may be supposed to have emanated from those which formed, some 100 years ago, the last lingering relics of the old Episcopal Palace. To the Citizen of those days, who paused, on his occasional rambles, to scan the progress of their desolation, did not the fallen Battlement and time-breached Wall seem to speak in doleful tone of the splendour which had departed, and of those times when it vied with the stately Fane beside it in lending an imposing aspect to the once central scene of Priestly authority? "Ay,"—might these crumbling Ruins be thought to mutter low—"thou lookest upon us, son of a degenerate age, while we are fast going—ready to be knocked over by sacrilegious hands, and to be carried off piecemeal to uphold the Roof-tree of, mayhap, some Barn of a Presbyterian Kirk, or to fence in the dull haunts of a Heretical generation. Alas! such is our fate, *cum ignominia et dedecore mori!* yet, bethink thee of all these desecrated Walls have seen, and acknowledge that they are entitled to some share of thy veneration. Remember of the many times in other days, when every open space—every nook and corner around this Spot—was crowded

with the truly venerating and obedient Sons of the Faith—when every eye was turned to the then imposing Towers of the battered Pile before thee, while from its Portal Archway went forth many a long array of Dignitaries. Yes, there was a time, likewise, when the valiant Noble and his bold Retainers could draw bridle with silent homage as they came in sight of these old Battlements from yonder turn of *the Limmerfield.* Alas! for the ages that are gone."

After the time of Cameron, we hear little of *the Bishop's Castle,* in an Historical sense, until the authority of its Possessor had become so lightly regarded, that his Stronghold was actually assailed, during his absence, by the retainers of a Western Landholder, who made off with his principal goods and chattels as fair and legitimate booty. This event occurred in the year 1517, while James V. was a child, and during the Archiepiscopate of the elder Beaton. The author of the desecration was John Muir of Caldwell. No wonder that he thought it advisable to encircle his Palace with a "noble stone wall." (See Page 74.)

As the great climax of the gathering storm of *the Reformation* approached, *the Bishop's Castle* was destined to be once more startled from its security. While that miserable and selfish Truckling was in the ascendant, which stained the measures of the Regent Arran, Mary of Guise, and other magnates, during the infancy of the hapless daughter of a lengthened line of Kings, the gallant Earl of Lennox, father of Henry Darnley, after an attempt to entrap him on the part of these individuals, found it advisable, on his march from Leith to Dumbarton, to place a Garrison in the Castle of Glasgow. The men left in this dangerous and isolated position were, no doubt, chiefly Highlanders, and a favourable specimen they proved of the ten thousand warriors who had gathered around their Chief, when, landing from France a short time previous, he had set his foot upon his native heather and demanded their aid. The then Archbishop of the Diocese was, be it observed, a near relative of the notorious Cardinal Beaton; and one of the earliest steps taken by the Regent, after the retreat of Lennox, was that of laying siege to the Castle of Glasgow. Having mustered a considerable army at Stirling, he accordingly made his way by *the Stable-Green Port* into a near proximity to its Walls, and opened fire upon it from what were then looked upon as engines of tremendous power, brass guns carrying balls of ten or twelve pounds weight. The Castle held out for nine days, but, on the tenth, its defenders agreed to surrender on condition of receiving quarter, and being allowed to retire unharmed. To the lasting disgrace, however, of the Earl of Arran, these brave opponents had no sooner opened the Gates than they were butchered almost to a man.

The ball rolled on, if we may use the simile, gathering a powerful impetus amid the troubles of the times. It is in no degree surprising, therefore, that the next Historical notice which we meet

with in regard to the Palace of the Roman Catholic Prelates of Glasgow, should be marked with the presence of much fear and anxiety on the part of its inmates. Archbishop Beaton, the second of the name who had been appointed to the See in 1588, was obliged to solicit the future Marquis of Hamilton to supply him with a Garrison for the protection of his own person, and the preservation of Vestments, golden Chalices, and Caskets, which, 50 years before, the sturdiest knave in Clydesdale might have feared to approach. This protection, however, was but dubious at the best; and as the hopes of the Church seemed to be rapidly on the wane, the worthy Archbishop thought proper, very soon afterwards, to seek for safety in a Foreign Land; and depressing, we may believe, were his thoughts when passing for the last time under that Archway, over which—if he did cast one lingering look behind—his eye must have rested on the Sculptured Arms of his less tempest-tossed predecessor, Gavin Dunbar.

Little more remains to be said of the Bishop's Castle. Although occasionally repaired and inhabited by the Protestant Prelates of Glasgow, the days of its prime had passed away with the advent of *Reformed opinions;* and thereafter it could be regarded in no other light than in that of some old ancestral Mansion, within whose Halls the voices of the legitimate Possessors were to be heard no more. Among the particulars which refer to the history of the Building subsequent to the Accession of James VI., may be mentioned the brief Siege which it sustained in 1570. In the Spring of that year, the Regent Murray had been shot in the Town of Linlithgow—an event which instantly called the Hamilton party to arms, with the avowed object of restoring Queen Mary to the Throne. After marching to Edinburgh to liberate the Duke of Chatelherault, their Chief, and many other friends to their cause, who had been there kept in confinement, the Hamiltons laid siege to the Castle of Glasgow, held at the time in the name of the infant King. It is said that the Governor was then absent, and that the Garrison consisted of only 24 men, who, however, successfully defended their post, until the Besiegers were obliged to retire on the approach of that Army, which the evil passions of the English Queen had let loose upon a wretchedly divided Country, to plunder and destroy.

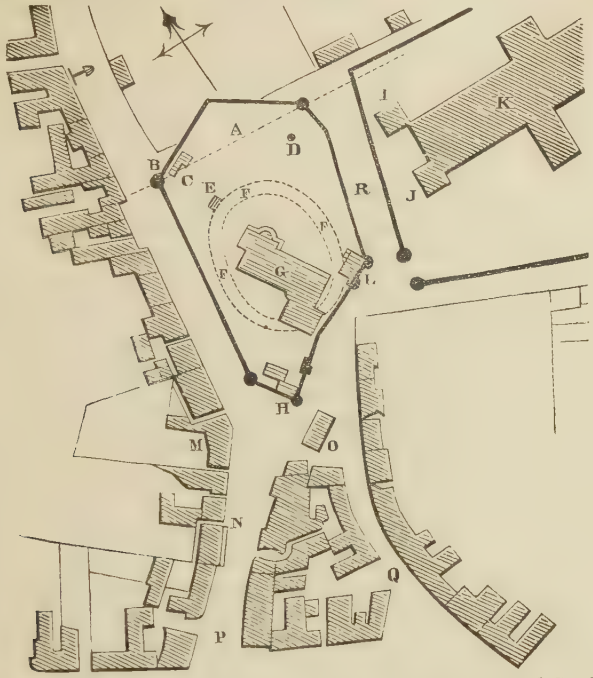
By the time, accordingly, when good "King Jamie," found himself called upon to bear the weight of a double Crown, *the Castle of Glasgow* had shown itself, it would seem, to be anything but proof against the assaults of time, or the results which usually spring from the contentious spirit of man. It had, in fact, fallen into a complete disrepair, and had even been used as a *Prison,* but was restored in 1611 by Archbishop Spottiswoode, and became his place of abode, with something like a renovation of its earlier importance. In 1661, according to Ray, the Bishop's Palace, "a goodly Building," was still in preservation; by the time, however,

when Morer wrote his "Short Account of Scotland," A.D. 1689, matters were, it would seem, not a little changed as regards the Halls which had so long sheltered the spiritual princes of this favoured locality, for he tells us that, "at the upper end of the Great Street, stands the Archbishop's Palace, formerly, without doubt, a very magnificent Structure, but now in ruines." (See Pages 13, 14.) We must not, however, understand by this, that it had actually become uninhabitable, as we find that even 25 years later the Building was found sufficient for the safe keeping of above 300 Highlanders—heroes of the Outbreak of 1715—with regard to the ultimate disposal of whom the Authorities of the City appear, from the Burgh Records, to have been sadly at a loss, as the Duke of Argyle was in no hurry to relieve them of the charge. Defoe, writing in 1727, takes notice of the Archiepiscopal Palace as a "ruinous Castle inclosed by an exceeding high Wall;" and this is, it may be said, the last Notice we have of the Building till 1755, when it formed a quarry out of which was built *the Saracen's Head Inn,* Gallowgate. In 1778 the principal work of demolition commenced, when the Street was widened; after that, came the final destruction of 1789, when almost the last vestiges of the Edifice were removed to make way for the erection of the Royal Infirmary. —*Stuart's Views and Notices of Glasgow, pp.* 9—16.

During operations for removing the Mound in front of the Infirmary, so recently as the year 1853, traces of the ancient Ditch which surrounded the Castle were visible in a dark-coloured incrustation, evidently formed by the feculent deposit usually found at the bottom of stagnant water. At the same time were found the ancient Drawbridge, consisting of twelve beams of oak, pegged together, of the length of 15 feet; at the point formerly occupied by the Gatehouse, four oak piles, four feet in length, and 15 inches broad either way; several Cannon Balls, weighing each 36 lbs.; a few Silver Coins; remains of an Ash-Pit, containing several lambs' skulls, and some oyster shells; the Stone used in fixing the Gallows during the execution of Criminals within the Castleyard; and a portion of a human cranium. Some remains of the Bastion constructed by Abp. Beaton, discovered near the head of Kirk Street, had become so consolidated as to require the process of blasting to effect its removal. Fragments of the Palace, and some Steps taken from the circular Staircase of the great Tower, the latter having been converted into flat Tombstones, are still distinguishable within the Cathedral Yard.—*J. C. Roger's Paper in Scotichronicon, II.* 508.

[Cleland in his "Rise and Progress of the City of Glasgow," page 180, makes the Ruins of the Episcopal Palace to be removed in 1786; and in his "Annals," (I. 100,) he makes them to be removed in 1789; and in the "Appendix" to his "Statistical Tables," he makes them to be removed in 1778! The Ruins were removed entirely in 1792, at the building of the Royal Infirmary. When

Executions used to take place in the Castle Yard, the Ruins of the Castle were thronged with spectators.



A—Front Wall of Royal Infirmary.

B—Circular Wall Tower. Here was the Stable-Green Port, so termed from its contiguity to the Castle Stables. The ruins of this Port were standing in 1771. The remembrance of this ancient Gateway is perpetuated by a *Friendly Society*, bearing the name of "The Stable Green," which has been in existence about 30 years. This Society possesses a Flag with a representation of the *Castle* and *Port*—the date over the *Port* is 1541. Beyond this were the *Howgate* and *St. Rollox Chapel*.

C—(Supposed) Stables of Castle.

D—Stone for fixing the Gallows in the Castle-Yard. *The Castle-Yard* in 1784 became the place for public Executions; and, as the Culprit came from the Old Tolbooth at the Cross, the Cart stopped opposite the *Alms House*, and a Verse of a Psalm was then sung, intermingled with the plaintive notes of its Bell, now in the Belfry of the Blind Asylum.

E—Draw-Bridge (where found).

F—Ditch or Fosse round Castle.

G—Castle or Palace

H—Great Tower, built by Bishop Cameron in 1430, and augmented a century afterwards by Archbishop Beaton.

I—Bell Tower of Cathedral.

J—Consistory House.

K—Cathedral.

L—Gate-House, built by Abp. Dunbar, between 1524 and 1547.

M—S. Nicholas' Hospital.

N—Old Trades' Hospital.

O—Lord Darnley's Cottage.

P—Kirk Street.

Q—Limmerfield, now Drygate Lane.—M'Ure says:—"The Limmerfield Wynd, stretching north from the Drygate to the Castle Gate, is 150 paces in length, and 4 paces in breadth. It hath only one new lodging in it. In this piece of ground stands *the Guard House*, to Guard the north end of the City, divided in two Rooms—one for the Officers, another for the Soldiers, and well benched round."

R—Vicars' Alley. (See page 69.)

The first Theatre in Glasgow *(a wooden Booth)*, in 1752, was placed against the wall of the Castle; but the popular aversion at that time was so strong that, to escape insult, ladies and dress-parties had to be escorted to it by a military guard. In 1754 the famous George Whitfield, who happened to be preaching in the High Church Yard, in the heat of fanatical declamation pointed to the Shed and denounced it as the abode of the Devil; which was no sooner said than the Erection was demolished by the mob.]

PREBENDARIES AND THEIR MANSES.

In ancient times, all or most of the City was built near the *Episcopal Palace*, or the *Bishop's Castle*, consisting of four principal Streets, called the *Kirk Gate*, the *High Street* (leading from the Cathedral Church to the *Market Cross*), the *Dry Gate* on the east, and *Rotten Row* on the west. But most of the better sort of the Buildings then were the Parsonage Houses of the 32 [? 31] Prebendaries, who were the *Chapter* of the Archbishopric, that is, the Electors of the Archbishops and Council, in the Administration of the Offices of his function, both with respect to the Spirituality and Temporality thereof. For the Prebendaries of an Episcopal See had *Locum in Capitulo, Statum in Choro, i.e.* a *Vote in the Chapter*, and *Stall in the Choir*,—and had *Vicars* under them who served in their several Parish Churches; or *Parsons* who had their full Tithes.

I shall here, for the entertaining amazement [amusement] of the Reader, condescend upon the several *Manses* that belonged to the Prebendaries, where they lay, and to what Parsons they belonged; of all the Members of the Chapter (so far as we have Vouchers to direct us,) which were 31 in number; with the several Offices.

1. The Parson, Rector, or Prebend* [Prebendary] of Cadzow, now Hamilton, was Ordained *first Member* [*or Dean*] of the Chapter, and Vicar General of the Diocese, *sede vacante, i.e. during the vacancy of the See.* His Parsonage-Manse [or Deanery] and large Garden were situate without the Rotten Row Port, at the head of that Garden, called still the *Dean Side Yard*,—or *Balmanno Brae.*

In 1565, it was given by the Crown to the Community of the City of Glasgow, for supporting the Cathedral Church, and the Bridges [which had been erected at the expense of the Church].

[On the North boundary of the Grey Friars' Church Yard stood *the Dean's House*, facing Portland Street, and back from the line of George Street. It was situated in a hollow, with a small Rivulet, or Water-run, at the back, which crosses Albion Street, and passes now into a Common-sewer.—*Glasgow Delineated, p.* 232.]

[In 1803-4, a range of Houses was erected in George Street, on ground which had been in the Garden of the Prebend of Hamilton; and after cutting and removing a large quantity of virgin earth, it

* M'Ure confounds *Prebends* and *Prebendaries.* The former signifies the thing held; the latter, the person holding it.

was discovered that, without driving down stakes through a deep bed of mud and water, which was seen, a foundation could not be had. Accordingly, the Projector of the wished-for Houses set two Battering-Rams a-going to sink hundreds of long piles;—and two gangs of Labourers being employed to pull the ropes attached to the Rams, the wily Speculator (Mr. John Graham) attended the Pile-Driving, and having Liquor on the ground, he often made two Stakes to be inserted in the mud simultaneously, to be driven home by the gangs, saying to them, "Now, men, pull away: first down will get a dram,"—which spirit-stirring speech caused a competition between these Labourers, which proved that "They who Think do govern those who Toil."—*Glasgow: Past and Present, p.* 224.]

2. The *Subdean* of the Chapter was the Rector of Monkland, and was Dean in vacancy, or in the absence of the Dean.

The Vicarage of Calder [Cadder] was a *Dependency*. His Parsonage-House was a little to the south, and opposite to the Cathedral Church, on the little Brook called the *Molendinar*.*

[In the year 1440 "Donaldus Taylyhour," Burgess of Glasgow, sells to Master John "de Dalgles," one of the Vicars officiating in the Choir of the Cathedral, a Tenement with its appurtenances, namely, four Carucates† of front Land and Garden, situated on the South side of the Street called "Ratownraw," between the Property of "Jonete Pyd" on the East, and that of the Sub-dean of Glasgow, known as "Deneside," on the West, for what seems the merely nominal sum of five Merks Scots, ("quinque marcis vsualis monete Scocie") *i. e.* about Five Shillings Sterling.

In 1425, it is agreed upon between that "venerabilem et circumspectum virum," the Sub-Dean of the Church of Glasgow, and "Willelmus Nicholai," Burgess, with the consent of "Jonete," his wife, that, as the said William Nicholai, is considerably in arrear in the payment of the Duties upon a Tenement, on the North side of the Rottenrow, held in perpetual feu from the above Official for the annual sum of Ten Shillings Scots, he consents to restore the Property into the hands of the said Superior; with the reservation in liferent to himself and his wife, or the survivor of the two, of the Garden attached to the House in question, with the Well, Trees, and other "pertinents" thereunto belonging—the whole to revert at their demise into the possession of the Sub-Dean. The

* The name of this once limpid Streamlet, which springs from Hoganfield Loch, has been variously accounted for;—some ascribing its origin to the Latin, and others to the Gaelic. In this latter tongue, *Muileann* signifies a Mill, and *Athair* or *Aar*, a Father, Abbot, or Superior. Hence *Muileann-aar* i.e. *the Mill of the Abbot.*—It may also refer to the Tenth or Tithe paid to him as due to him *ex officio*,—*Muilenundeichuar* signifying the *Tithing Mill*. The simplest derivation, however, seems to be from the Latin adjective *Molendinarius*, used by Cato to signify *pertaining to a Mill*. "Molendinarium" is used to signify *the House in which Grain is ground*, i e. *a Mill*. "Molendinarius Rivus" is the *Mill Burn;* and as terms and names generally fall to be abbreviated, the tail of "Rivus" may have been lost by usage.—*Ed.*

† The Carucate signified, it is generally understood, a piece of land such as one team could plough during the season of preparing the ground for seed.

Instrument is Witnessed, "Willelmo de Gowan canonico Glasguensi, dominis Johanne de Dalgles vicario ecclesie de Dregarne, Johanne Proctoure presbitero, Johanne de Neutoun vicario in choro Glasguensi, Johanne Wyschard balliuo," and three of the Burgesses.

In 1434, "Johne Stewart," Sub-Dean of Glasgow, with the consent of the Bishop and Chapter, conveys "ane akyr of land of my land callit the Denesyde lyand in lynth and brede on the north syde of the comown strete callit the Ratownrawe next a west half the Tenement of Thom Curouris," etc. to "Thome of Welk," a Burgess of the Town, his Heirs and Assignees. He or they "Gyffand to me and my successouries sodenes of Glasgu for the tyme beand, at two vsuall termys Quhitsonday and Martynmes yherly, sex Syllingis and acht Penys [of vsuale mone] of Scotland, ... the said Thome of Welk beand oblist to byg a sufficiand Tenement on the said akyr of land within a yher followand the date of thir letrez and alsua to mac the half of the calse befor the forfront of the said akyr als far as to thaim pertenys and til vphald," &c. To this Deed the Seals of the Bishop and Chapter, together with that of the Sub-Dean himself, were attached, and it is witnessed by "Schir Jon of Dalgles, Schir Richard of Are, Vicars in the Choir, and other persons.—*Book of our Lady College, &c., App.*

The whole Parish of *Calder*, properly *Cadder*, "formerly belonged to the Subdeanery of Glasgow, with the exception of the Barony of Cadder itself, and of the Mid-Town of Bedlay. The Bishop's Land was called the *Baldermonoch* Ward (or *Monk's Town*) and comprehends ten Townships; each of which contains eight Ploughgates of land. The Mill of Bedlay is still the joint property of these ten Townships.* From this Ecclesiastical tenure are derived the names of several Places in the Parish; such as the *Bishop's Bridge*, the *Bishop's Moss*, and the *Bishop's Loch*. The temporalities of the Subdeanery of Glasgow, consisted of the Parishes of Cadder and Monkland." In the former Parish, however, it appears by the preceding Extract from the Statistical Account, that the Bishop *also* had Lands, consisting of ten Townships which went under the common name of *Baldermonoch Ward*. If this name *Baldermonoch* be the same which is elsewhere found contracted into *Balernock* or *Balornock*, it was perhaps as the Bishop's own Barony that the Lands were styled the Lordship of Provan. These Lands gave a Prebendal title, but not, we think, Cadder itself.—*Wade's Glasgow, pp.* 76, 77.]

3. The Parson of Campsie was *Chancellor* of the Chapter. His office was to keep the Seal of the Chapter, and to append it to all Acts and Deeds of the Archbishop and his Council. His Manse or Lodging was in the Drygate, in that place called the Limmerfield, where the Ruins of fine Buildings are yet to be seen.—It was in

* The *Mill of Bedlay*, one of the Corn Mills of the Bishops of Glasgow, stood under neath the cliff on which the western portion of the old House of Bedlay is erected, and the large wheel was driven by the Bedlay Burn. Latterly the Mill became objectionable from its proximity to the Mansion House, and the late Laird, Mr. Campbell, removed it altogether.—ED.

this Lodging that the Lord Darnley, Queen Mary's husband, stayed when he came to this City to visit his father, the Earl of Lennox, from Stirling, when the first symptoms of what was thought *Poison* appeared on him, and which was suspected had been given him by direction, with a view to cut him off all of a sudden, that the Murder might never be known. The Rector of Campsie, at the time, was one Mr. Erskine, a nephew of the Family of Mar, who was but a *Titular* Parson, but very friendly to the *Reformation.*

[The Church of Campsie was dedicated to S. Machanus, whose Festival was on the 28th September. It was situated at the mouth of a ravine called *Kirkton Glen*, where five Streams pouring down from the hills, unite to form *the Water of Glassert.* The Church of Campsie is enumerated among the Prebendal Churches of Glasgow in a Bull of 1216.—*Reg. Glas., p.* 94. *Orig. Paroch. I.* 44].

4. The Rector of Caldross's House or Manse was in the Drygate, but now demolished and levelled with the ground.

[M'Ure repeats this twice,—*Caldross* and *Cardross* being the same. The Prebendary or Rector of Cardross had his House in the Drygate, on the North side of the Street; but is now quite demolished.—Before 1432, this Parish had been erected into a Prebend, for a Canon of the Cathedral.—*Reg. Glas. p.* 344.]

5. The Rector of Carwath [Carnwath] was Treasurer of the Cathedral Church; and, by virtue of his office, he had the charge of all the Revenue of the See that was in common to the Chapter. To this Rectory belonged the Lands of Easter-Craigs, which, after the *Reformation* were purchased from Mr. Thomas Livingston, then the Incumbent, by James Gilhagie, the Predecessor of Kennyhill. [M'Ure does not say where this Manse stood. This Church was granted to Bishop Ingelram by William of Sumerville between 1164 and 1174. In virtue of this Grant, it was erected into a Prebend by Pope Urban III., between 1185 and 1187.—*Orig. Paroch. I.* 126.]

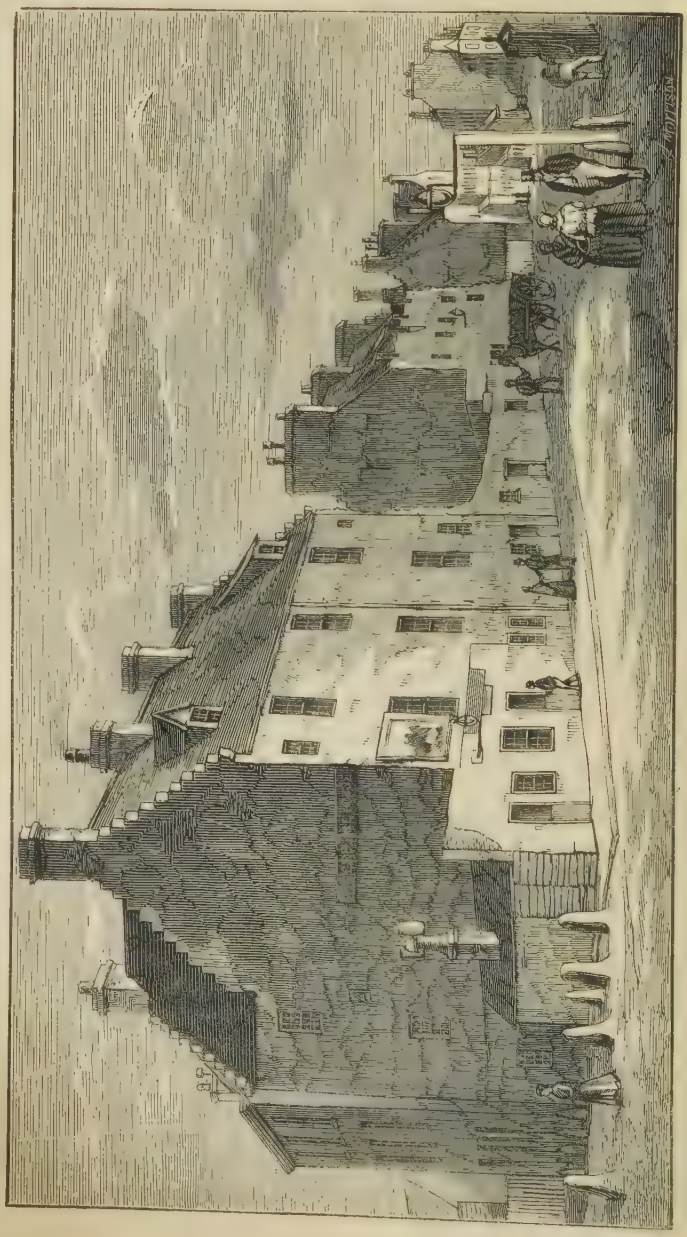
6. The Rector of Kilbride was *Precentor* or *Chanter* to the Cathedral. He had the chief direction of the Sacred Music in the Choir. The last Precentor was Mr. John Stevenson, a Lord of Session, as may be seen in Decreets of that time.

[In the Charter of Charles I., 1630, confirming the rights of the College, the *Mansa Cantoris*, with the Garden attached to it, is described as lying "ex oriente a deambulacro vicariorum, vulgo, the vicaris ally." The Church of East Kilbride was dedicated to S. Bridget. It was a Prebendal Church in 1216.—*Reg. Glas. p.* 94.]

7. The Parson of Glasgow, or what was called commonly in the Chapter, by Deeds, *Glasgow 1mo*, was the Bishop's Vicar, and had the charge, at least after the *Reformation*, of the Paroch [Parish] of the Barony of Glasgow. The Parsonage of Glasgow Manse was a little to the east [?] of the Bishop's Castle. It was acquired in 1580, from Mr. Archibald Douglas, Parson of Glasgow, and one of the Senators of the College of Justice, by Capt. Thomas Crawfurd of Jordanhill, a younger son of the Family of Kilbirny; who afterwards

sold it to the Lord Boyd; and, of late, the Earl of Kilmarnock sold it, and now [1736] belongs to one Mr. Hill. [In 1817, it was occupied as a *Public House*, since which time it has disappeared.]

RANGE OF HOUSES IN CASTLE STREET, OPPOSITE THE BARONY CHURCH, PARTLY TAKEN DOWN IN 1844.



The Low Corner House was the Hangman's Abode. Prebendal Manse of the Lord of Provan.

8. The Prebendary of Balernock, or, as he was called the *Lord Provan*, and his Rectory was also designed the *Lordship of Provan*. I am really at a loss to know the import of this designation. His Manse was at the large House near the *Stable-Green-Port*, that now belongs to Mr. Bryson of Neilsland. [It was removed about the commencement of last century.—*Chron. of S. Mungo, p.* 54.]

[Barlannarc or Provan was given before 1172 by Bishop Herbert, in augmentation of the Prebend of Cadihe or Hamilton. The Lands were then designated "Barlannerc cum Budlornac," and were confirmed to the See by Pope Urban III. in 1186. Before 1322, Barlanark, (probably including also Budlornac,) had been erected into a Prebendary by itself; and on the 12th May of that year, Robert I., in favour of John Wischard the Canon who held the Prebend, conferred on Barlanark, the privileges of "free warren." The holder of this Prebend seems soon after to have been styled "Lord of Provan." About 1480, the Bishop of Glasgow sought to render it *Mensal* to himself, but in 1487 renounced the Bulls which he had obtained for that purpose at Rome. When James IV. became a Canon of the Cathedral, he is said to have been *Prebendary of Barlannerc* and *Lord of Provan*. It is Taxed, with the other Prebends, for the Ornaments of the Church and for the Salaries of the Vicars ministering in the Choir. It also appears in Baiamond's Tax-Roll; in the Tax of the 16th Century; and in the "Libellus taxationum," where its Rectoria or Parsonage-Tithes are alluded to, and made to contribute, as was customary, along with those of Parishes; but no mention is ever made of its Church. There may indeed have been a Chapel within its territory, but it must have been altogether of a dependent nature. On the dissolution of the Bishopric, the Lands came into the possession of James Hamilton of Silverston Hill, who sold them before 1669 to the City of Glasgow. They are particularly enumerated in the Act of Parliament which then ratified and confirmed the Charters and Privileges of the City, and seem to have lain mostly on the West of the Town.—*Orig. Paroch.* 11.

We cannot discover to which of the Prebendaries in particular the chief Domicile, represented on page 256, had belonged; but there can, apparently, be little doubt of its having seen the day when some one of the number was its Occupant and Proprietor. [Mr. Connal states in his Essay on S. Nicholas' Hospital, p. 37, that it was "the Manse of the Lord of Provan."]

The majority of the Prebendal Manses were situated in the Rottenrow and Drygate, a few stood in Limmerfield Lane, Kirk and Castle Streets, and one or two occupied other positions in the Vicinity. Each would appear to have its Garden or Orchard attached. It may be said, indeed, on the evidence of various old Instruments of sale, and other Papers, that almost every dwelling-house in this part of the Town had been possessed of its Garden, in which apple, if not other fruit-bearing trees, had seemingly made a

respectable figure. In former times the Wall of the Bishop's Castle extended before the windows of the Building under notice, and the embattled Tower within looked loftily down upon it.

It may be observed of the small Building or Booth erected beside it, that this was many years ago noted as the Residence of the Glasgow Executioner.—*Stuart's Views and Notices of Glasgow, pp.* 24, 25.]

9. The Prebendary of Ancrum had his Parsonage-House at the back of the Cathedral Church, situate North of the Bishop's Castle. He is commonly designed in the Chapter-Deeds, *Glasgow* 2*do.* The Parson of Ancrum was, by right of his office, *Sub-Chanter* of the Cathedral Church, as he had the care and direction of the Sacred Music in absence of the Chanter. At the *Reformation* it was sold to Graham of Knockdolian, from whom the Tenement was purchased by the Earl of Montrose, and sold to John, the first Earl of Wigton. [It was one of the Prebends as early at least as 1275.

This Manse stood to the North of the Garden of the Precentor, above,—and to the East of the Orchard of the Parson of Glasgow, (No. 7.) This sheltered Spot, which rises with a gentle slope towards Garngad (Gardengad) was then smiling with Orchards, and dotted with Ecclesiastical Residences, chiefly by those of the Vicars-Choral, built by Bishop Muirhead.

The Bishops of Glasgow had a rural Palace at the Manor of Ancrum, in Teviotdale, at which they often resided; and from which they Dated many of their Charters. In a Letter from Lord Dacre to Henry VIII. in October, 1513, shortly after the Battle of Flodden, the Bishop's House is styled the "Castle" of Ancrum; and its remains form part of the present Mansion of the Scotts of Ancrum. —*Orig. Paroch. I.* 304-5.]

10. The Prebendary of Cambuslang was *Sacrist* of the Church; that is, he had the charge of the Vestments for the Divine Service, which were very costly and magnificent, as may be seen from the Lists of them in the *Chartulary of the Bishopric of Glasgow.* His Manse was in the Drygate [a little beyond the Lodging built by the Duke of Montrose, on the South side of the Drygate.—*Chron. of S. Mungo, p.* 82,] which, after the *Reformation,* came to the Earl of Glencairn, and, after that, to the Community of the City of Glasgow, and has been a *Bridewell* or *House of Correction* for loose and dissolute people.

[John Cameron held this Living, who was afterwards Bishop of Glasgow. In 1429, he obtained the consent of Archibald, Earl of Douglas, Lord of Bothwell and Drumsargart, and erected the Parsonage into a Prebend of the Cathedral.—The Church appears to have been dedicated to S. Cadocus.—*Orig. Paroch. I.* 61.]

11. The Parsonage-House of the Rector or Parson of Carstairs was in the Rotten Row. After the *Reformation,* Mr. David Weems, the first Protestant [Presbyterian] Minister of the Town, got it, and

from his Heir Female it came to John Hall, Chirurgeon, by Marriage, and now belongs to his Heirs. (See Page 264.)

[The Church of Castelterras was one of the Bishop's 17 Mensal Towns. It was erected into a Prebend before 1216, when the right of nominating the Prebendary was Confirmed to the Bishop of Glasgow, by Pope Honorius III. In 1432, the Prebendary of Carstairs was enjoined to pay to his Stallar or Vicar-Choral in the Cathedral a pension of nine Merks yearly From a remote date, there was at Carstairs a Residence of the Bishops of Glasgow.—*Orig. Paroch. I.* 124, 125.]

12. The Prebendary of Erskine had his House at the foot of the Rotten Row, [on the South side; its site is now occupied by a modern house,] which belonged afterwards to James Fleming, by purchase from Mr. David Stuart, Parson of Erskine, before the *Reformation*. The Lands of Blythswood belonged to the Parsons of Erskine, as a Charter still extant bears, granted by Queen Mary to David Stuart, Parson of Erskine, and sold to George Elphinston, son of George Elphinston, Burgess of Glasgow; and to this day the Minister of Erskine receives the Feu-Duty of the Lands, though the Proprietor be a Vassal of the Crown. The Baronry of Blythswood now belongs to Colin Campbell, Proprietor thereof.

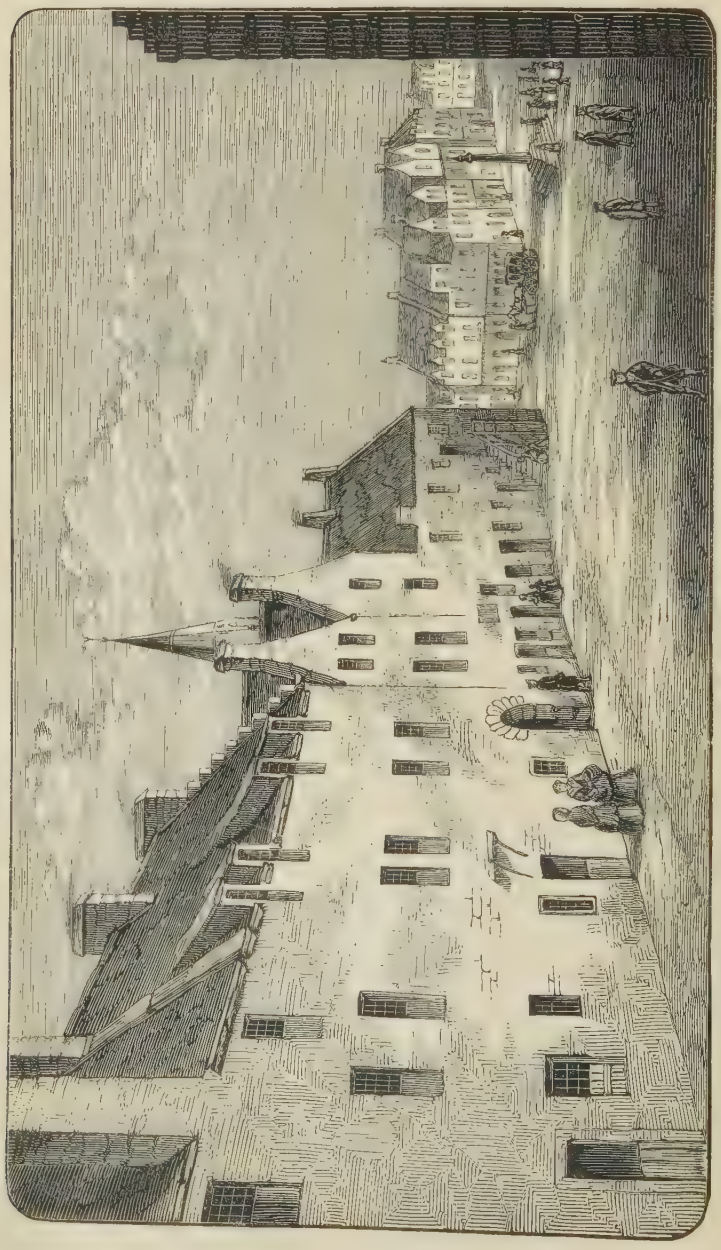
13. The Rector of Renfrew had his Parsonage-House in the Rotten Row. At the *Reformation* the then Incumbent of Moffat, Mr. John Wardlaw, gave it to a Nephew* of his own, a younger son of the House of Tory. After that, it came by purchase to Mr. John Bell, then Minister at Caldross; and last of all, to one of the Ministers of the Town here; and from thence it came through several hands, and belongs now to one Mr. Crawfurd.

[The expression "*one*," here made use of, is curious, and would almost lead us to suppose that, from some feeling of literary jealousy or other, the venerable Annalist of the City was not on the best of terms in the world with the Individual referred to; for, from Documents which we have recently had an opportunity of examining, this "Mr. Crawford" appears to have been none other than George Crawford, even in M'Ure's time, the well-known *Historian of Renfrew Shire*. We are led to this passing inference from the evidence afforded by a Manuscript-Contract bearing the date of 1752, and containing a Disposition of the Property, at the instance of "Patricia,† Bertheia, and Marion Crawfords, lawful Daughters of the deceased George Crawford, *Historiographer* in Glasgow,"

* Mr. M'Ure says "the then Incumbent of *Moffat*, Mr. John Wardlaw," bestowed it on a nephew of his own. But this is, we suppose, a slip of the pen; although it has, we imagine, led to the insertion of Moffat as one of the Prebends, in Mr. Gibson's List.—*Wade's Glasgow*, p. 70. *Note.*

† We find the following notice copied into the *Analecta Scotica*, Edin. 1834, Vol. I. p. 71:—"Nov. 23rd, 1795. Died at Glasgow, on Monday last, Miss Peter Crawford, [the sounding 'Patricia' has here dwindled into common-place] daughter of the late George Crawford, Esq., Author of the *Peerage of Scotland*, of the *History of the Family of Stewart*, and of *Renfrewshire*."

who then received £140 Stg. for the House in question, with the Court-Yard behind. Crawford published his *Genealogy of the Stewarts,* and *Account of Renfrew Shire,* in 1710, and his could not



Prebendal Manse of the Parson of Moffat, Rotten Row.

House of the Stewarts of Minto.

Ancient Cross, at Bell o' the Brae.

be a name unknown to one so much addicted to groping amid the Antiquities of History as John M'Ure.

Little more can be said of this ancient Edifice. After passing through a number of hands from the time when it was disposed of by the Crawfords, it came, in the year 1825, into the possession of the Glasgow Gas-Light Company, and is now (1867) occupied by some of the workmen in their employment. Thus, after the lapse of 300, perhaps 400 years, from the time of its erection, it still continues to witness beneath its roof the daily stir of life; and although under a mighty change of circumstances, yet it is far from being so debased in condition as are many once noted Buildings, of much inferior antiquity, in other parts of the Town.

By some persons, this Edifice has been looked upon as the old College, although it is certain, as will be afterwards shown, that the remains of any Structure to which the name might be applied, are rather to be sought for on the opposite, or South Side of the Rotten Row. Possibly enough, however, on either side may have been situated buildings set apart as the abodes of the Students who attended our University in its earliest years, and the Parson of Moffat's Manse may have been one of these; but that any regular College Buildings existed prior to 1459—when Lord James Hamilton bequeathed to the Institution the Lands on which the present Class-Rooms, &c., stand—is highly improbable, as we are told that when the University was first established, Premises situated near the Cathedral, and close to the Chapter-House of the Dominicans, had been granted by the Bishop of the Diocese, in order that the Lectures in Theology and Canon Law might be therein delivered.

Immediately adjoining to that which forms the principal object in the Cut, there exist the remains of a House which must have been of some consequence in its day, as it bears upon the front wall the traces of a sculptured Escutcheon, which, being charged with a *Fesse Chequy*, most probably indicated the proprietorship of the Stewarts of Minto—a Family whose connection with Glasgow was, it is well known, very intimate, to which we shall again have occasion to advert.—*Stuart's Views and Notices of Glasgow, pp.* 21, 22.

The ancient Church of Renfrew appears to have been situated upon the site of the present, and was probably dedicated to S. James. In it were two endowed Chaplainries of S. Thomas the Apostle, and S. Thomas the Martyr. It is said there were also Altars dedicated to S. Mary, S. Christopher, S. Ninian, S. Andrew, S. Bartholomew, and the Holy Cross.—*Orig. Paroch. I.* 74.]

14. The Rector of Peebles, who was *Archdeacon of Glasgow*, in virtue of his Parsonage, had his Rectoral Manse in the head of the Drygate. After the *Reformation*, it was purchased by Sir Matthew Stewart of Minto, who rebuilt a great part of it. In 1605, from Sir

Lodovick Stewart, his grandson, it was acquired by Dame Isabel Douglas, Dowager Marchioness of Montrose, where the Family has frequently resided ever since.† It has a noble commanding prospect of the whole City and adjacent Country: and on the declination of the hill there is room enough for what Gardens they please.

[It was erected into a Prebend before 1216.—*Reg. Glas., p.* 95.]

15. The Rector of Eaglesholm [Eaglesham, *i.e. The Church Place*] had his Lodging at the head of the Drygate, [nearly opposite to Limmerfield Lane.] Mr. Archibald Crawfurd, Rector of Eaglesholm, at the *Reformation* conveyed it to the Laird of Crawfordland. It came through several hands to James Corbet, Merchant, who sold it to the Duke of Montrose, who has built upon the ground thereof one of his Pavilions for his Palace here.

[It was erected into a Prebend about 1430.]

"THE DUKE'S LODGINGS," DRYGATE. (Front View.)

House erected by the Duke of Montrose. | Prebendal Manse of the Rector of Peebles. | Prebendal Manse of the Rector of Eaglesham.

[*Glasgow Courier*, 27th Feb., 1794.—Crawford died in 1593. He was buried in the South Aisle of the Tron Church, with this Inscription:—"Here lys the remains of Mr. Archibald Crawfurd, Parson of Eaglesom, Provost of this new Kirk, who departed this life . . . . . , anno 1593."—Discovered in 1794.

It thus appears that the Manses of Peebles and Eaglesham, occupied the site of "The Duke's Lodgings." The Property con-

† James Marquis of Montrose died in 1669; the Marchioness, a daughter of the Earl of Morton, died in 1673. The Duke of Montrose sold this property to Gavin Pettigrew about the year 1746. From John, the nephew of Gavin, it was purchased by the Misses Pettigrew; it now belongs to Mrs. Wilson, the only surviving sister.

tinued in the possession of the Montrose Family until 1746, when it was sold to Gavin Pettigrew. It has frequently changed Proprietors since; but at last it has fallen a victim to the requirements of an increasing Population. "The Prison Board" recently acquired the Property for the purpose of extending the Prison accommodation. Thus, the days of "The Duke's Land" are numbered. The Building is extensive, and by far the finest portion of it is to be seen in the inner Courts, or from the South.—*Glasgow: Past and Present, I.* 31.]

16. The Rector of Govan had his Manse in the Rotten Row.

[Soon after 1147, Bishop Herbert erected this Church (dedicated to S. Constantine) into a Prebend, which was bestowed at the time of its erection on Help, the Bishop's Clerk. Fordun says that Constantine "was a King of Cornwall who accompanied S. Columba into Scotland, and preached the Faith to the Scots and Picts. He founded a Monastery in Govan, over which he presided, and converted the whole of Cantyre, where he suffered Martyrdom, and was Buried in his Monastery at Govan." His beautifully carved Sarcophagus is kept in a Vault for preservation, built for the purpose, which the Beadle exhibits for 6d.]

17. The Rector of Kirkmahoe [Nithsdale, Dumfries Shire. It was constituted a Prebend in 1429. The Church was dedicated to S. Quintin.]

18. The Rector of Tarbolton. [Erected into a Prebend in 1429.]

19. The Rector of Killearn. [Erected into a Prebend about 1430.]

20. The Rector of Douglas. [Erected into a Prebend between 1401 and 1440. The Church was Dedicated to S. Bride, or Bridget. The Lords of Douglas are Buried here. Many of the leaden Coffins bear Inscriptions, but none date later than the 17th Century.]

All these four Parsonage-Houses of these Prebendaries are so demolished, that I cannot come to the knowledge of so much as where they stood.

21. The Rector of Eddleston, another of the Prebends [1401], had his Parsonage-House near the head of the Rotten Row. In 1565, it was alienate by Mr. George Hay, Rector of Edilston, to his brother, Mr. Andrew Hay, Rector of Renfrew, both sons of Hay of Linplum, from Mr. John Hay, his son, who was also Parson of Renfrew.* It came to Cornelius Crawfurd, of Jordanhill, who gave it to Thomas Crawfurd, of Corsburn [Cartsburn], his son, and it now belongs to the Incorporation of Weavers in the City.

22. The Rector of Stobo, had his House below the *Wyndhead.* It appears to have been built by Mr. Adam Colquhoun, who was Rector of Stobo, and Commissary of Glasgow, in the Reign of King

* This John Hay was Parson of Renfrew 49 years; and in 1652, being an "Episcopalian," he had to vacate for John Mauls, whose Successor, Patrick Simpson, 12 years after, was ejected, and the venerable John Hay was again restored.—*Ed.*

James V., as from his Coat of Arms engraven on it doth show. It belongs now [1736] to Roberton [Robertson] of Bedlay.

[It disappeared about the middle of last Century.—At the Visitation of the Chapter in 1501-2, the Prebendary of Stobo was censured, because "during time of Service, he often went out and came into the Choir."—*Reg. Glas., pp.* 299, 364.]

23. The Rector of Morbottle [Morebattle], who is Archdeacon of Teviotdale, by his office, had his Manse in the Kirk Gate, where now the Trades' Hospital stands.

[The Church appears to have been a Prebend before 1228, and was dedicated to S. Lawrence.—*Orig. Paroch. I.* 403.] This Mansion stood a little South of the Street, now known as *S. Nicholas' Place*, upon the left hand betwixt the Entry of the Rotten Row and S. Nicholas' Hospital. Part of it still stands, having Gas Works immediately behind. About *the Reformation* the Incorporations of Glasgow bought it and converted it into an Alms' House and Trades' Hall.

24. The Prebend [Prebendary] or Rector of Luss had his Manse in the Rotten Row, where now Mr. John Robertson has built some houses, and it formerly belonged to the Lairds of Luss.

[Mr. Weymis' residence in 1575 was in the Rotten Row, in the Manse of the Prebend of Luss, over which the College had certain rights as successors to the Vicars of the Choir. About the period 1580 to 1590, he apparently occupied the Tenement of Sir Bartilmo, situated between the "Wyndheid and the Crose;" and then in 1610 the house at the "bak of the Hie Kirk." It was probably after this that he acquired an heritable interest in the Parsonage of the Prebend of Carstairs, situated in the Rotten Row, to which M'Ure refers.—*M. Connal on S. Nicholas' Hospital, p.* 31.

Weems was Minister here in 1578. His daughter Helen was Married to Dr. Peter Low, who died in 1612. She afterwards Married Walter Stirling, Dean of Guild, by whom she had several sons. The Stirlings of Glasgow, William, George, &c., are descended in a direct line from this lady.—*Wodrow's Analecta.*

Bp. Cameron, with consent of its Patron, John de Collequhone, Lord of Luss, erected the Church, dedicated to S. Kessag or Makkesog (Bishop and Confessor in the Province of Boina, who is said to have been a Native of Luss, and Buried in the old Church in 560,) into a Prebend between 1426 and 1432.

The Lairds of Luss are said to have had a Residence, latterly called *Burrell's Hall*, which was undergoing demolition in 1822, on the East side of High Street, just below its union with the Drygate. The *front* of the Mansion then was standing, which, from its masonry and the ornamental casings of its Windows, gave evidence of its having formerly been occupied by persons of consequence.]

25. The Parson of Ayr was a Prebend [Prebendary] of Glasgow, but where his Manse stood I could not learn.

26. The Prebendary of Roxburgh.—[See Orig. Paroch. I. 450-96].

27. The Prebendary of Durisdeer [Dumfries Shire—14th Century].

28. The Prebendary of Ashkirk in Teviotdale [1575].

29. The Prebendary of Sanquhar [Dumfries Shire—15th Century].

30. The Prebendary of Cumnock. [*A Hollow* or *Valley.*]

31. The Prebendary of Polmadie.

[In 1427, the Hospital of Polmadie, with its united Church of Strathblane, was erected into a Prebend, of which the Bishops retained the Patronage. The Prebendary was to be a Clerk "cantu bene et notabiliter instructus," and was ordained to pay a Vicar in in the Parish Church of Strathblane, and to maintain and educate in Singing, four Boy Choristers, giving them sixteen merks annually for their sustenance, their admission and removal to be with the Bishop.—*Orig. Paroch. I.* 19.]

Although all of them were Canons or Prebends [Prebendaries] of the Cathedral Church, and had Houses of Residence here, they are so changed, and gone through so many different hands, that the memory of many of them are quite forgotten.

[In Gibson's List we find the same Prebendary given certainly twice, most probably thrice. The Prebendary of Ancrum was himself usually styled Glasgow 2*do*, yet is Glasgow 2*do* given as a distinct Prebend. We suspect, moreover, that the *Alnerumbe*, also specified as a distinct Prebend, is no other than Ancrum. By the carelessness of transcribers or compositors, an "*e*" is often substituted for a "*c*," and Ancrum was formerly written Alncromb, a name by which it appears in a Charter granted by King William to the Abbey of Jedburgh. This fact places it, we think, beyond a doubt, that for Alnerumbe, in Mr. Gibson's List, we should read Ancrum; which granted, the number of Prebendaries or Canons will be reduced to 37. Of the remainder, Mr. Gibson gives six that are not in the List of M'Ure. The six Prebends in question are Lanark, Bothwell, Hawick, Moffat, Menar, and Calder. But, surely these Places cannot all have been Prebends. *Lanark*, the County-Town also be it recollected, had in it several Religious Houses, and consequently *many* Clergymen. At *Bothwell*, first a Nunnery, and then a Collegiate Church, existed; attached to the latter of which, founded so early as 1398, were a Provost and *eight* Prebendaries. *Hawick* and *Moffat* were considerably remote Towns, and for the latter being included in Mr. Gibson's List, we have, we think, already accounted. *Menar* (we suppose Manor in the County of Peebles to be the Place meant) was, during the existence of the full Cathedral Chapter at Glasgow, an occasional Residence of the Prebendary of Peebles, who was hence called Parson of the Manor.

From what has just been stated relative to the six Prebends contained in Mr. Gibson's List, and not in Mr. M'Ure's, it will be evident that a strong presumption exists against the accuracy of the former with respect to the said Prebends. For, to recapitulate briefly the arguments that lie against the probability of any of the six having been Prebends: they are so, with respect to *Lanark*, its being a County Town and a seat of numerous Religious Establishments;—to *Bothwell*, its being itself the seat of a Collegiate Church, attached to which were *eight* Prebendaries;—to *Manor* and *Cadder*, that they were mere possessions of the Prebendaries of Peebles and Monkland respectively;—to *Moffat*, its having been apparently included, through an easy mistake, among the Prebends in Mr. Gibson's List;—and to Hawick, its not being adverted to, as connected with the See of Glasgow, by any Historian or Topographer to whose Works we have had access, except Gibson, and Denholm who copies Gibson's List. Not without sufficient ground then do we venture to suggest, that only 31 Prebendaries were attached to the Cathedral as its Chapter. 'Tis true, M'Ure says 32; but he has also committed mistakes. By a double insertion of the Rectors of *Cardross* and *Douglas*, as contributing to make up the Chapter, the members of which were all, he says, obliged by Bishop Cameron to build Manses for themselves in the neighbourhood of the Cathedral, he makes the number 33, while it is clear from his own statement, that, although he states their number at 32, he had only recovered the designations of 31. Only 31 Manses then, we conclude, *could* have been built in consequence of what has been considered Bishop Cameron's taste for magnificence and show. That only 18, or at most 19, were actually then built, is, however, our own opinion; although it is with great diffidence we state that opinion, together with our chief reasons for holding it. They are, 1st, that M'Ure, who lived and wrote nearly a century ago, referring to the Prebendaries of *Kirkmahoe*, *Tarbolton*, *Killearn*, *Douglas*, *Ayr*, *Roxburgh*, *Durisdeer*, *Ashkirk*, *Sanquhar*, *Cumnock*, and *Polmadie*, all of whom, he concludes, *had* Houses of residence near the Cathedral, declares himself to have been unable to learn where the Manses of the first five stood; and by his silence with respect to the Houses of the remaining six Prebendaries, leaves us to infer that he was equally ignorant of the Sites of these Manses also;—besides which, although, when speaking of the Rector of Carnwath's *office*, he says that the Lands of Easter Craigs belonged to the Rectory, he does not say where the Rectorial Mansion stood; neither does he, when intimating the Rector of *Kilbride's* office, specify the situation occupied by the Manse of the latter;—circumstances these whence it appears, that, although the Prebendary of Carnwath be allowed to have had somewhere or other a Manse, the very site of which was forgotten a century ago, there remain twelve other Prebendaries, of the situations of whose Manses, if they had any, as Mr. M'Ure would induce us to believe, no recollection whatever existed at the

end of only about 150 years from the *Reformation;*—although it is very difficult to conceive why, since many of the Prebendal Houses yet remain, and are inhabited, oblivion so complete should have attended, and at so early a period too, the twelve in question:—2ndly, the manifest improbability, that in so great a number of Rectors or Prebendaries as 31, each individual Rector should be able to afford the expense of building a stately Mansion, of keeping a Town Residence, and of providing a Curate for his Benefice in the Country; especially as their Prebends must have differed greatly in value, and as no more than nine of them held any additional office in the Church or Chapter:—3rdly, that in no other instance, as we believe, have so many as 31 Clerical Members of a Cathedral Establishment been required to keep constant residence at the Episcopal Seat. These three reasons we look upon as fully sufficient to warrant us in rejecting M'Ure's Account of the Manses, as far as respects those, one perhaps excepted, the Sites of which he had not been able to make out; and what follows here, will pretty nearly, we think, substantiate our own notion relative to the actual number of these celebrated Houses of Residence. From a Deed subscribed in 1480, and by which the six principal Dignitaries of the Chapter, with *six* of the Prebends, bound themselves to double the Stipends of the Choral-Vicars serving in their respective Stalls, it is pretty evident that, in ordinary cases, only the superior Dignitaries, and six of the Prebendaries, held Residence. Now the number of those Prebendaries who are, by M'Ure, said to have had Manses, the situation of which was even by his day forgotten, being exactly twelve, renders it very probable that the full Chapter, from the time of Bishop Cameron, who in the year 1429 added *six* to the former number of Prebendaries, consisted of a *Dean*, two *Archdeacons*, *Sub-Dean*, *Chancellor*, *Treasurer*, twelve *Canons*, and twelve *Minor Canons*, the name Prebendary being common to them all, the eighteen superior Canons only being obliged to residence, and consequently they only being laid under a necessity of building Houses for themselves at the Episcopal Seat. Farther, it is probable that only twelve Canons were generally resident at one time; six of them going out alternately. It is also not unlikely, that of the twelve whose turn it might be to reside, the residence was not strictly kept, from the time of Bishop Muirhead's introducing the *Vicars-Choral* into the Cathedral. This is, we think, next to evident from the Document already referred to, as connected with the Stipends of these Vicars.—*Wade's Glasgow, pp.* 75—81.

Well may we traverse some of those Streets which constituted the body of the Town 300 years ago,—look on the Remnants of decayed grandeur which are now in base connection with the most lowly Abodes; nay, many of which are become the abodes of poverty and wretchedness, or the haunts of Vulgar profligacy and intemperance,—behold the defaced Escutcheons which frown over

the deserted Mansions of many a noble Family, as if reproachful of the intrusion of the *ignobile vulgus*,—and contrast their present degraded condition, with their former consequence. Everything hath an end, and so has it been with the reputation of the Nobles and great ones of the times which are gone, whose very names History has difficulty in preserving from oblivion.—*Enquirer, pp.* 11, 13.]

S. NICHOLAS' AND ROLAND BLACKADER'S HOSPITALS.

It does not appear that there is any Deed of Foundation now extant, and the original object and date of the Foundation of S. Nicholas' Hospital are not well ascertained; but there can be no doubt it was Founded by one of the Bishops of Glasgow, and was erected on ground situated on the west side of Castle Street. The Hospital appears to have been intended for the reception and maintenance of a few Aged and Indigent men. In his "History of Glasgow," published in 1777, Mr. Gibson, apparently on the authority of "Keith's Catalogue of Scottish Bishops," states as follows:—"In the year 1471, Bishop Muirhead founded, near his Episcopal Palace, an Hospital, which he dedicated to the honour of S. Nicholas,* upon the front of which his Arms are still to be seen. This Hospital had Endowments for twelve old men, and a Priest to perform Divine Service at the hours of Canonical devotion." And there can be no doubt the Hospital was founded prior to 1501; for there is still in existence a Deed of that date, by which Martin, Chancellor of the Cathedral, conveyed various small Feu-duties or Ground-rents, payable from Tenements and Steadings of ground situated chiefly in Drygate, and between what is now known by the name of *Montrose Lodgings* and what is now Duke Street, for the maintenance of a Poor and Indigent old man in the Hospital of S. Nicholas, founded by Bishop Muirhead.

During the subsequent Ecclesiastical contests and alternate prevalence of Presbyterian and Episcopal government, we cannot discover any traces of the Hospital, or ascertain whether the original Endowment was large or the reverse; or if the former, how its Revenues came to be dilapidated and reduced. The Fabric or Building of the Hospital appears to have been still in existence in 1788, though in rather a ruinous state; and during the seventeenth Century the duties of the Preceptor, or, as he was called, *Magister*, appear to have been discharged by the Bishop, as the Successor in office of the original Founder,—for, in 1677, Bishop Leighton, by a Deed, still extant, bequeathed £150 for the maintenance of two old men in the Hospital.

* S. Nicholas' Hospital or Alms-house, near the Bishop's Castle and Palace, is commonly said to have been founded by Bishop Andrew Mureheid, 1455-1473. It was endowed with lands, houses, and annuities within the City and its territory. In 1476 it is called "Hospitale pauperum;" in 1487 "Hospitale Glasguense;" and in 1507 it is styled "Hospitale Sancti Nicholai."—*Orig. Paroch. I.* 7.

In this way, the property of the fabric of the Hospital, and the charge and administration of its affairs, appear to have all along been vested in the Bishops of Glasgow, or at least to have been so down to the time of Bishop Leighton. And as at the Revolution of 1688, and the final abolition of Episcopacy in Scotland, the Crown came in the place of the Bishops, with regard to all Civil or Patrimonial rights, but in trust only with regard to lands granted to any Hospital for charitable purpose, the conclusion to which we are led is, that the trust, property, and charge of the Hospital passed at the *Revolution* to the Crown.

On the other hand, it appears that the principal part of the revenue of the Hospital now arises from the small Ground-rents bequeathed by Martin, the Chancellor of the Cathedral, in 1501, and from the Legacy of Bishop Leighton; and by the Deeds of these Endowers of the Hospital, the Patronage of their Bequests, or the nomination of the Old Men to be maintained from the annual produce thereof, is vested by Martin's Deed in the Magistrates and Council, and, by Leighton's Deed, partly in the Bishop, and partly in the Magistrates and Council, and in the event of the former not exercising his right, on the latter,—so as to afford reasonable ground for holding, that since the abolition of Episcopacy, the whole Patronage under these two Deeds is vested in the Magistrates and Council.

The correctness of the preceding view of the matter is confirmed by the first Proceedings we find in the Council Minutes subsequent to the "Revolution" and "Union." On the supposition, apparently, of the Crown having succeeded to the trust, right, and charge, formerly held by the Archbishop, the Magistrates and Council, in July, 1713, presented to the Barons of the Exchequer the following Memorial, and received the following Deliverances thereon:—

"*Memorial concerning S. Nicholas' Hospital, Glasgow.* The Hospital of S. Nicholas in Glasgow, being of old Founded by some of the Bishops of that See, and of late augmented by Bishop Leighton, the care and administration thereof, before the abolition of Episcopacy, was in the Archbishop of Glasgow, and since belonged to the Crown; and, after the Revolution, the Lords of the Treasury and Exchequer constituted a Preceptor (as the Bishop usually did), who had the charge of six or seven, such number of poor old men, the Hospitallers, who have their subsistence paid them quarterly out of certain Ground-annuals and other petty Duties payable forth of some houses in Glasgow. The last Preceptor, John Peddie, died in April last, and since that time, there has not been any person appointed to take care of the Hospital, or to uplift the Ground-annuals, out of which they are to be paid. It is therefore humbly proposed to the Honourable Barons of Exchequer, that they may grant a Commission to . . . to be Preceptor of the said Hospital, to have the charge and inspection thereof, with the usual powers of former Preceptors."

Minutes of Court, Tuesday, 7th July, 1713.—"The Barons ordered Mr. Mathew Brown to inquire after and take into his possession all the rights and rentals belonging to the Hospital of S. Nicholas in Glasgow, the late director thereof, John Peddie, being dead, in order to lay them before this Court, the last day of the term; in the meantime he is to receive the rents, and pay the poor men, etc."

Order of Court, 29th July, 1716.—"Mr. Mathew Brown of Glasgow, having applied this day to the Court to be reimbursed a sum of about eight pounds sterling, which he had expended in the maintenance of the poor belonging to the Hospital of S. Nicholas in Glasgow, over and above what he had received from the revenues belonging to the said Hospital. But the Barons reserved his right to him till it should be further considered, and were pleased to order that for the present the Major of Glasgow should take care of the revenues of the said Hospital of S. Nicholas, and pay the poor belonging thereto, doing what the Preceptors used to do in relation to the said Hospital until this Court shall give further directions about that matter. And Mr. Miller, their agent, having received from the King's Remembrancer an 'usig'nd' rental of the said Hospital's revenue, a registrat commission, granted to John Peddie, late Preceptor thereof, with an old account book of the said John Peddie's of what was in arrear to the said Hospital."

On the 27th August, 1716, the following Procedure took place:—"The Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of the City of Glasgow, being in Council assembled, the Provost produced in Council one order from ye Barons of Exchequer, dated from the Treasury Chamber at Edinburgh, ye twenty-sevent of July last bypast, wherein they are pleased to order, that for the present the Magistrates of this city should take care of the revenues of the Hospital of S. Nicholas in this city, and pay poor men belonging thereto, doing what the Preceptor of the said Hospital used to do in relation to the government thereof, until the Court of the Exchequer shall give further directions about that matter, in manner mentioned in the said order, and represented that towards the ingathering of said Hospital's revenues it is requisite the Council should appoint some person whereby the poor men in the Hospital may be paid off their benefice, which being heard by ye Magistrates and Council, and the foresaid order read in their presence, they hereby grant warrant and commission to Wm. Miller, writer in Edinburgh, the town's agent, to uplift, and receive, and ingather, the yearly revenues belonging to the said Hospital, from those liable in payment thereof, and to call and pursue therefor as accords, and to apply the same towards the payment of the poor men their benefice, and to do everything thereanent, as any other Preceptor of the said Hospital was formerly in use to do, and thir presents to continue during the Council's pleasure."

From 1716 we have not been able to find any notice in the

Council Minutes respecting S. Nicholas' Hospital till 1778; but it is probable Mr. Miller retained his appointment under the authority of the Barons of Exchequer till his death; and that under the permission or delegation, granted in 1716 by the Barons of Exchequer, who do not appear to have interfered further in the matter, the Council continued to nominate Preceptors or Masters of the Hospital in succession, as these individuals died. For it appears from the Council Minutes that, in October, 1779, upon a vacancy occurring in the office of the Preceptor of the Hospital, by the death of Alex. Wotherspoon, writer in Glasgow, John Eassow, writer in Glasgow, was appointed Preceptor during pleasure, with requisite powers, and upon the death of John Eassow, John Brown, master of works, was in January, 1783, appointed Preceptor, with the same powers; who of that date produced a Rental of the Feu-duties, etc., payable to the Hospital. In April, 1784, John Brown was continued Preceptor, with the former powers during pleasure. In April, 1785, John Brown, as Preceptor, was directed to recover from Colin Rae, of Little Govan, the arrears of Feu-duty due to the Hospital. In June, 1786, John Brown resigned his office, and John Campbell of Clathic, then Lord Provost, was appointed Preceptor. In May, 1791, John Campbell, William Craig, and John Brown, master of works, were appointed a Committee to consider the right claimed by the Council to be Patrons of the Hospital. In April, 1788, another Committee appointed to assist Mr. Campbell as Preceptor. In November, 1788, claim by Mr. Campbell as Preceptor, against the City, for arrears of Ground-rent for lands of Kenclaith, part of the Green. In December, 1781, ground belonging to S. Nicholas' Hospital, exclusive of the Chapel, to be feued to the Council for five pounds Feu-duty; and August, 1789, contract of Ground-annual. On the resignation of Mr. Campbell of Clathic, on 29th April, 1801, John Hamilton of North Park, then Provost, was appointed Preceptor on 18th May, 1801. During his Preceptorship it appears the Magistrates and Council deemed it expedient to feu the piece of ground to the west of Castle Street, adjacent to the now ruinous Fabric of the Hospital, in order to add the Feu-duty to be obtained to the annual revenue of the Hospital. The Procedure is thus recorded—"The said day, (27th December, 1805), on the motion of Mr. Newbigging, appoint Bailies M'Caul, M'Kenzie, and Ronald, and Mr. Cleland, as a Committee, to meet with the Committee named by the Trades' House to consider the propriety of Feuing the Ground belonging to S. Nicholas' Hospital, along with the adjacent Ground which belongs to, and is proposed to be Feued out by the Trades' House, and to report as to the most advantageous mode of Feuing the said ground." 8th August, 1806—"The Committee appointed to consider the propriety of selling the Ground belonging to S. Nicholas' Hospital gave in the following Report:—'That they met with the Committee named by the Trades' House, and after having been upon the

ground and examined the Plans, both parties are unanimously of opinion, that the Properties should be conjoined in a sale; that two respectable tradesmen be employed to value each Property, and to put a relative value on each; that as Mr. Newbigging is desirous to purchase both Properties, if he will agree to give the value ascertained as above-mentioned, as an upset price, then they should be set up at public sale, and if no bidders, he shall be preferred. Failing Mr. Newbigging giving the upset price then that the Trades' House do take it at that price. (Signed)—Jon M'Caul, Daniel M'Kenzie, Basil Ronald, James Cleland.' On considering which Report remit to the same Committee, with instructions and authority to expose the said Property to public sale, by Advertisement in the usual manner, either in conjunction with the adjoining Property belonging to the Trades' House, or separately, as they shall find most advisable, upon such terms and at such a price as shall be put upon the ground by proper judges of the value thereof, and authorise the said Committee to subscribe Articles and Minutes of Roup of the said Ground."

On the 13th February, 1807, the subject of the Hospital was resumed, and the following Procedure took place—"Remit to Mr. John Hamilton, the Preceptor of S. Nicholas' Hospital, the Dean of Guild, and Messrs. John Laurie and Archibald Newbigging, as a Committee, to make an investigation with regard to the old House in Castle Street, immediately to the north of that Property, formerly belonging to the said Hospital, now to the Town, and lately advertised to be sold; which old House is supposed to have been part of the Hospital, and to consult with the Clerks as to the proper manner of reclaiming the Property thereof; and turning out the present Occupant, who is believed to possess upon usurpation and without any title—Mr. Hamilton to be Convener." In consequence of this Resolution, the subjects before described were exposed to Sale or Feu, by public auction, and appear to have been purchased by the late Mr. Archd. Newbigging; for on the 10th February, 1810, there is the following Entry in the Council Minutes—"The said day of new subscribed a feu contract, with Archd. Newbigging, manufacturer in Glasgow, of the ground of S. Nicholas' Hospital, on the west side of Castle Street, for payment of the feu-duty and performance of the prestations therein mentioned, the former feu contract of the same property, which was engrossed by mistake on an improper stamp, being now cancelled." In the circumstances before detailed, there does not appear to be any valid objections to the Lord Provosts of Glasgow, continuing under the authority given by the Barons of Exchequer in 1716, to exercise the powers, and to discharge the duties of "Magister," or Preceptor of S. Nicholas' Hospital, as the Bishops appear to have done *in official* succession, under the original Foundation, and the right which appears to be vested in the Town Council is not so much the nomination of a Preceptor, as the patronage of nominating the individuals who are

to enjoy the benefit of Chancellor Martin's, and Bishop Leighton's donations. But this right, they may, as they have done for a Century past, devolve upon the Lord Provost, not for his life, but during his continuance in office.—*Memorial prepared by Mr. Reddie for the Town Council.*

At a Meeting of the Town Council, held on the 30th May, 1844, the above Memorial was read; and Bailie Hastie moved that the Books of S. Nicholas' Hospital, should be handed over to the Chamberlain, and that, in future, the Lord Provost for the time being, should be "Magister" of St. Nicholas' Hospital, and that upon the death of the present Recipients of the Charity, the terms of the original Foundation should be reverted to, viz.:—"That the funds should be exclusively applied to the maintenance of poor and indigent old men." This Motion was considered and approved of; and the Town Council nominated and appointed the Lord Provost, for the time being, "Magister" of S. Nicholas' Hospital, in terms, and upon the footing of Bailie Hastie's Motion.

The title *Major of Glasgow*, which occurs in the Proceedings of a Scotch Court in 1716, as quoted by Mr. Reddie, may not be mistaken for the English office of "Mayor." It is obviously an Ecclesiastical title. In the Rentals of the Bishop of Aberdeen, 1511, the Deaconry of Gareauch (Garioch) contributed xs. viiid. from the Major of Glasgow, and viiis. from the Minor of Glasgow. This early connection with that City may be traced with some measure of probability to the time of Bishop Blacadyr, who was translated from Aberdeen to Glasgow, in 1484, and of Bishop Elphinston, who was a Native of Glasgow, and who was his immediate Successor.

The Deed of Mortification of Chancellor Martin Wan, to which Mr. Reddie refers, is dated the 1st of June, 1501. The Feu-duties and Ground-annuals set aside for the support of one poor old man in the Hospital amount to £6 12s. 8d. Scots, or about Ten Merks. The Beneficiary was to be connected with the Parish of Glasgow by birth or descent, and the preference was to be given to the Applicant in whose case old age and infirmity were added to poverty; and the Patrons were not to be influenced in selecting any one to the vacant bed, by any consideration, whether it be a fee, urgent solicitation, dislike, goodwill, favour, or ties of kindred.

When John Bigholme, who graduated as Master of Arts in 1479, extended, as Notary Public, by Imperial and Royal authority, the Deed to which Martin Wan appended his Seal, probably at the mature age of 70, there had been no Lecture in the University for the greater part of the year, and no Examination for the Degree of Bachelor, on account of the Plague. The Burgh Records extant do not commence till 1573, and the particulars of this Visitation cannot be confirmed; but the Scourge was no stranger to the Country, and notices of it occur even at a comparatively recent period.

The Parliament of 1456 ordained that the Houses infected were

to be closed up in the time of the Pestilence; but that no man was to burn (that is to singe for cleansing) another's house, so as to injure his property.

At a later period, in the year 1646, when the Plague visited Glasgow, the members of the University removed to Irvine.

In the Attestation to the Deed, the name of Martin Rede takes precedence. He was the immediate Successor of Martin Wan, his name occurring as Chancellor of the Diocese in 1504.

The names of Dominus Nicholas Wan, Presbiter and Vicar, ministering in the Choir of Glasgow, and of Dominus Thomas Wan, Canonicus, occur in various Deeds of the years 1423 and 1433, respectively. The former had property on the south side of the Dreggatis, and it is probable that, from this circumstance, as well as from the peculiarity of the name, they were the immediate progenitors of the Chancellor.

Martin Wan, Presbyter, was incorporated with the University in the general Chapter held in 1451, within the Chapter House of the Grey Friars, where the College Church now stands; and as one of four Bachelors of Arts, he was presented to the Lord Chancellor of the University (the Bishop) as a candidate for the Degree of Master of Arts—the Bishop enjoining the Examiners faithfully to arrange and order them according to their merits, and empowering Mr. Duncan Bunch to licentiate them.

Martin Wan, then Vicar of Dregarne (Dreghorn), was admitted to the Degree of Master of Arts in 1455. Mr. Duncan Bunch was Vicar of Wiston, and also Principal Regent in the Faculty of Arts, to whom the first Lord Hamilton, in 1460, granted, in name of the Faculty, the Tenement on the east side of the High Street, and four acres of the Dovehill, beside the Molendinar Burn, which form the site of the present College—being the first Land acquired by any Member of the University.

Martin Wan was elected Dean of the University in 1463, and in that year he was associated with Mr. Duncan Bunch in the erection of the Pedagogue, in the Rotten Row.

The characteristic dress of the Togati, or Gown Students at the present day, may probably owe its origin to this early period. The Executors of Patrick Leich, Chancellor of the Diocese, placed in the hands of the Faculty in 1463, his Bequest of a *Red Hood*, trimmed with *Fur*, and Duncan Bunch and Martin Wan were instructed to procure Faculty Dresses and a Cap *(unum cappam Magisterialem)*. In 1490, again, six Hoods of good cloth and of red (blodei) colour were ordered to be purchased for the use of the Faculty and the Students. This decision was arrived at in *domo inferiori capituli*, that is in the more ancient and lower Chapter House, before the Altar of S. Nicholas. Mr. Duncan Bunch, whose name is so intimately associated with the present College Buildings, died between the years 1473 and 1475.

In 1468 Martin Wan, as the King's Almoner and Confessor,

accompanied Bishop Muirhead to Copenhagen, who, along with several Scottish Noblemen and Clerical Dignitaries, adjusted, on the 8th September, the terms of the Marriage-Settlement of Margaret, daughter of King Christiern, with James the Third, then only in his seventeenth year. The Orkneys, the superiority of which had remained with Denmark for six centuries, were made over in security of the payment of the dower, but eventually they became the permanent possession of the Scottish Crown.

In 1470 Martin Wan was chosen as representing the Nation *Clidesdalia*, to deliberate with selected members of the other three Nations on articles of great importance to the University.

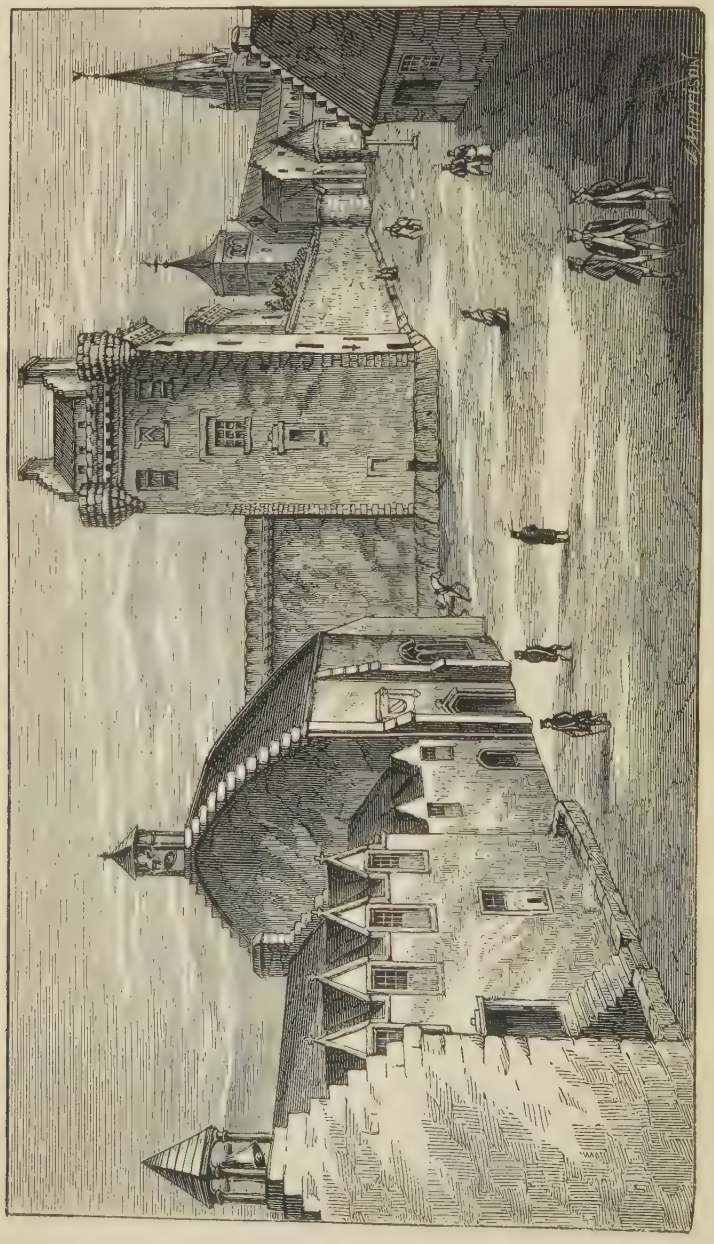
We can trace his tenure of office of Chancellor of the Metropolitan Church from 1470 to 1501. In 1494 we find him complaining to Archbishop Blacadyr that the Grammar School of the City being under his charge, Mr. David Dwne, a Priest of the Diocese, had set himself publicly to teach Grammar and the Rudiments of Learning in the City, not only without his sanction, but in defiance of his authority. The case was decided against Mr. Dwne.

The Chancellor founded a Chapel on the east side of the Choir at the Altar of S. James. Several Properties which he set aside for its support are detailed in a Deed of 21st May, 1496, and some of these are in the "Drigate."

It is affecting to trace the decay of this venerable Institution, as detailed in the Memorial by Mr. Reddie. When Brown wrote his "History of Glasgow," in 1795, the Hall and Chapel of S. Nicholas were so ruinous that they were occupied as a Cow House. Eventually these Ruins disappeared altogether, and the site of the Hospital is now occupied by the Gas Works, in the immediate neighbourhood of the Royal Infirmary. Nisbet in his "Heraldry," describes the Chapel as of fine aisler work of a Gothic form, and the windows as supported by a buttress betwixt each of them, and adds that upon the front over the door, were the Bishop's Arms, which were three acorns on the bend, surmounted by the salmon, and a crosier behind the shield. He also takes notice of a Manse opposite the Hospital, built by the Bishop, as a residence for the Priest, whose duty it was to celebrate Divine Service in connection with the Foundation.

[The Woodcut on next Page represents an interesting clump of Buildings as they stood about 1747. To the right, is "Lord Darnley's Cottage." Beyond, is the Cathedral and Consistory House with Gateway. In the centre, is the Tower of the Episcopal Castle, built by Bp. Cameron in 1430, with the high surrounding Wall. Adjoining, is S. Nicholas' Chapel and Hospital, removed in 1808 to permit of the formation of S. Nicholas Street, now S. Nicholas Place. To the left, is the *Alms House* or *Old Trades' Hospital*, with its Gable and Belfry fronting the Street and projecting over the Footway. It was erected during the 17th Century as a Retreat for a certain number of reduced Members of the 14 Incorporated Crafts,

and stood upon the site occupied in earlier times by the Prebendal Manse of Morebattle. Probably an older Building of the same nature preceded this. "Flitting of the Subdean, &c., 15th July, 1589,



fra ane south mid chalmer, occupiet be him of the tenement of the Almous house, besyde the Castell" (See Page 121).—The Trades' House lodged and boarded in it first 5, and afterwards 13 poor Freemen of the *Trades' rank*, i.e., *Mechanics* who were styled *The Poor Men of the House*. They were clothed in an ample Coat, Waist-Coat, and Knee-Breeks of blue serge, with blue Hose having lappets over the latchets and heels of the Brogue-shoes, which were stuffed with straw. Attached to the House was a small Hall where the Members of the Trades' House used to meet prior to the erection of the Trades' Hall in Glassford Street, in 1791, decorated by 14 Paintings, emblematic of the several Trades, by 6 Portraits of Benefactors to the Charity, and by Inscriptions recording the gifts of others. In Oct., 1806, a Committee reported that the whole Ground, including the Alms House, should be sold by public Roup, at 7s. 6d. a square yard. On the 21st March, 1807, the Ground, with the Building, was sold at 12s. 1d. a square yard, to the Incorporation of Cordiners, the price being converted at 5 per cent. into a Ground Rent of £131 14s. 2d. The Cordiners sold the Ground to the first Gas Company, and it now forms a part of the site of their present Works. The passer-by will still recognise a portion of this House by its two antique upper windows. On the 12th October, 1837, the House presented the old Bell of the Alms House to *the Blind Asylum*, and it there calls to their daily labour its Inmates with the same tones in which it had, upwards of 300 years ago, tolled to their final Resting-place those Citizens whose eyes were closed in death. For, when a Funeral passed to the neighbouring Churchyard, one of those Poor Men tolled the Bell in its little Turret, and the friends of the Deceased acknowledged the mark of respect by dropping a donation into a small iron Box through the slit of the low Window marked in the Cut. These Offerings were termed "*Dyke Money*." Above the *Hole* was the Inscription, cut in Stone:—"GIVE TO THE PVIR, AND THOU SAL HAVE TREASUR IN HEAVIN: 1636."—*Ed.*]

Another Charitable Institution, however, stood further to the North, beside the Stables belonging to the Castle, or Bishop's Palace. This Hospital appears in the course of time to have been united with that of Bishop Muirhead.

In various Deeds of 1528 and 1550 respectively, the Hospitals are referred to as "Pauperes Hospitalis, Sancti Nicholai de utraque domo," and "Pauperes Hospitalis Sancti Nicholai de domibus anteriori et posteriori." M'Ure says with all his search he could discover no vestige of any Hospital, except Bishop Muirhead's till after the Reformation of Religion; but in the Kirk Session Records preserved by Wodrow in his "Life of the Rev. David Weemes," there is an Entry of date 16th January, 1595, as to an Alms House at the Stable Green Port, which can be no other than that founded by Roland Blacadyr, "prope le stabyll greyn," about 1524 [? 1503],

probably when he resigned his office of Sub Dean of the Diocese of Glasgow. Though probably united, the Hospitals had each a distinctive character;—that of Muirhead was designed to be the permanent residence of 12 poor men, who were provided with all necessaries for support and sustenance, that they might be freed from worldly avocations in the decline of life, and in a better condition to prepare for another world;—while that of Blacadyr was for the poor and indigent casually coming to the City. The one might be considered an *Alms House*, the other a *Night Asylum*. The Magister of the latter, who was also Chaplain of the Altar of S. John and S. Nicholas, in the Cathedral, already referred to in this Paper, was to have his own Chamber within the Hospital, with power to appoint a Superintendent, who was to be a married man. Six beds were to be kept in readiness, with blankets, coverlets, and pillows. The Superintendent and his wife were to cook the food of the poor flocking to the Asylum, and it appears to have consisted of pease brose in winter, and green kail and kitchen garden vegetables in summer. There appears to have been no provision for a supply of animal food, as was customary amongst the very poorest about the Feast of S. Martin. The Chaplain was to keep the key of the place where the lentils were deposited. The culinary apparatus was limited to a large iron goblet, with an iron grate. A vessel was provided for washing the feet of the paupers, and a supply of coal was carefully stowed away in the "coylehowse" to secure them a warm and cheerful welcome.

The memory of Roland Blacadyr, the Founder of the one Hospital, was devoutly cherished by the Chaplain of the other, Cuthbert Simon or Symson, already referred to, who, as Vicar of Dalyell, died the 24th June, 1553. His Testament is dated the 6th February, 1552-53, by which he assigned certain Lands and Tenements for the support of two Chaplains to serve in the Church of Glasgow, one of these at the Altar of S. Nicholas in the Crypt. He filled the office of Dean of the Chapter, and, as Notary Public, attested, on 15th August, 1557, the Deed of Foundation of a College in Glasgow, by Bishop Gavin Dunbar, a project, however, which never arrived at maturity.*

Though S. Nicholas' Hospital survived the upheaval of the Reformation period, almost the first care of its new guardians was to arrest the process of dilapidation in its revenues that had commenced, even prior to the consummation of that event. On 7th February, 1556, the Session considering the mismanagement of the

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* The same Ecclesiastic bequeathed £100 Scots for the erection of an Hospital beside the Collegiate Church of S. Mary and S. Anne; but it does not appear that the Bequest was carried into effect.

A Dominican Nunnery, dedicated to S. Catherine of Sienna, was proposed to be erected near the Chapel of S. Thenaw about 1510. £300 Scots were bequeathed for the purpose by Roland Blacadyr, Subdean of Glasgow, but no steps were ever taken to carry his Bequest into execution. —*Orig. Paroch. I.* 7.

rents belonging to the Bishop's Hospital, appointed Mr. John Sproul to go east and seek a Visitation from the Judges. Afterwards the Magistrates, Kirk Session, and the Duke of Lennox, whose residence was close to the Hospital, and who was Heritable Bailie of the Regality, took part in a supplication to the Council about its condition; and in December of the same year, the Kirk Session Records bear that the Visitation had been carried into effect.

On the 26th June, 1564, the General Assembly instructed the "Erle of Glencarne" and the Superintendent of the West, to visit the Hospital of Glasgow.

The Assembly of the following year (25th June, 1565,) assumed a more general oversight of such Institutions. It enjoined, "For sustentatioune of the poore, that all lands foundit to hospitalitie of old be restored againe to the same use, and that all lands, anuel rents, or any uther emoluments, pertaining anywayes sometyme to freirs of what sumevir ordour, or anuel rents, altarages, obits, pertaining to preists, be applyit to the sustentatioune of the poore and uphald of the schooles in the townes and uthers places wher they be."

On 6th March, 1573, the Assembly enacted—Mr. Andro Hay, moderator—"That all Commissioners take a special notice how Hospital Rents are used or abused, that my Lord Chancellor may receive the reports and present them to my Lord Regent his Grace."

These Church Records are scattered through the "Miscellany of the Maitland Club," "Rowe's History," and the "Booke of the Universal Kirk."

An interval of nearly a century then elapses before any further notice of the secular affairs of the Hospital can be traced.

The Minute of the 5th November, 1653, in the Burgh Records, enjoins certain parties to receive the Rental and Papers from the Relict of James Sanders, which implies that the Institution was at least protected from further decay, though no subsequent Minute confirms the impression; but in March, 1661, Halbert Nisbet, of Sheals, as Preceptor of the Hospital, petitioned Parliament, and an Act was passed to "enforce settlement of the rents and monies due the Hospital, which since the cessation of justice had not been paid;" and his Appeal sets forth that he had been "necessitated out of his own proper means, and by interposing his credit, to supply the poor, otherwise they would have starved."

The Legacy of Archbishop Law to the Hospital, in 1632, and which is preserved in the Appendix to Hamilton of Wishaw's "Lanark and Renfrew," is in terms which sagaciously forbode such a probable crisis in its affairs, from the payments passing into desuetude. This Bequest, apparently, is the only one, with the exception of that of Archbishop Leighton, which marks the interest of modern times in this Charity. Archbishop Law is mentioned in "Keith's Catalogue" as a man of good learning, and who had a

grave and venerable aspect. He completed the leaden Roof of the Cathedral. His Monument stands in the Lady Chapel, on the south side. The terms of the Will are—"I leive to the puir of Sanct Nicholas' Hospitall in Glasgow, foundit by the Archibischopis thairof, the sowme of fyve hundrithe mkis. money of Scotland: And to the merchandis and croftis hospitallis thair, equallie to be devydit amangis thame, fyve hundrithe mkis. money:—And ordane the saidis sowmes to be mortefeit and imployit for the sustentatioun of the puir of the saidis hospitallis, present and to cum, be the advyse of my aris and execrs and successoris, Archibischopis of Glasgow, Proveist and Ministers of the said burt with this conditioune—That the preceptouris and mrs of the said hospitallis sall yeirlie mak compt and reckning to the saidis persones abouewrittin of the imployment of the said sowmes, to the effect abouespecefeit: And how oft the sammyne beis uplifted, that they sall imploy the same agane be advyse foirsaid, to the effect abouespecefeit: upone quhilk conditioune this Legacie is left to the saidis hospitallis, and nat utherwayes." (See Page 145.)

The only Notices not already referred to of the Hospital of Bishop Muirhead, before it became Incorporated with that of Roland Blacadyr, are the Gift, in 1509, of Sir Archibald Calderwood, Perpetual Vicar of Cadder, of "threttye penneis in the yeir, to the Maister of the Almoushous to Sanct Nicolas' Alter of the sammyne," and the Bequest specified in two Deeds, of date 1509, embodied in the *Registrum Monasterii de Passelet*, by "venerabili et egregio viro Magistro," Michael Flemyn, of some Lands or Tenements, near the Cross in Glasgow, for maintaining a bed in the Hospital. Scher Archiebald Caldderwood entered the University, as Vicar of Mayboil, on 25th November, 1489. He appears as Vicar of Cadder, in filling the office of Bursar to the University, in 1497. He bequeathed a Mace to the Faculty of Arts on 12th November, 1506 (*[illegible]*). The well-known silver Mace, the oldest relic in the College, was a gift, in 1460, by Mr. David Cadyow, Precentor of the Cathedral, and first Rector of the University. Sir Archibald also settled an Annuity of eight shillings on the Dean, Regents, Masters, and Students, to provide a collation to be enjoyed by them on the day of his Obit, which was celebrated in the Convent of the Black Friars. He Died on the last day of June, 1510.

Michael Fleming, on the other hand, was Canon of Glasgow, and Prebendary of Anerum. He may not be confounded with Michaell Flemyng, whose name, as Notary Public, by Apostolic and Imperial authority, appears in various Deeds from 1529 to 1541.

This Canon was the son of Robert Fleming, Lord of Bigare, who founded a Chaplainrie at the High Altar in the Parish Church of S. Ninian, at Kyrkyntulach, in 1451, and who presented the Living to his son Michael (*filiolo filio suo*) on 16th March, 1484-85, who, within ten days, constituted William Fleming de Ridre, his

procurator, to receive investiture of the office, and to take possession of the Stipend. The Barony of Kirkintilloch was granted by Robert I. to Malcolm Fleming, the ancestor of the Flemings of Biggar and Cumbernauld.—[*Douglas's Peerage.*] Michael was received into the Faculty of Arts in the University in 1475, under the complimentary designation, "circumspectus vir;" but a trait of his character had not then developed itself. On 26th June, 1482, he was fined, along with other delinquents, for absence from the Congregation of the Faculty of Arts; and as he advanced in life his want of punctuality drew forth the censure of the Church. He frequently absented himself from the Chapter on Saturday. In a Visitation of the Diocese, in Feb., 1501-02, there is an entry "Ancrum, frequenter est a capitulo die Sabathi." There is also an amusing censure of the Prebendary of Stobo, because, during the time of Service, he often went out and came into the Choir. (See Page 264.) The name of "Mychell Flemyng," however, subsequent to this period, is often associated as a Witness to various important Documents, with that of Roland Blacadyr, Sub Dean.

He Founded, 7th June, 1488, the half of a Chaplainrie at the Altar of S. Nicholas, in *inferiori ecclesia* (the Crypt); and on the 29th November, 1514, he completed an Instrument by which he assigned viii. shillings of the yearly Rental of a Property near the Cross, for a Service in the Church of the Black Friars, for the eternal wellbeing of his parents, and of all his friends.

By a Deed of 6th March, 1505-06, a provision of five shillings was made for the celebration of the Anniversary of his Death, in the Cathedral, and by which the *minor Sacristan* was to get twelve pence for tolling the Bell.

The Prebendary of Ancrum had his Parsonage House, according to M'Ure, behind the Cathedral, and north of the Castle; and it appears to have passed, at the *Reformation*, by purchase, into the possession of the first Earl of Wigton, who might have claimed Michael Fleming, the former tenant of it, as his ancestor.

It may be more curious than satisfactory to put a valuation on the Bequest of Michael Fleming to the Hospital of S. Nicholas. In the suit of the Archbishop of Glasgow against John Mure of Caldwell, for the sacking of his Castle and Palace in 1515, there is a claim for "28 fedder beds furnist; price of elk bedd viii. lib." This was apart from eighteen beds of a more costly description. The Lords of Council decerned for their value at the rate of five merks each, or less than the half of the amount. Five merks (13s. 4d. Scots each) represented in silver at that time about £1 11s. 5d. sterling, 20s. Scots being only equal to about 9s. 5d. of our present currency. From the impoverishment of the country, however, the value of the pound Scots, during successive Reigns, fell to about 6s. 10½d. in 1529, to about 5s. 1d. in 1556, to about 1s. 10d. in 1601, and to about 1s. 9d. in 1738.—(*Cardonnel's Numismata Scotiæ.*) One merk might be said, in Michael Fleming's time, to

be the average price of the boll of meal, of 140 lbs. weight, the market value of which to-day is twenty shillings.

If the calculation be limited to the first cost of a bed, apart from the expense of maintaining it, the value of the Bequest may be very roughly estimated at about £5 sterling, or a half of the sum considered by Chancellor Martin Wan necessary to the support of an inmate of the Hospital. Setting aside the advantages of free accommodation, ten pounds sterling, annually, would now be considered barely an average rate for the mere diet and clothing of a pauper.

The Poor of both chambers of the Hospital of S. Nicholas, (that founded by Bishop Muirhead, and that by Roland Bacadyr,) were associated together in the annual Religious Services instituted by James Houston, the immediate Successor of the latter in the office of Sub Dean of the Diocese of Glasgow, and who was also Founder of Our Lady College. He made provision that, at his yearly Obsequies, four shillings were to be divided equally among those present, or detained in the Almshouse by infirmity. He was Rector of the University from 1533 to 1540, and he was so popular that for six successive years he was elected to the office, "absentem tanquam presentem," which appears to have been unusual indulgence.

James Houston, was also Vicar General, and by his Will, dated 8th October, 1550, he left to each of the poor of S. Nicholas' Hospital, "de domibus anteriori et posteriori," a gift of two shillings.

It may be remarked that Roland Blacadyr was admitted a Member of the University in 1489, graduated as B.A. in 1491, and was Sub Dean of the Diocese in 1503.

He appears to have contemplated the erection of an *Hospital near the Church now known as the* TRON; having intrusted James Houston with £100 Scots for that purpose; but there is now no trace of such an Institution. He Died on the 9th of March, 1540-41.

A Memorial of the early connection of the Blacadyrs with the University may still be seen in a Stone Tablet, surmounted by the Arms of the Family—three roses on a chevron—affixed to the eastern wall of the Dwelling House of the Principal. It commemorates the gift of Lands and Tenements pertaining to the Chaplainrie of Sanct Mungo, by Sir John Blacader of Tulliallan, the representative of the Family from which the Archbishop and Sub Dean sprang. By the Deed of Bequest, 1st June, 1630, he stipulated for the erection of this Tablet, and expressed the affection he bore towards the College as his *Alma Mater*, and as the place where "a great pairt of his predicessoris wer educat and brocht up in vertew and learning thir mony ages bygane."

The *Reformation* was no sooner completed than the discipline of the Hospital underwent a characteristic change. The authority of the Kirk Session supplanted that of the ancient Hierarchy.

The following Extracts from the Presbytery Records throw additional light on this critical period of the History of the Hospital. The three members of the Court who, probably a little unceremoniously, took the Master, Sir Bartilmo Sympson, to task, were well-known characters. The Parson of Renfrew was Mr. Andrew Hay, who was also Lord Rector of the University—"an honest, zealous, frank-hearted gentleman," as James Melvill calls him in his *Diary*. In *Crawford's History of Renfrew Shire*, there are some Notices of *the Hays of Linplum*, of which the Parson was a younger brother. The Sub Dean of the Diocese was Mr. Andrew Polwart, who was also Dean of Faculty of the University. He was Minister first at Paisley, and latterly at Cadder and Monkland. There is in James Melvill's *Diary* an amusing account of his escape from Orleans, on his way home, along with Mr. Andrew Melvill, subsequently Principal of the University of Glasgow, and along with the Bishop of Brechin—about eighteen months after the Massacre of S. Bartholomew. It serves to illustrate the rapid dilapidation of Church property at this time, to refer to Alexander Campbell, first Bishop of Brechin, after the Reformation, who was permitted by special License, 7th May, 1567, along with two persons with him—*(Registrum Episcopatus Brechinensis)*—"to repair furth of the realm to the parts of France for the space of seven years, without incurring any danger thereby to their persons, lands, or benefices." The Earl of Argyll had procured his young kinsman the Bishopric, who, while yet a boy, and even before he is found carrying on his education in Geneva, "at the schuilles" in 1573, was made to use the power he possessed, of giving and disposing all the Benefices which previously were in the Bishop's gift.

Mr. Andrew Hay and Mr. Andrew Polwart were often prominently associated together in the public business of the Church—Mr. Hay having been Moderator in 1573. The interval which occurs between the 6th and 27th May, 1586, in their investigation into the affairs of the Hospital, was occupied with the Proceedings of the General Assembly, which met at Edinburgh on 10th May, in the Upper Tolbooth and the Chapel Royal.

The Minister of Glasgow was Mr. David Wemyss, who was a member of the First General Assembly, 20th December, 1560, at which John Knox served as Commissioner for Edinburgh, and who, according to Wodrow, was apparently the only Minister of Glasgow for a considerable period. (See Page 264.)

The Extracts from the Presbytery Records are for the most part drawn from the Manuscript of the late Dr. Porteous, in the possession of the late Adam Sim, Esq. of Coultermains:—

"May 6th, 1586.—Bartelmo Symson, summoned to hear the kirk's declaration for weale of the puir.

"May 27th.—Symson ordered to uplift nothing till his dispute with the poor was settled.

"May 30th.—The Parson of Renfrew, Sub-dean, and Minister of

Glasgow, ordered Symson to produce the foundation, compt books, decreets and all writs.

"June 1st.—Symson produced a book called '*Rentale capelli Sti. Nicolai.*'—Item, That same book, *Rentale pauperum.*—Item, Produced a seizing upon a charter given to the puir men of the Alms-house by Sir John Smyth, written and subscrivit be umqll. Walter Gray, Notar.—Item, Producit five parts of count-books, and certain Laws and Injunctions contenit therein, to be observed by the Alms-house-men; given all in custody to Sir Mark Jameson to the waele of the Alms-house."

Sir Mark, elsewhere Dominus Marcus Jameson, was Vicar of Kilspindy and Chaplain of the Chaplainrie of Sanct Mungo in the Hie Kirk.

A few years further on, we find that Sir Mark delivers up to the Town Council, "in ane litill box," other Papers pertaining to the Hospital, "to be keepit in the commoun kist."

"June 1st.—Symson promises to produce Extract of said seizing.—It is ordenit that the Laird of Ernock and his be summoned to produce the foundation of the Almshouse of Glasgow, given to him by Sir John Moyne, gif he have it to this day.—It is ordenit that Symson produce the Letters of Horning he has against the Provost of Glencluden."

Dominus Johannes Mynn or Mwn, is Witness to a Deed in 1549; and by another in 1581 his Yard, as one of the Vicars of the Choir, being one of the three lower Yards on the east side of the Vicars' Alley adjoining the Cathedral (the middle one of which Sir Bartilmo Sympson occupied), passed at his death to the College.

The Provost of Glencluden was Mr. Robert Douglas, second son to the Baron of Drumlanrig, a political Character of the time, who was confined in Edinburgh Castle in 1584 for conspiring against the life of the Earl of Arran.—*(Moysie's Memoirs.)* From *Grose's Antiquities* it appears that the Priory of Lincluden (Glencluden) did not become a temporal Barony till 1565.

James Robertoun, the Laird of Ernock, represented an old Lanarkshire Family. He was indited, along with 50 gentlemen, in 1572, as being accessory to the Murder of Darnley, and of the Regents Murray and Lennox.

In 1579 he became a Cautioner to the extent of £1000 (Scots) for the appearance of Hamilton of Bothuelhauche, before the King and Lords of Council.—*(Pitcairn's Trials.)* It may be surmised that the sagacious Churchman, Sir John Moyne, entrusted the original Deed of Bishop Muirhead with one who was evidently not only a responsible party, but one who had thoroughly identified himself with the cause of the old régime.

John Henderson, Esq., Queen's and Lord Treasurer's Remembrancer, has most courteously assisted me, [Michael Connal,] by instituting a very minute search after the original Document amongst the Records of the Exchequer Chambers, Edinburgh; but

I regret that he has found nothing fitted to throw additional light on the History of the Hospital.

"June 1st.—Symson ordered to make a Rental conforme to the book, expressing 'the tennentis and present inhabitants thereof, quhilkis are addebtit to the said Almshouse;' it is to be compared with the auld Rental.—It is ordered that xx. shillings annual rent, to be uplifted of lands in Renfrew, be socht and required in times to come. Next meeting on 3d June.

"June 3d.—Sym. produced to the Pres. the auld rental;—a new rental expressing the present inhabitants of the lands inddebtit to the almshouse;—the foundation of Sir John Smyth;—and instrument of twa riggs in the braid dale of Renfrew;—ane uther right thereupon, and Letters of Horning against the Provost of Glencluden."

Sir John Smyth was probably Vicar of Campsie. He appears as a Witness in Glasgow to a Deed in 1552. There is no trace of the twa riggs in the braid dale of Renfrew, and the braid dale cannot now be recognised, as there are no Records of Council or Register of Deeds in the Burgh of Renfrew prior to 1760.

"September 16th.—At a meeting of the Chapter and Presbytery of Glasgow, B. Symson is charged with not giving to the puir men in S. Nicolas' Hospital their wages, gowns, shoes, coals, and other necessarys according to the foundation, and neglecting the Hospital beside the Castle of Glasgow.—The meeting considering that B. Symson was elected in the year 1586, by the Vicar General of Glasgow, who had no right, his former promise to resign in the year 1583, registrat in the toun buikes of Glasgow, his malversations in office, deprive him of his office as master, etc.; and ordain ane new master to be appointed with all diligence.

"January, 20th, 1590.—Mr. John Howeson is appointed *Master of the Almshouse without the Stable Green Port*, and that under the pain of disobedience.

"'And all the brethren of the said Presbytery, with the Principal and Regents of the College of Glasgow to hald hand to set forward the said Mr. John in all turns concerning the maintenance of the right of the said Hospital, now committed to him as maister thereof, to the uttermost of their power. And in case it sall happen, as God forbid, the said Mr. John to lose or tyne the richt by lawe of the said Hospital, that then the said haille brethren and every ane of them for his awin pairt, binds them by the tenor hereof to contribute to him his expenses of plea, as also likewise to supplie his place at his kirk whensoever he sall be occupied for the affairs of the said Hospital in Edinburgh at the sute of the law. As also the said Mr. John obliges him be the tenour hereof to do all things be the sight of the said Presbytery, and to submit his right to them gif they think the same may be better used be ony other of the brethren than be him in ony time hereafter; and to use and dispone the living of the Hospital as the brethren of the said Presbytery shall think expedient to be done.' (Signed)—'Mr. Jhone Howeson.'"

This Minute reveals the conflicting jurisdiction at that time of the Presbytery and Town Council, as by the Burgh Records, only

two months previously, Mr. Thomas Cloggy had been appointed by the latter body to the Mastership. The Burgh Record is as follows:—

"8th November, 1589.—The quhilk day the Provest, Bailies, and Counsall hes given and grantit, and be thir presents gives and grantis to Thomas Cloggy the Chaiplainrie or Altarage of S. Johne Baptist, foundit be umqll Mr. Rolland Blacator, Sub-dene of Glasgow, situat within the Hie Kirk thereof, quhairunto is annexit the new hospitall besyd the Stabelgrene, last possesst by Sir Williame Crawford, last Chaiplaine and Maister of the said hospitall, with the rents, dewties, and emoluments pertenyng therto, during all the dayis of his lyftyme, and ordanit the said hospitall to be viseit on Wednesday cum aucht dayis, by the thrie Bailies, David Hall, Archebald Wilsoun, Maister of Werk, Thomas Mure, and James Lyoun, of the Counsall to sie what estait the saymn is presentlie; and he to find caution for uphauld of the samyn, and keip the tenor of the fundatioun, quha fand William Hereot and James Lyoun, cautioners and soureties for him, and becum actit for that effect, and the said Thomas actit and obleist him to relieff his said soureties of all damage and skaith they may sustene. Thairthrow of the quhilk gift the tennur followis."

"30th Dec., 1589.—The quhilk day the Bailleis, accompaneit with David Hall, Thomas Mure, Thomas Pettigrew, and Archibald Wilsoun, Mr. of Werk, past viseit and sichtit the hospitall, besyd the Stabelgrene, last possesst be Sir William Crawfurd, last maister of the said hospitall, quhilk hospitall is annexit to the chaiplanrie or alterage of Sanct Johnne Baptist, foundit be umqll. Mr. Allane Blacator, Subdene of Glasgow, situat within the Hie Kirk thereof, conforme to ane act and ordinance of the Provest, Bailleis, and Counsall, sett doune of befoir for that effect, and fand the samyn in the estait and maner following, viz., the zaird dyk, the north syd thereof, weill dykit, and kaipit with stane, and ane haill hedge on the south syd thereof, the wall weill kaipit with stane, ane elne above the zaird zett sufficient and lokfast. Item, the heich chalmer of the said hospitall well loftit and jestit, twa windois within the samyn stancherit with irne, ane stand bed fixit in the wall of the said chalmer, weill burdeit, ane panttrie dure and ane saig dure without has ane sufficient guid dure, and foir zett weill wallit and lokit with ane raill galrie stair, and ane turlies upoun the northmost windo therof. Item, fand the laich hous therof with sex stand beddis of aik sufficient, with ane paintrie lokfast, and ane mekill kist, standand within the same, claspit with irne on everie nook. Item, fand the coilhous dure sufficientlie lockit and bandit, weill wallit and kapit round about—item, the haill house of the said hospitall sufficient in ruif, tymmer, sklait, and watterfast—item, fand ane doubill foirzett bandit, without ane lok, with the wallis of the clois weill kapit about. Quhilk hospitall, with the zaird and pertinents, being viseit and sichtit in maner as said is, the saidis Bailleis deliverit the samyn to Thomas Cloggy, Maister of the hospital, quha grantit ane ressait thairof in the estait foirsaid; and obleist him to uphald the samyne, and to leve the said hospitall, with zaird and pertinents, in als guid estait as it is sichtit presentlie, and to observe and keip the tennor of the fundatioun in all pointis."

Mr. John Howeson, who was Minister of Cambuslang, had a strong claim on the sympathy of the Presbytery, which may account for his appointment. He was Moderator when the Court was deliberating on the Excommunication of Mr. Robert Montgomerie, Bp. of Glasgow, when the Laird of Minto, Provost, and the Bailies, "intruded themselves and cruelly handled him; smote him on the face; pulled him by the beard; beated out one of his teeth; and then put him in the Tolbuith." He "was rugged out of the judgment seat," as Row expresses it. The "schollers" of the University entered into combat with some of those who had done the injury, and some of them were hurt. The Excommunication was carried out formally in the Kirk of Libberton, two days afterwards, on the 10th June, 1582. The Laird of Minto confessed shortly afterwards to the Assembly of the Church the wrong he had done to the Minister; and he and his accomplices, whose names are given in *Calderwood's History*, were censured. After an interval of two years Mr. Howeson was apprehended and examined before the King and Privy Council, at Falkland; and, eventually, he underwent an imprisonment of two or three years in the Spey Tower, St. Johnston. He bequeathed, in 1613, 1000 merks for the support of a Bursar in the College—the Bursar to be of the "craftis mannis rank." Those of the Merchant rank at the time were generally unfriendly to the Presbyterian Church Government. (See Pages 113-115.)

Mr. Crawfurd mentions in his *Sketch* that the Trades' House pays at the present day the Bursar, who is appointed for four years, the sum of £9 annually. A Portrait of the good man, evidently a work of high art, taken in the year 1609, when he was 79 years of age, was in the possession of the Trades' House within the last few years.

"March 31st, 1590.—John Painter, master of the sang school, mortifies five pund yearly to pious uses, beside the annuals paid of auld. 3 Pund to the 12 poormen in the fore almshouse called S. Nicolais hospital: twenty shillings to the four poormen of the back almshouse pertaining to the town of Glasgow, and 20 shillings to the poor liper folks at the southside of the bridge of Glasgow." This annual is to arise from an Orchard and certain tenements "Lyand out with the north part of the Citie of Glasgow, in the stabill grene havand the yard and palace of the Archbishop of Glasgow on the south, part of the commoun Street on the west, and the yards of the Vicars of the Queir of Glasgow on the eist and north parts;" and considering "that the Mr. of the said almshouse and the town Clerk of the town of Glasgow suld be men of honesty and gud conscience therefor maid and constitute them to be collectors and uptakers, of the said five punds money, and to distribute the samen in manner foresaid. Being present they accepted and bund them and their successors. Wherefore 14 shill. yearly is mortified to them. Whilk 14 sh. of annual rent the said Mr. coft fra Hector Stewart bailie of Glasgow and Elison Hall his spouse yearlie to be uptane of ane barn pertaining to John Wodrop burgess of Glasgow, now presently occupied by him lyand in St. Tenew gate on the north side thereof,

betwixt the barn of umqll. William Maxwell on the west, the barn of umqll. Patk. Anderson on the east, and the Lancroft lands on the north, and the common Street on the South part."

The Burgh Records of 18th July, 1590, confirmatory of the Bequest of John Painter, who was the maternal Uncle of Sir Mark Jameson, is as follows:—

"The quhilk day, comperit, within the Counsalhouse of Glasgow, in presence of the Baillies and Counsall thairin convenit, Sir Mark Jamesoun, and producit ane lettre of foundatioun of fyve pundis zeirlie annuall rent to be vptane furth of his mans and orchaird, besyd the Stabilgrene thereof, thair suld be payit to the foir almous-house thrie pundis—to the bak almoushous, pertenyng to the toun, twenty schillingis, and to the hospitall of the seik folks, at the Brigend of Glasgow, twentie schillingis zeirlie, of the dait of the xxvj°. of Marche, the zier of God J.M. v°. thrie scoir seven zeiris, ratifeit and approvit be Mr. Robert Rollok, upoun the fourt day of Sept., the zeir of God J.M. v°. foure scoir ten zeiris, as also ratifeit and authoriseit be the Presbiterie of Glasgow, the last day of Marche, the zeir of God J.M. v°. foure scoir ten zeiris. Item, ane obligatioun of Mr. Dauid Rollokis of Knitlady, for payment of the samyn zeirlie annuall rentis, conforme to the fundatioun, of the dait the xxviij. day of Marche, the zeir of God J.M. v°. thrie scoir seven zeiris, as also ratifeit be Mr. Rollok, his sone. Item, ane instrument of seasing of ane zeirlie annuall rent of fourtene schillingis, to be vpliftet furth of ane barne in St. Tenois Gate, foundit to the toun clerk of Glasgow, and the annuall of St. Nicolace almshous, equallie betwix thame, for their ingaddering and distributioun of the foir-saidis annuallis, of the dait the last day of Februar, the zier of God J.M. v°. foure scoir ane zeires. Item, ane instrument, quhair the said Sir Mark Jamesoun wes infeft in the manss and orchard, above wrettin, be Johnne Panter, his mother's brother, vpoun conditioun that he suld fund the foirsaid zeirlie annuall to the pure, of the dait the aucht day of Januar, the zeir of God J.M. v°. threttie aucht zeiris. Item, the auld fundatioun, quhair the said Sir Mark, conforme to the will of the said Johne Panter, and the speciall conditioun of his awin infeftment, foundit the foirsaid zeirlie dutie furth of the foirsaid manss, of the dait the fyft of Nouember, the zeir of God J.M. v°. threttie nyne zeiris. Item, sex instrumentis of seasingis, all in ane parcheament skyn, contenand in haill fourtie ane schillingis zeirlie annuall, foundit be the said Sir Mark, to the pure of the Hospitall of Glasgow, with particular seasingis of the same annuall, besyd the parcheament skyn, with ane transumpt of ane instrument of ellevin schillingis, to be vpliftit of Johne Brownis hous, in Tronegait. Item, the copy of the chartour of the setting of the few to Mr. David Rollok, be the said Sir Mark, of the tenement and orchaird besyd the Stabil-grene. Item, the copy of the fundatioun of the foirsid fyve parkis. Item, ane transumpt of ane instrument of . . . . . schillingis annuall rent, to be vpliftit of the tenement now pertenyng to Mathew Boyd, in Tronegate. Item, ane decreet obtenit befoir the Commissar of Glasgow, agains Johnne Ottirburne, and Issobel Baillie, his spous, tennentis and occupyaris of the forsaid mans and zaird, of the forsaid

annuall rent of fyve pundis, of the dait the aucht of Marche, the zeir of God J.M. v°. foure scoir aucht zeires, quhilkis evidentis the said Sir Mark delyverit in ain litill box, to be keipit in the common kist, for furth cumyng, to the weill of the pure, and to be patent at sik tymes as neid requyrit, quhilk they acceptit, upoun the conditioun foirsaid, quhairupoun the said Sir Mark askit instrumentis."

"July 21st, 1590.—A meeting appointed to take order with the Almshouse, Archibald Eglinton, Sir Bartholomy Simson, and the poor summoned.

"August 4th.—Archibald Eglinton is to produce the Kirk's Commission given to him by the Presbytery touching the Almshouse, with his purchase of the gift of the said Almshouse, and Rental of the said Almshouse living. He and Sir Bart. Sympson summoned.

"August 11.—Archibald Eglinton produced 'ane simple gift of the King in his favours to be master of the Almshouse of Glasgow.'—Item, the foundation of Sir John Smyth to the said Almshouse.—Item, twa Rentales of the living of the said Almshouse,—and as to the Kirk's Commission given to the said Archibald to be Master of the said Almshouse, the said Archibald affirms that as yet it is in process before the Commissar of Glasgow; as also affirms that he has in his hand ane certain number of auld Rentals given to him by Sir Mark Jameson, which with the said Commission the said Archibald is ordained to produce this day viii. days—summoned.

"Sir Bart. Symson grants he has intromitted with the living of the Almshouse in ane part sen Whitsunday last was, and that by Archibald Eglinton's guid will. The said Archibald is inhibit to intermell ony furder with the living of the Almshouse, while ordour be tane there anent.—Summoned.

"August 21st.—Archibald Eglinton is ordered to produce the Kirk's Commission.

"August 25th.—Archibald producit the Kirk's Commission given to him to be Master of the Almshouse.—Summoned to friday and certain brethren ordered to meet on that business in the High Kirk.

"November 24th.—A meeting appointed to audit the accounts of Archibald Eglinton for these years during which he was Master of the Almshouse.—He and Sir Bart. Symson summoned.

"December 1st.—The Baillies of Glasgow are required to be present to hear Archibald Eglington's accounts.

"15th July, 1591.—The Session ordained 'that the Almshouse men be present in the Kirk, forenoon and every day, at prayers, morning and evening, to be said to them by their master, Sir Bartholomew Simpson, otherwise, that they want their week's wages, following their being convict.'

"Febry. 2nd, 1592.—John Stodhyrd minister of Campsie appeared and desyred the following foundation to be recorded:—

"*Omnibus et singulis*—He mortifies to four decrepit men, or if the Patrons think it proper, to those already in S. Nicholas' Hospital, the yearly Sum of 20 merks Scots out of the back land. 'Tam superiori quam inferiori, tam edificato quam edificando cum clausura horto libero introitu et exitu et singulis suis pertinentis'—occupied by John Glen, weaver, and his subtenants, lying in the City of Glasgow 'ex

orientale latere' of the public Street leading from the Metropolitan Church to the Cross.—Boundarys the lands of John Pinkerton and William Glen—'ad boream Commune venellum ad australem'—and the lands of umqll. John Glen 'ad occidentem.' (This seems to describe a corner between the Street and the Vennel.—Note, apparently by the transcriber.)

"Patrons are the ministers of the Presbytery of Glasgow. The Pensioners to be Burgesses of honist Character."

"5th June, 1593.—The Presbiterie ordenis the puir folk of the Almshouse to be summoundit to this day viii. dayes to compeir before thame to give the confessioun of thair faithe.

"27th January, 1595.—The Presbiterie understanding David Moresone, one of the puir men of the Almshous of Glasgow, to have been in Jonet Garneris house, aganis the ordinance of the Sessioun of Glasgow, thairfore the said Presbiterie dischargis Sir Bartilmo Simson, Master of the said Almoushous, to give the said David ten *s.*, quhilk is ane monethis wages, bot ordenis the same to be gevin to the rest of the puir in the said Almoushous; and, forder, the said Presbiterie certefeis the said David, gif he sal be fund in hous with the said Jonet Garner, he sal be deposit fra stall and place therefter in the said Almoushous."

Sir Bartholomew, with all his faults, had his personal trials in the management of the House, for on 7th January, 1597, the Record runs—

"Quhilk daye, Johnne Cauldwell, witness, sworne, admittit examinat, deponis he hard Johnne Graye saye to Sir Bartilmo Symsoun that the devill was possest in him, and the said Sir Bartilmo in the devill."

"Feby. 20th, 1601.—To speak to the Duke of Lennox about the Almshouse without the Stable Green Port. And of provision of an Master thereto by the advice of the sd. Presbytery instead of Sir Bartilmo Simson present Master thereof who no ways has done his duty to the said Hospital and poor thereof.

"May 26th.—To speak to my Lord Duke of Lennox how soon his (L) 'shall come here for provision of an Master to the Almshouse of Glasgow at the Bishop of Glasgow foundation for the weal of the 12 poor men of the said Almshouse and of the living and house of the samen.'

"July 22nd.—The poor in the Almshouse discharged from ringing a bell at Burials.

"July 18th, 1604.—P. apply to the Duke of Lennox 'for obtaining a power' fra him to the said Pres. for placing of poor men within the 'Almshouse of Glasgow as oft as the place shall vaik.'"

The following Burgh Record shows that the Town Council exercised the right of presentation in 1574; but by the subsequent Minutes the Heritable Bailie of the Regality of Glasgow appears to have recognised, tacitly at least, the right of the Presbytery:—

"12th November, 1574.—The quhilk daye, the prouest, bailies, and consale, gave and disponit to John Lowrie, the almous bed last possesst be umquhill Johne Gibsone, vacand in their handis be his

deceis, to be brukit be said Johne Lowrie, with all annuaellis dewiteis pertenying thairto, during all the dayis of his lyftyme."

"August 1st, 1604.—The Hospital and . . . . belonging thereto founded by the Sub-Dean of Glasgow, is in the hands of Thomas Cloggie presently and used by him. They are to consider how it may be restored to the awin integrity."

On 12th February, 1606, the admission of a Pensioner is noted in these terms :—

"The quilk daye the moderator and brethren of the Presbytery of Glasgow wills and agrees that Matthew Boyd, burgess of Glasgow, be ane of the poor of the Bishop of Glasgow Almoushouses, situat besyde the Castell of Glasgow, and bruik for his lyfetyme as ony poor man thairof bruikit of befoir, according to the foundation, in fyer, bedding, yard, stipend, and casualteis, and to be enterit and admittit thairto presentlie as thae enter and admitt him at their presentis, and to his part of the said yard, ordering Sir Bartolmo Symsoun, present Maister of the said Almoushouse, to paye to him his wages in tyme to cum fra the dait heirof, during his lyftyme, as becummis gif he be fund worthe to bruik the saming for his said lyftyme."

"Febry. 4th, 1607.—Bartw. Symson ordered to produce his accounts, he says that the following persons are at present on the Almshouse of which he is Master"—(Here follows the names of eleven men.—These are not given in the MSS).

"June 1st, 1608.—The Presbytery agrees that Mr. Stoddart's mortification go to . . . . of the poor in Glasgow, 'the substance of the first foundation being always keepit.'"

These Records reveal the embarassing circumstances under which the Presbyterian Church endeavoured faithfully to protect from abuse and utter ruin, the pious Foundation of Bishop Muirhead.

James Melville, in a Paper he wrote out for the meditation of the "godlie, devout, and wyse Archibald, Erle of Angus, quhilke he put in a little coffer, to be carried about with him continualie," gives a graphic Sketch of this state of things, in 1584. "Ther is manie noble and gentil men that has Prebendaries, altarages, and uther rents and casualities, be the quhilk they please their servands and frinds in giffing them lyff rents thairof." "The rents, lands, and leivings of the Hospitalls, Almes-houses, and Masone Dieus ar lyk wayes taen in feu be gentilmen and burgesses for right nocht; in sic sort, that thair buildings is alwhere deceyit, and their fundatiouns lost and abolished."

The name of Sir Bartilmo Sympson appears first in a Deed of 1547-8, where his Lands are mentioned as near the Common Street, probably the "Vicus publicus," or Saltmarket and Bridgegate. His connection with the Almshouse at the Stablegreen Port and that beside the Castle, forming together S. Nicholas' Hospital, may be traced for about 25 years, down to 1607.

We find him censured for breach of trust, and then superseded in the Mastership,—after an interval of four years restored, but ere long exposing himself to the charge of unfaithfulness,—then on the

point of dismissal for the second time; and again, as his long life draws to a close, apparently as influential as ever.

Sir Bartilmo was one of the Vicars of the Choir, but he also held the office of Chaplain of the Chaplainrie of S. Martin, at Rutherglen. In connection with the latter, which was a sinecure of the annual value of £7 6s. 8d. (Scots), we find, from Letters under the King's signet (James VI.), 12th December, 1575, that he was one of sixteen, who appear to have interpreted, to the prejudice of the College, their life interest in the several Benefices, which had been made over to it by the Crown. Of those who were forbidden to give long Leases, or to dispose of the Properties, there were "Freir Johnne Law, Possessour of the chaplainrie of Sanct Nicolas in the Laich Kirk; Mr. Alexander Crawfurd and Mr. Thomas Clogye, pretendit possessouris of the chaplainrie of S. Nicholas in the Hie Kirk, and Schir Mark Jamesoune," whose name is already familiar to us. The College, probably from painful experience, took legal steps to secure the peaceable possession of its rights, even from the reforming party. On 13th March, 1610, Mr. David Wemyis, the Presbyterian Minister, who had been admitted in 1601, on the King's presentation to the Parsonage and Vicarage of Glasgow, with Manse and Glebe, renounced, under a decreit of removal, his right to the "vicaris yairdis and hous biggit thairupon, on the west syde of the Allay on the bak of the Hie Kirk, sumtyme occupeit by umquhile Barthilmow Sympsoun;" and on 13th August following, William Weymis, styled a Merchant Burgess, came under a similar obligation, to remove within two months from the same house, under a penalty of 100 merks, the only stipulation being, that he was to be at liberty to "transport the kaill planteis growand on the saidis yairdis. This William was no doubt the son of the Minister, in whose person, though a Layman, from 1595 to 1600, he claimed a right to the Vicarage of Glasgow, *primo*.

There were various Properties in the Rental of the College, specified in the *Munimenta Universitatis*, belonging to Sir Bartilmo, situated on the east, as well as the west side of the *Vicars' Alleys*, together with one or two Tenements in "Vico Fullonum," in the direction of the "Barras Yet," which stood near the present Steell Street in the Saltmarket.

The fiall or the vassalage payable by the College to Sir Bartilmo as one of the Vicars of the Choir, amounted in 1608 to £6 13s. 4d.

The Vicars of the Choir were instituted by Bishop Muirhead, prior to 1467. They were twelve in number, as appears by the deed of the Dean and eleven Canons, on 5th June, 1480 (in the time of Bishop Laing, the immediate successor of Bishop Muirhead), augmenting, from £5 to £10 Scots, their stipends as the Vicars of the Choir ministering in the Stalls of the respective Canons. They formed an Incorporation, Schir Johne Mene, "ane descret man," (already referred to in connection with the Foundation Deed of S. Nicholas' Hospital,) being their Chaplain and Procurator in 1534.

Prior to the institution of the Vicars of the Choir, the direction of the music of the Metropolitan Church lay with the Precentor, an ecclesiastic who ranked next to the Dean, and who took precedence of the Chancellor of the Diocese.

The Precentour or Chantour in the time of Queen Mary was Maister Johne Steuestoun or Steinstoune. On the 11th July, 1556, we find him in Edinburgh, sitting on the Bench as one of the Lords of Council or Session; and, on 10th October of the same year, at Glasgow, he was a party to a rather questionable transaction, by which the Vicarage of Daliell was robbed of a large portion of its revenues, leaving the Parochial Minister only a pittance, with a view to supply the table of the Vicars of the Choir with a greater abundance of good cheer.

The Church of Glasgow was designated in old Charters by the honourable title of "Mater Multarum Gentium," and before the erection of the College of Justice the greatest causes of the kingdom were referred to the decision of this Chapter.—*(Innes' Letters. Miscellany of the Spalding Club.)*

It does not therefore surprise us that in later times the Chantour, whose office must have become almost a sinecure, should sit as a Judge in a Civil trial. In 1556 fully one-half of the Lords of Council, of whom there were nine, appear to have been Churchmen, the Dean of Glasgow and Lord Provand, as well as the Chantour, being of the number.

Within 40 miles of Shene—in the Parish of Horsted Keynes—shut out as it were from the world by the Surrey Hills, while to the south the Sussex Downs withheld the prospect of the ocean, the last Benefactor of S. Nicholas' Hospital spent the concluding ten years of his life.

The Cloister-like life of the Inmates, apart from other claims, may have attracted the interest of one who was weary of public life in the vain endeavour to harmonise contending views of Church Polity; and within three years of the time when he had resigned his Archbishopric, with his accustomed generosity, Dr. Robert Leighton set about the disposal of a sum of £450, of which £300 was appropriated to the foundation of Bursaries in Edinburgh and Glasgow respectively, and the remainder to the Hospital of S. Nicholas.

The University where his father had been Professor of Moral Philosophy, thus shared his regard as well as Glasgow; and Dunblane, his first Diocese, inherited his Library. He thus discharged, as God had given him the means, the obligations which weighed upon his conscience, to the Country of his Birth and of his Ministry. He had no private fortune to fall back upon, and as his Biographer, Pearson, says,—"his Income appears to have arisen principally from the arrears due to him in connection with his Diocese, which dropped in slowly from time to time; the last remittance that he had to expect, being made about six weeks before

his death;" "so that," to adopt Bishop Burnet's happy phrase, "his provision and journey failed both at once."

The memory of the Commentator on the First Epistle General of S. Peter, invests the old Hospital with peculiar interest, which was fast falling into decay even 190 years ago; like the fragrance which steals over the crumbling Ruin, with its crown of wild flowers.

When he penned the Deed, of which the following is an Abstract, it was a dark and cloudy day for Scotland; the struggle for liberty of conscience was waxing more desperate. From his retreat under the roof of his brother-in-law, Mr. Lightmaker—a gentleman of landed Property—he could not but view with abhorrence, the persecution set afoot to produce uniformity of worship. *The Bass* was being filled with Prisoners for Jesus Christ's sake: and one of the most prominent Merchants of the City he had just left, Mr. John Anderson of Dowhill, eventually the Provost and Member of Parliament for the City—the ancestor of our own Sir John Moore—had been subjected to a fine of £500 Stg., and had been in Prison five or six weeks, from which he was only released some months afterwards on the payment of a further sum of £1000 Scots.—*(Wodrow's History and Memoirs of Charles M'Intosh, F.R.S.)*

The Deed of Mortification is dated at Badhurst in Sussex, on 1st August, 1677. The original is preserved in the Burgh Archives, and has been printed in the *Maitland Club Papers*. It runs in these terms:—

"To the Hospital in the said Burgh of Glasgow, called the Hospital of S. Nicholas, or the Bishop's Hospital, £150 sterling, for the standing maintenance of Two Poor Men, yearly, in the said Hospital; the sum to remain in the hands of the Magistrates and Town Council for the use of the Hospital, they paying the yearly rent to the Two Poor Men, and giving security for that effect to the Faculty of the College of Glasgow, and to those entrusted with the affairs of said Hospital. As for the said Two Poor Men, the Archbishop, if he please, shall chuse one of them out of the Barony, and the said Magistrates the other, either out of the Town or Barony as they please; provided that one of the two shall still be of the Barony, and I hope they both will be careful to chuse such as upon whom that little charity may be best bestowed, both in respect of their indigence and good conversation, which is to be testified by the Minister of the Barony respective; and in case of the Archbishop or Magistrates not chusing one as said is, within three months of the vacancy, the other shall have the right of it after that time; and in case of neglect of both for the said time, the Ministers of Glasgow and Barony conjointly and severally shall have power to chuse *pro illa vice*, and by all means let the allowance remain entire, and not be clippt to help out other smaller provisions in the said Hospital, nor divided betwixt more than two at once in the Hospital."

The money was paid over to the Magistrates and Town Council of Glasgow, and the Mortification is now represented by a sum of

£200, the yearly Interest of which at 4½ per cent., say £9, is divided between two indigent men, in quarterly payments of £1 2s. 6d., one being from the Barony, and the other the City Parish. These sums are not mixed up with the revenue or expenditure of S. Nicholas' Hospital.

On 8th September, 1677, a Letter of Thanks to the Archbishop was subscribed by the Magistrates and Council, "hoping his cair and affectioune for the poor sall not want its awne rewaird by Him who repayes quhat is given to them."

[The Property of the Hospital at present consists of £380 Stg., in the hands of the Corporation, made up of Grain-rents. Rents from old Houses and Feu-duties, and other casual Receipts: the Interest of which is distributed among (at an average) 9 men, each receiving yearly £3.]

The Royal Infirmary with its spacious accommodation for patients, occupies the site of that Palace from the windows of which, 400 years ago, Bishop Muirhead could mark, with benevolent satisfaction, the completion of the Fabric that has given his name to posterity.

The ancient features of the locality are obliterated, but a *Witness* remains, that has looked down in silence on the dead and the living —on the ebb and flow of the human tide that has swept past it for seven Centuries. Though standing apart from the great Thoroughfare, it is not neglected. The rich and the noble have vied with each other in decorating the venerable CATHEDRAL OF S. MUNGO, by the hands of the artists of Munich and Venice, that their children and their fellow-citizens for generations to come, may read by the light of Heaven, how profoundly it claimed their homage as a National Monument, as well as a Christian Temple.—*Memorial referring to the Hospital of Saint Nicholas, by Michael Connal, pp.* 47. *Printed for Private Circulation,* 1862.

SAINT ROCHE'S CHAPEL.

[THE Chapel of S. Roche the Confessor, was situated on the common Moor on the north side of the City, near the place now corruptly called "St. Rollox."—It was founded about 1508 by Thomas Mureheid, Canon of Glasgow and Prebendary of Stobo. The patronage of the Priest or Chaplain was vested in the Bailies and Council of the City, with whose consent the Benefice was, about 1530, incorporated with the College Church of S. Mary and S. Anne; the Chaplain being constituted a Canon of that Church, but under provision that he should twice every week Say Mass and other Offices in S. Roche's Chapel, for the soul of its Founder. There was a Cemetery attached to it, which was used in 1645-6 during the prevalence of the Plague. The Wall which surrounded the Cemetery where many persons of distinction were Buried, was standing in 1736. This Chapel is said by M'Ure to have belonged to the Black Friars and served by one of their Order.

"1647, 22nd May.—Ordains Sein Rokis Kirk zaird to be castin about, and ane entrie maid thairto."—*(Minutes of Town Council.)*

In the Appendix to *Munimenta Fratrum Predicatorum de Glasgu, p.* 262, *Maitland Club*, there is a Deed of Presentation, 1566, Aug. 6th, to John Law, as Chaplain to the Chapel of S. Roche, Successor to Thomas Fleming, signed by James Hammiltun, Sub Dean and President of the Chapter; John Hammyltoun, Precentor, &c.; William Hamyltoune of Cambuslang; David Gibsone, from Aire; John Layng, Rector of Lus; and Archibald Crauffurd, Rector from Egilschem.

S. JOHN THE BAPTIST'S CHAPEL.

This Chapel stood at the head or east end of the Drygate, at the back of Sir George Elphingston's great Lodging.]

THE DUKE'S LODGINGS.

Prior to *the Reformation* there stood near the West end of the Drygate the respective Dwelling-houses of the Rectors of Peebles and Eaglesham—two of the Ecclesiastical Residences which had contributed to bestow an air of comfort, and even of comparative distinction, upon the leading Thoroughfares of the olden City. For probably a hundred years or more these buildings had existed in neighbourly proximity—receiving within their gates a succession of Ecclesiastical occupants—when, from the gloomy aspect of affairs, during the days of John Knox and his Coadjutors, the last of the line were, like the Incumbent of Moffat, made doubtful as to what might ultimately be considered the value of their titles to any "lands or pertinents" within the wide circumference of Scotland. It accordingly happened, that about the time we refer to, these two Houses, with their appurtenances, passed into the keeping of *Lay-Proprietors*—the first mentioned having been transferred to Sir Mathew Stewart of Minto, and the other to the "Laird of Crawfordland," probably a relative of its last Clerical owner, Mr. Archibald Crawford.

It was upon the site formerly occupied by these Prebendal Manses, and a portion of their Garden-enclosures, that the irregular pile of Buildings known as *The Duke's Lodgings* stands at the present day [1867]. According to the best accounts of their History to be gathered from any particulars hitherto published, we learn with regard to the Property acquired by Sir Matthew Stewart, that, in 1605, he caused a great part of the old House to be rebuilt, and otherwise, no doubt, to be so enlarged and improved as to render it the fitting Abode of an ancient and opulent Family, and that from his Grandson the Property was acquired by the Dowager Marchioness of Montrose. In reference to the second Building, to the West or right hand in the Cut, (p. 262)—the Rector of Eaglesham's Manse—it would appear,that after having been transferred from the Laird of Crawfordland to a succession of other Proprietors, it was eventually purchased by James, the first Duke of Montrose, who had it

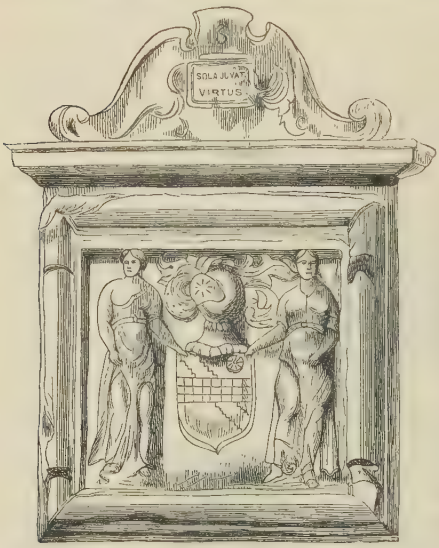
demolished in the early part of last century, to make way for the erection of a more commodious Mansion—of which, however, he only completed a part.

The Back or Inner Court as shown in the Cuts below is a portion of the Buildings raised by Sir Matthew Stewart. The Building which appears in the Front View (p. 262), distinguishable by a series of "blind" or closed Archways—we are inclined to believe, is the House erected by the Duke of Montrose.

THE DUKE'S LODGINGS (BACK VIEW, No. 1.)

THE DUKE'S LODGINGS (BACK VIEW, No. 2.)

As striking specimens of the old Baronial, or Ducal City Residence, the well-known Buildings we refer to will scarcely be thought worthy of particular notice. They, as a whole, present nofeatures of Architectural distinction; and the only Portion indeed on which the casual Visitor might incline to rest his attention, is that which, as before mentioned, stands in the Court behind. This shows in its Front some very large, and what were, no doubt, once handsome Windows; and seems to have contained the principal Hall in which, we may suppose, the hospitalities of the Knightly House of Minto had been of old displayed—as, in prominent relief upon the Exterior of the dark and shaken wall, may yet be seen a lone Memento of former consequence, in the Armorial Bearings of that eventually reduced Family.*



MINTO ARMS, DUKE'S LODGINGS.

A worthy race for several centuries they seem to have proved—the successive Lairds of Minto; and as their connection with Glasgow was for a considerable period exceedingly intimate, we may be pardoned, perhaps, for dwelling a little upon their history, while looking upon these lofty Casements through which the golden light

* There is a slight difference between the Arms, as sculptured on this Building, and the "Bearings" usually given as those of the Stewarts of Minto, in so far as in the former the Bend is surmounted *of* the Fessee, instead of surmounting it. The proper Blazonry, as given by the Heralds, is described—"Or, a fesse chequy, asure and argent, surmounted of a bend engrailed, and in chief a rose, gules." This Escutcheon is now borne by Stuart, Baron Blantyre—a Descendant, through a second marriage, of that Sir John Stewart of Minto who died in 1583. Of this race was the "admired of all admirers" at the Court of Charles the Second—the celebrated beauty, Frances Stewart.—A Representation of the Minto Arms, as sculptured on the Wall in the Court of the "Duke's Lodgings," is annexed.—The following is the Inscription on their Tomb—still preserved in the Cathedral:—

HEIR AR BVRIET Sr
WALTIR Sr THOMAS Sr
IOHNE Sr ROBERT Sr
IOHNE AND Sr MATHIEV
BY LINEAL DESCENT
TO VTHERIS BARONS
AND KNICHTS OF THE
HOVS OF MYNTO Wt
THAIR VYFFIS BAIRNIS
AND BRETHEREIN.

had no doubt often shone upon the scenes of their gaiety and courteous display. The first of the line who acquired the Lands of Minto, situated in the county of Roxburgh, was Thomas, third son of Sir Walter* Stewart of Dalswinton and Garlies—a lineal descendant of the ancient stock of Bonkill, and through it, of Alexander, the sixth Lord High Steward of Scotland. About the year 1472, in times when it was the practice of the Scottish Burghs to select their chief Magistrates from among the Nobility, or the more powerful of the Country Gentlemen, Sir Thomas Steward became Provost of Glasgow, and dying in 1500, left the Civic connexion which he had formed to be maintained by his son and successor, Sir John.†

In that disastrous year when King James the Fourth was mustering his Forces for the march to Flodden, the above Sir John Stewart was chief Magistrate of Glasgow, and he was one among the many Scotsmen of rank who assembled at the call of their Sovereign, to sacrifice their lives in his defence upon that bloody Field. This was a period of dread anxiety to the Inhabitants, whose minds were kept in a state of painful agitation, between the moment when crowding rumours of evil began to be circulated, and that in which their worst fears were confirmed. As occurred in Edinburgh at the time, Glasgow was then deserted, we may believe, by almost all of the Laity who were capable of bearing Arms; and among such of the Civic Authorities as remained, it was, no doubt, a matter of great difficulty to restore the quiet of the City where all was in a state of confusion, and when, amongst other symptoms of calamity, the women might, as elsewhere, be seen lamenting in the Streets for the loss of the husbands and fathers who were rumoured to have fallen with their Provost in the Fight. His body appears to have been recovered and brought to Glasgow—his name being on the list, as one of the race of Minto, who have their place of Burial within the Nave of our Cathedral. The Sir John slain at Flodden had a brother named William, a good and virtuous man according to Douglas's Peerage of Scotland, who was born in this City in 1479. He was made Dean of Glasgow in 1527, and was eventually elevated to the Bishopric of Aberdeen, where he died in 1545.

The next in lineal descent was Sir Robert Stewart, Provost of Glasgow in 1528; and he was in turn succeeded by his son Sir John, who likewise filled the same, by this time, almost hereditary office. On his demise in 1583, the Estates and Honours of the Family descended to Sir Matthew—the individual who built the

* Douglas in his *Peerage* calls him "William," but the Monument in Glasgow Cathedral has it "Walter. He seems to have been the first of the Family interred within its walls; and although he could not properly be so designated—as it was his son who first acquired the Estate—still he is, in the Inscription, mentioned with his Descendants, as "of the house of Minto."

† Cleland in his "Annals," 2 vols. 8vo. 1816, has in one place (Vol. I., p. 158,) erroneously made Sir *John* Stewart Provost in 1472—at p. 5, however, of the same Volume he correctly has it "Sir Thomas." Subsequent writers seem to have made it a rule to copy, with the utmost servility, errors and all.

Houses in Drygate which have led to the introduction of this brief account of his Predecessors. A few years previous, *i.e.* in 1580, this gentleman had been elected Chief Magistrate of the City; and we find that he again held the office in 1586. He lived in times when it was no easy matter for a person placed in his position to steer an even course; and—in consequence of yielding more to the authority of the King than the wishes of the Presbyterian party—he would seem to have made himself somewhat unpopular with a portion of the citizens. M'Ure, indeed, not unbiassed by fanaticism, insinuates pretty decidedly that the conduct of this Sir Matthew Stewart, in vindicating the Royal authority against a certain party who wished to set it at defiance, had been the means of bringing down a curse upon the Family of Minto.

Of the two immediate Successors of Sir Matthew little is known;* the last of the line was his great-grandson, Sir John, who embarked in that unfortunate Adventure, *the Darien Expedition*, and who died upon the outward Voyage in 1697.—For almost two centuries the members of this Family had held a high position among the Citizens of Glasgow—nearly as long a period has elapsed since the star of their destiny began to grow pale—and now, as things go in this mutable world, it is much to say that we still have amongst us the veritable Building which received them in life, and the original Monument that was reared over their ashes. May the moral of their Family Motto never be loss sight of—"SOLA JUVAT VIRTUS."

When he purchased the adjacent Property, the first Duke of Montrose was already, it is probable, possessor by inheritance of the Buildings which had belonged to the Stewarts of Minto. As formerly remarked, this Nobleman only completed a limited portion of what he intended should be his Residence in Glasgow; so that in *the Duke's Lodgings*, we see but the remains of an old, and the fragment of a later Design. The first Duke was the great-grandson of the renowned Marquis of Montrose, and was Keeper of the Privy Seal in the Reign of Queen Anne. He was a great advocate of the Union; and after supporting a highly respectable character in various situations of public trust, he finally closed his eyes upon the scene of mundane existence in 1742.

We regret that we can add nothing to this meagre notice of these old Buildings, particularly as we believe they are doomed to a speedy destruction. As they do not appear, however, to have ever been the scene of any public occurrence of moment, it is not perhaps surprising, that what we know of them merely relates to the names of those by whom they were built, and to the noble Family by which they were subsequently occupied.—*Stuart's Views and Notices of Glasgow*, 1867. *Pp.* 25—29.

* In 1650 a Charter was granted to two Clergymen of Glasgow, with regard to their stipends, &c., by "Sir Walter Stewart, elder of Minto, and Sir Ludoveick" his son.

A HUNT AFTER THE ANCIENT CROSS OF GLASGOW.

MANY of our readers are aware that the ancient Market Cross of Glasgow has been lost to sight for two generations, to the inexpressible regret of local Antiquaries and the older classes of Citizens. This venerable Pillar is described as octagonal in shape, upwards of 12 feet in height, 17 inches in diameter, and capped by a stone at right angles, so as to form a Cross. It was erected on an elevated Pedestal, reached by stone steps, and in bygone times stood in the centre of the open Crossing or Square formed by the High Street, the Trongate, the Saltmarket, and the Gallowgate.* How or when it was removed we are unable to say; but Brown, in his "History of Glasgow," published in 1797, says:—"The ancient Stone of the Cross of Glasgow we left behind us in St. Andrew's Square, in rest beside the Church." Subsequent Records of Glasgow have shifted the locality, and placed the venerable relic in a state of "inglorious recumbency" at the back of S. John's Church, but no authority for this statement is given. It was generally believed, however, and we know positively that many years ago excavations were made in the spot indicated at the back of St. John's Church in the hope of finding the Cross Stone, but the result was a failure, and a sad disappointment to some of our local Antiquaries.

Since then, the subject was allowed to drop, until Monday last, when it was revived in our Columns by the Rev. Dr. Gordon, who quoted some of the facts above given, and wound up his communication by the Query—"*Where is it* (the Cross Stone) *in* 1869?" This Query met the eye of an old Citizen (belonging to one of our most ancient families) at present resident in the Country, who lived in St. Andrew Square about 60 years ago, and who distinctly remembers the Cross Stone lying, like the cutting of a tree, at the North-West side of the Church Portico. There was no Railing round the Edifice in those days, and our informant says that the Cross, in its recumbent position, was used by himself and other boys as a stepping-stone to get upon the platform of the Portico. This boyish recreation ultimately became a nuisance, and, in order to get rid of it effectually the Managers of S. Andrew's Church got a trench dug by the side of the Cross Stone, into which it was tumbled and carefully covered up.

Our friend, the boy of 60 years ago, was present at this interment, and yesterday he came to Glasgow in the hope of witnessing the resurrection. It was a day of wet and boisterous weather, but nevertheless a little party turned out in the afternoon and made their way to St. Andrew Square, animated by the enthusiasm of a Pickwick or a Monkbarns. On arriving at the Church, the old

* It did so, no doubt, on its *primary* site at "*The Bell o' the Brae*," as is indicated by the *Cut* (p. 260); but, was there ever room for a *Cross* or *Pillar*, erected on an elevated Pedestal reached by stone steps, to stand in the *centre* of the busy *Street* which is now designated *the Cross?—Ed.*

Citizen went round the Railing to the left-hand side, and pointing to a portion of the gravel-walk between the nearest Column and the front wall of the Church, said—"There is the very spot where I saw the Cross of Glasgow buried." This was reassuring; and, notwithstanding the tempestuous state of the weather, it was resolved there and then to proceed with the exhumation. Picks, shovels, and boring instruments were quickly procured, along with a couple of stout labourers, and a messenger was instantly despatched to the house of the Beadle for the Gate Keys. But the party could not wait for the return of the messenger, they felt so impatient to look upon the old Market Stone. The workmen scrambled over the railing, therefore, and set to with a will. In a brief space a portion of the gravel-walk and the grass plot beside the Portico was sounded, and there, sure enough, about a foot and a half beneath the surface, was a large Stone. The boring punch came against it audibly at different points, and the hopes of the Antiquaries rose to the highest pitch. They had all got within the Railing by this time, and every touch of the boring-iron went through their nerves like a shock of electrity. It was—it must be the veritable Stone, and in the excitement of the moment one of the gentlemen seized a shovel, and dug into the soil like a navvy after seven years' training. At length a considerable portion of the Stone was cleared, and by means of levers and strong arms it was raised to the surface and proved to be—not the ancient Cross of Glasgow—but an ordinary *Curb-stone.*

Of course there was a sinking of hearts at this unlooked-for *denouement,* but neither hope nor excavating was abandoned. In a few minutes two additional *Curb-stones* were unearthed, and a hole wide and deep enough to bury a horse was opened, but *the Cross* remained undiscovered. As darkness was approaching, and the weather, if possible, getting worse, it was reluctantly determined to cease work until this forenoon, when operations will be resumed, and the exploring party feel quite confident that their labours will be crowned with success. We may add that the excavations beside the quiet old Church yesterday excited not a little curiosity and astonishment among the residents in St. Andrew Square, and in the minds of the passers-by. It was evident to outsiders that the little crowd within the railings was engaged in some important undertaking—possibly in the hunt after hidden treasure—or the weather would not have been so lightly regarded; and we do trust that the final result will be the recovery of the old Cross Stone—so familiar to our forefathers—which has been buried out of sight for so many years.—*Glasgow Herald, Dec.* 11, 1869.

To the Editor of the Glasgow Herald.

SIR,—I have read with considerable interest the Article on the ancient Cross of Glasgow contained in your Paper of to-day, and

having some information connected with the subject, think it right to make it known, for the benefit of those who are now searching for the lost Stone.

In the latter years of George IV.'s reign I kept a Journal. I was only a boy, but to the best of my ability kept an accurate Record of everything that came under my notice connected with the Buildings or other antiquities of Glasgow. In a portion of that Journal now before me, date 1827, autumn, I find this written:—"I went to the back of S. John's Church to see the Tron Stone or Pillar, which formerly stood at the Cross. It is of an octagonal shape, about 12 feet and a half in length, by 17 inches in diameter. It is very much decayed, but it seems to be a very hard stone. At the top there was formerly a Stone shaped like a Cross, but that is now away. The Pillar anciently stood on a Pedestal, and was surrounded by a platform of steps, but nothing now remains but the Pillar." Several years, probably 10, elapsed before I again visited the Stone. I saw it again in the same place as before, but broken into two, if not three pieces. It lay outside, and some two or three feet distant from the Wall bounding the College Grounds. The spot of ground was, as well as I can recollect, used by some carters for laying up their carts, when not in use, and this accounted for the damage done to the Pillar.

Drawing by Mr S. Blaikley.

About 10 years later, but I cannot condescend on the precise year, I again went to see if the Stone was still where I had formerly seen it, and was sadly disappointed to find it gone, and no trace whither. On the ground where the Pillar had lain I found there had been erected a Session House, or some other Building connected with the Church.

As late as last year, while one day walking through the College Grounds, I observed a considerable pile of stones, apparently the remains of some old Building *inside* the College wall, but just behind S. John's Church, and I examined the heap with some care, in hope of finding there the Pillar we are interested in, but without success. Could the gentlemen who have been seeking for it in St. Andrew Square find the master or foreman mason who superintended the building of the Session House I have referred to, he might be able to tell them how the old Stone was disposed of. My impression is that its material was too hard to be easily wrought for use in the new building.

As "Glasgow Delineated," published by Wardlaw and Cunningham, 1826, is now a scarce book, some of your readers may not be

aware, that in it there is a description of the Pillar, given in nearly the same words as I have used in my Journal, and with the additional remarks, "This ancient Pillar might still with propriety be re-erected in some open area, such as that behind the Tontine Coffee Room. At present it lies in a state of inglorious recumbency, at the back of S. John's Church."—I am, your obedient servant,

O. J.

Glasgow, 11th Dec., 1869.

[The full Quotation runs (page 236):—"*The Tron Stone,* or the Pillar which in ancient times distinguished the Cross of Glasgow, is still in being, though in a very mutilated state. It is of an octagonal shape, about 12½ feet in length, by 17 inches in diameter, and stood on a Platform, or Pedestal surrounded by steps, and was surmounted by a Topstone in the form of a Cross,"—and then follows what "O. J." (*i. e.,* Mr. Samuel Blaikley) has courteously given.—*Ed.*]

To the Editor of the Glasgow Herald.

SIR,—I think the three following Extracts from the "Minutes of the Town Council of Glasgow" will settle the question as to what has become of the Glasgow Cross:—

The first Extract proves that such a thing did at one time exist (18th July, 1590):—

"The quhilk day, in presens of the Baillies and Counsall, comperit David Duncane, seruand to George Esdaill, and Williame Blair, pypar, and become in the Provest and Baillies and Counsallis will, viz., the said David Duncane for clymming upoun the Croce and breking of the samin, and the said Williaum Blair for being upoun the heid of the said Croce and playing upoun the heid thairof with ane pyp; and George Esdaill is becumin sourtie for the said David, and Johne Mure, fleschour, for the said Williame, for fulfilling of the Baillies and Counsall will, and to enter them this day aucht dayis."

The second Extract, dated 22nd November, 1659, shows that the Cross had been so much injured (by building a Guard-House on or against it) that it was resolved to remove it altogether:—

"*Croce to be taken downe and removed.*—The same day, the said Magistratis and Counsall haveing receavit warrand and ordours for downe takeing of the Guard Hous was buildit about and upone the Croce, and in regaird the samyne Mercat Croce, throw the building of the said Guard House thairupon, was altogether defaced, it is therfor now concludid to remove the samyne with all convenient dilligence, and mak it equall with the grund."

The third Extract, dated 3rd December same year, shows that this order had been carried out:—

"*To calsay where the Croce stood.*—The same day appoynts and ordaines that pairt of the streit where the Croce did stand of befor to be calsayed in ane most comily and decent maner, and that by the sight and advyce of James Colquhoun, Baillie, as he sall think it most fitting to be done with the best conveniency."

And so passed away for ever the "Mercat Croce" of Glasgow.

It is now more than 200 years since this took place; and I think, considering the state the Cross was in when it was removed, it is

not at all likely that the Stones composing it would be preserved in any way. If they were laid aside anywhere in the neighbourhood, they were probably used afterwards in the rebuilding of the houses at the head of the Saltmarket and in the Gallowgate which were burned in the great Fire of 1677.

I think, however, that no care at all was taken of it, for while the second Extract I give goes on to say "and to lay the timber and staines of the said Guard Hous apairt thameselfes, conforme to the tenor of the said ordour," there is no mention whatever of the Cross.

I have no doubt, of course, that the "Old Citizen" saw a stone buried near S. Andrew's Church, and that tradition said it was Glasgow Cross; but I think tradition was wrong. N. E. H.

[Our Correspondent seems to have forgotten that there was ample time to make and fit up another Cross subsequent to 1659, which would be old at the close of the last Century when the then Cross is said to have been removed.—*Ed. Glasgow Herald.*]

SIR,—In your Impression of 21st inst. a writer, "N. E. H.," assumes that the quotations he has made settle the question, and that it is a mistake to suppose that the Cross Stone was buried, or, in fact, could ever have been in St. Andrew's Square. But he has been too hasty in his assumption. Is he certain that the Cross Stone alluded to in his quotations really stood 200 years ago at what is now the Cross of Glasgow? Is it not more probable that the Stone ordered to be removed was the one which stood at the original Cross, where Castle Street is intersected by the Drygate and Rottenrow? That was undoubtedly the site of the original Cross of this City, and a Pillar or Stone must necessarily have been there also. A Guard House was likewise close to the spot to protect the North Gate of the City.*

But there is decisive evidence against your Correspondent. In Brown's "History of Glasgow" (the second Volume of which, now somewhat rare, was published in 1797), he describes the completion of S. Andrew's Church in 1756, and the formation of St. Andrew's Square in 1785; and at Page 81 this Paragraph occurs:—"The ancient Stone of the Cross of Glasgow we left behind us in St. Andrew's Square, in rest, beside the Church. This Stone is upwards

* From the Burgh Records, it seems clear that there was a "Tolbuithe" in 1573 at least, on the same spot where the Tolbooth at the present Cross was taken down in 1814,—and also that there was a *Guard House* hereabouts. It was *here* that the frolicsome Boys, David Duncan and William Blair, climbed upon the Cross and played the bag-pipes in July, 1590, and not at the intersection of the Drygate, Rotten Row, Kirk Street, and High Street. There is no existing Record of the Cross or Pillar, which was very likely, in whole or in part, transferred herefrom, its pristine locality, to the foot of High Street, ever having been repaired in 1590 when the two lads broke and defaced it; but in all probability, it would have been sorted again. However, in 1659 (nearly 70 years after), it was so defaced by the building of the new *Guard House*, that it seemed beyond repair. Surely it had a Successor.—*Ed.*]

of twelve feet in length." This was written in 1797, and proves that your other Correspondent, who states he saw the Cross Stone there, is perfectly correct.

Moreover, the venerable gentleman, now senior Member of the Faculty of Procurators, has a distinct recollection of having often seen the Stone lying along the North side of St. Andrew's Church. He describes it as about the same length that Brown does; that it was an octagonal-shaped Pillar, without ornaments, and about as thick as a man's body.

I may add that I have heard, on good authority, that this curious Memorial of ancient times was gifted by the Magistrates to a gentleman who was a proprietor in St. Andrew's Square to be placed in the beautiful grounds of his Villa, about two miles south from this City.* I am, &c., ÆSICA.

Glasgow, 22nd Dec., 1869.

SIR,—In the hope of saving the digging party further trouble, I beg to give the result of a few inquiries.

For many years the old Cross of Glasgow lay in St. John's Place, near S. John's Church, and was used by the gude wives of that locality as a seat when airing their children. By and by, it got broken into several pieces, and, when the Tenement No. 3 St. John's Place was being built, *several of the pieces were used; the only bit left did duty as a Stepping-stone to an Ashpit at the back of that Building.* My authority had it from the late Dr. Gray, a respectable medical practitioner in that neighbourhood, and I have no doubt that there are numbers of people living about Græme Street who, if inquiry was made, could give further information.—I am, &c., INQUIRER.

Glasgow, 16th Dec., 1869.

SIR,—I went to the neighbourhood of S. John's Church this forenoon, with reference to the letter signed "Inquirer," which you put into my hands, but the only party I found there who remembered the Stone of the old Cross was Mrs. M'Call, 109 Græme Street. She corroborated the statement of "Inquirer," and described the Stone as having been of a grey colour, and of a hard gritty texture like a coarse granite; and she said that after the Tenement No. 3 St. John's Place was finished, 29 years past at Martinmas, the Court was cleared of rubbish, and she has never seen any part of the old Stone since, and believes the broken pieces to have been worked up in the Building. The bit of the Stone referred to as having done duty as a Stepping-stone to an Ashpit was so used before that time, and she has not seen any portion of the Stone since. Mrs. M'Call remembers to have been sitting on the

* This reference is to Camphill; but after search and inquiry were made here, the *gift* turned out a *myth.*—*Ed.*

Stone about 36 years ago when Dr. Gray passed, and asked her if she knew what she was seated on, and told her it was part of the Old Cross of Glasgow, and spoke about it being a pity to see it so neglected.

J. E. R.

THE ANCIENT CROSS STONE.

The excavations beside S. Andrew's Church in search of the old Cross Pillar was continued on Monday and yesterday, without finding any trace of the object in view. In the course of yesterday, however, and directly opposite the north-west corner of the Church, a Platform or Pedestal composed of stone or lime, was discovered about 18 inches beneath the surface, and it is conjectured that the Pillar may have stood *once* on this foundation. We are afraid, however, that it may have been removed since the old citizen saw it buried in 1808, as stated in our Impression of Saturday. We have not the slightest doubt regarding the main facts of the Story communicated by our informant; but he has either been mistaken in regard to the particular locality where the Stone was buried, or it has been removed,—because it is not on the spot indicated. An intelligent correspondent in Monday's Paper describes a similar Stone, which he saw lying at the back of S. John's Church in 1827. Ten years afterwards he saw again the Stone in the same place, but it was broken into two or three pieces. Could this be the Stone that was buried in S. Andrew's Church in 1808? or is it certain that there were two Stone Pillars in Glasgow in the olden time, viz., a Cross-Pillar and a Tron-Stone. The explorations will be resumed this morning, but the hopes of the party are waxing faint.—*Glasgow Herald, December* 15, 1869.

[Mr. Carrick, Superintendent of Works, courteously allowed the full and free use of his men for nearly a week in this escapade. Various other places in St. Andrew Square, were "howkit" besides what are noticed above; and delvings were made in Wood Yards in M'Farlane Street, where the last piece of the Cross, "about the size of a Garden Roller," was said to be covered up. All proved just *a say;* still, although a thorough yet unsuccessful search was made for the Old Cross or Pillar, or Tron Stone, the work done evidenced what Historical mistakes are printed, and how decent people may believe mere fancies and dreams. Not even the Paving Stones of certain Streets are arranged so as to indicate the former sites whence this *Important Article* was from time to time flitted, when found an obstruction. If Prophecy be true, *the Cross of Glasgow* is yet to stand at *the Gushet House of Anderston;* but until "Sandy Peden" be fulfilled, THE CITY AND BURGH OF GLASGOW ought not to lack its tasteful CROSS, placed against the EAST SIDE OF THE OLD TOLBOOTH STEEPLE, commemorating its pristine elevation at "*the Crown of the Causeway,*" then at *the Guard House,* and latterly at "*the Cross.*" This expressive Piece of Architecture could cause no

obstruction as formerly. In the Place suggested there are neither People nor Things to discommode.

If Glasgow is for ever to remain CROSSLESS (albeit her handy materials therefor, in *Water, Iron,* and *Stone,*) "GLASGHU FACIES" hereby stereotypes *Protest* against such a *Disgrace !—Ed.*]

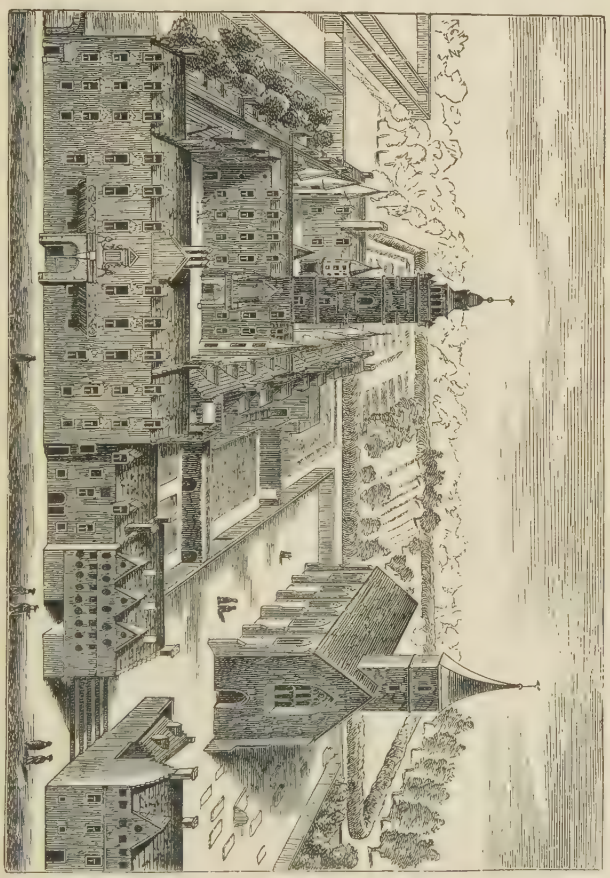
THE BLACK FRIARS' CONVENT AND CHURCH OF S. MARY AND S. JOHN.

IN the City of Glasgow, both the Black and Grayfriars had Convents. The Blackfriar Dominicans, or the *Friar Preachers, Fratres Predicatorum,* had their Convent near to the Blackfriar Church, which belonged to them; and was the ancientest Building of Gothic kind of work that could be seen in the whole Kingdom, as was observed by Mr. Miln, the King's Architect, when he surveyed it in the year 1638, and declared that the ancient Building had not its parallel in all Scotland, except Whittairn in Galloway. He said the High Church was but of yesterday in respect of it. The Church belonged to the College by the gift of the Crown, and was afterwards disposed of by the Faculty, under such reservations, to the Community of the City, as are contained in the original Disposition. In the *Popish time* it was called *the Blackfriar Church,* and went under that designation till it was ruined by a Thunder-bolt in the year 1688 [Oct. 29, 1670], and now it is called the *New Kirk.* It was first built in the 7th Century [?]; so, by this computation, it was 500 years older than the High Church: for Mr. Miln, Architect to King Charles I. perceived by the Capitals upon the top of the Columns of the Steeple, which stood near the Blackfriar Church, was after the Gothic order, which testified its antiquity.*

At the razing of the foundation of this old Church, there were found a great many Cells for the conveniency of the Recluses. After the old Ruins were taken away, the City built a stately Church in its place in the year 1699, which is now one of the handsomest Kirks in the City. It is of length from east to west 27 ells, and breadth at the north-end 26 ells, and at the east-end 12 ells in breadth, and is furnished within with a large Wainscot Loft belonging to the College, with 18 large Pews or Seats for the use of the Principal, Professors, and Students of Philosophy, and 4 large Pews for Students of Divinity. It is furnished with 174 Seats for conveniency of the Parishioners, besides the stately Loft belonging to the Magistrates and City Council. It is illuminated by 26

* This statement by M'Ure is egregiously absurd. Dr. Cleland perpetuates the same in the *Appendix* to his *Statistical Tables,* p. 165, where he says "the Blackfriars' Church was built about the year 840!" The Black Friars were not settled in Glasgow till about the middle of the 13th Century. There exists a Bull of Pope Innocent IV., dated at Lyons in 1246,—remitting a certain amount of Penance to all the Faithful who should contribute to the completion of the Church, and other Edifices, which the Friars' Preachers of Glasgow had *begun to build* (Page 314).—See "*Book of Our Lady College,*" *Preface, p.* xxxix.—*Ed.*

Windows. It hath no Pillars to support the Roof, though it contains more people than any Kirk in the Town. It is all whitened within, and finely painted on the Roof. The Bell belonging to it is 7 feet 2 inches and a half in circumference; it rings at six of the clock in the morning, and at six at night.* The Yard dyke is 220 ells wide.



A VIEW OF THE BUILDINGS OF THE COLLEGE AND BLACKFRIARS, At the Close of the 17th Century.—Got up by Prof. Blackburn from the Original in the Archives of the University.

"THE COLLEDGE OF GLASGOW is most humbly Inscribd to the Revrd. Mr. John Stirling, Principall of ye Colledge of Glasgow."

* The Bell in the Steeple of this Church is 7 ft. 3½ in. in circumference, and has the following Inscription: "GEORGIVS DONCANVS DE BVROFEILD ALMÆ MATRI GLASGUÆ DICAVIT [DONAVIT] ·1708."—Motto, "GOD LOVETH A CHEERFUL GIVER." On the 12th August, 1870, I examined this Bell, and could read and trace the former portion of the Inscription and Date, as given by Cleland. The Bell at the top is covered with rust; and the *Motto* and *Arms* are illegible. This Bell must have been recast in 1708, as appears distinctly upon it, although there seems to be no Record thereanent; inasmuch as George Duncan first presented a Bell in 1643, which was recast in 1670, and probably was broken when the Steeple was struck with lightning within a month after its arrival in Glasgow.— *Ed.*

1643. 25th August.—*In favours of George Duncane.*—The said day, the saids Bailleis and Counsall taking to ther consideration, that Georg Duncane of Borrowfield,

It has, as yet, only two Tombs in it.* The Minister of this Church at present [1736] is the Reverend Mr. John Hamilton.

It appears to me that after the Blackfriars were first settled here in a Conventual way [1246], that they lived by the bounty of the Bishop [William of Bondington] and Chapter, and the benevolence of the people, for I see no Grant they had either from the Crown, or any other well disposed persons till the time of King Robert I. when that pious Prince gave *Fratribus Predicatorum de Glasgow*, an Annuity of 20 Merks Sterling out of the Crown Lands of Cadzow, [*pro sustentacione luminaris ecclesie ante dicte, et aliis operibus ad diuinum cultum spectantibus.*] The Deed is dated the 28th of April, the 20th year of the King's Reign, in the year of our Lord 1327 [1315.] [There were grants before this. See Page 315.]

Next to the King, and Bishops of Glasgow, their greatest Benefactor was a religious Lady Margaret Stuart, Lady Craigie, who gave to the Predicant Friars here two Merks Sterling out of her Estate, the 6th of April 1399.

Allan Cathcart of that ilk *dominus ejusdem* gave them *viginti solidos sterlinenses de terris suis de* Bogton *apud* Cathcart, *ad emendum oleum pro luminaribus sustinendis in ecclesia fratrum predicatorum.* [The correct reading is "ad emendum oleum pro lampadibus sustentandis viginti solidos sterlingorum de firmis terre mee de Bogtowne iuxta Cathkert."] The Deed is dated [at Cathcart] the 14th of August 1336.

John Stuart, *Dominus de Dairnley* mortified to the Convent and Brethren of the Blackfriars an Annuity of two Bolls of Corn, and two Bolls of Bear out of the Mains of Cruxton. The narrative is, *pro salute suæ uxoris seu probium antiquorum successorum.* The Mortification is dated [from Inchinnan] the 21st of September

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out of the good will, love, and affectione, he hes to this burgh, hes gevin into them sex hundrethe merks money, to be warit and bestowit upon ane bell, to be hung in the steple of the Blackfriar Kirk, and to be rung at thir tyms following viz: everie morning at five hours, to the morning and evening prayers, and on the Sabbothe day, and uther preaching dayes in the week, at the ordinar tymes, according to as the rest of the bels in the toune does, and ilk night at eight and ten hours at evin, and oftner, as the Provest Baillies and Counsall of this burgh sall think meit and expedient. And therfor the saids bailleis and counsall dois heirby rander to the said George Duncane hartie thanks, and ordains the said bell to be hung in the foresaid place appoyntit be the said George, and to be rung at all tymes, as is above writtine, according as he hes desyred.

1670. 12th March.—The same day ordains the bell in the Blackfreir steiple to be takin doune and sent to Holland to be castin over againe, with the same name, armes, and year of God, as is presently therwpone.

Item.—Be warrand, dated the 1st of Oct., for transporting and home bringing the Blackfrier Kirk bell, and casting therof, in Holland, 232 *lib.* 0*s.* 0*d.*—*Memorabilia, pp.* 94, 210.

* The Church Yard abounds with Tablets and once costly Monuments,—several indicating Armorial Bearings, but now crumbled away and undecipherable. At the North East corner, overlooked by the Windows of the Old Library, are Buried several Professors, whose Graves are most shamefully tended. The whole aspect of this "Land of Oblivion,"—the broken metal Railings and Anti-Resurrection Cages may well cause Visitors to Pray that they may not be deposited here.—*Ed.*

1419.—This was the first great man that was of the Stuarts of Darnley, who raised the glory and splendour of his Family by his noble and gallant achievements in the Wars of France, under Charles VII. by whom he was made a Marshal of France, and a Peer of that Kingdom, by the title of *Count de Euraux*, and was afterwards slain at the Battle of Turin, against the English, anno 1429.* (See Page 316.)

Another Benefactor was *Duncanus Campbel Dominus de Lochow*, thereafter Lord Campbel, who gave 20 Shillings annually out of his Estate *pro salute animæ suæ*. The Lord Campbel's Deed and Gift is Dated *apud manerium meum de Strathauchy*, 10th of September 1429. By another Deed, whereby the same noble Person then designed *Duncanus Campbel, Dominus de Lochow*, gave them an Annuity of 20 Shillings Sterling out of the Lands of Inchnarousk [on Loch Eck], Dated at the College of S. Mun† or Kilmun in Couell, the 27th of September 1451, to which he appends his Seal, together with the Seal of George Lauder, late Bishop of Argyle, for the more sure verification of the Deed. (See Page 316.)

Alexander de Cunningham, Dominus de Kilmaurs, was likewise a Benefactor to the Convent of the Blackfriars; for, by a Deed, he makes over to John Govan, then Prior, four Merks and one half of usual money to be paid out of his Lands of Finlaystoun, Stainly and Ranforly. It is upon condition that the Prior [John of Govan] and Convent shall devotely Celebrate Mass thrice in the week, "Sunday, Tuesday, and Friday," [M'Ure does not quote the Original accurately. There is no authority for mentioning these days] "with an annual Commemoration for the souls of himself, his grandfather, Sir William of Conyngham, Knight, Lord of Kilmawrys, —Sir John of Danyhelston, and his heir Sir Robert of Danyhelston, Knights, Lords of that Ilk, and Sir Robert's daughter and heiress, Margaret, the wife of the Knight of Kilmawrys."]—This Deed is dated [at Glasgow] the 20th of March 1450.

To this Convent the Stuarts of Castlemilk were also Benefactors. This appears from an Obligation that I have seen by Friar Thomas Muir, Vicar General of the Friar Preachers, and with consent and assent of the Prior of Glasgow; wherein he binds himself and his successors to Matthew Stuart, Lord of Castlemilk, to Say a Mass for ever for the soul of the said Matthew, and for his Mother and Bairns, in our place, Progenitors and Successors, and all Christian souls perpetually. He, on the other part, bound and obliged him and his heirs to pay to the Convent of Glasgow an Annuity of 10 Merks out of his Estate [tenement in Briggate], and if it please the heirs of the said Matthew [to increase the payment to 20 Merks

* Sir John and Sir William Stuart his brother were killed at the Battle des Harans; their bodies were carried to Orleans and interred with great funeral pomp in the Cathedral of S. Croix; where a Mass was Said daily.—*Stuart's Hist. of the Stuarts*, 308.

† The Feast of S. Mund was on the 26th Oct.—(Reg. Epis. Aberdon. I. 77.)—*Ed.*

yearly,] the foresaid Mass shall be changed to a Sung Mass *at night* [? with *note*.—There is only one Mass, viz., the Christmas, ever appointed to be said or sung at night. The Original is: "the forsaide mess salbe changit fra a saide till a songyn mess witht noyt." (See Page 319.)—Liber. Coll. Nost. Dom. p. 186.—*Ed.*] This Donation is dated the 8th of June 1473.

"Be it kende till all mene be thir present lettris ws Freir Jhone Mure, Wecar Generall of the ordir of Prechouris ande the Diffinitouris of the cheptour generall of the samyn ordir with consent ande assent of the Prior of Glasgw and the conuente of the samyn · ande witht consent of all the Prioris of the natioun tilbe bundyn ande oblist · ande be thir present lettris bindis ande oblisis ws ande owr successouris perpetually in tyme till cum till say a mess qwhilk salbe the secunde mess of the conuent betuix sewine ande acht owris for the sawll of Mathow Stewart larde of Castelmilk ande for the sawlis of his modir ande barnis that thar banis restis in owr Place ande for the saull of his progenitouris and successouris ande for all Cristine sawlis perpetualy tilbe done · he giffande to the forsaid Prior ande conuent tene markis of annuall yerly for the sayinge of the saide mes · Item we obliss ws ande owr successouris quhen at ewir it plesis the forsaide ayris of Mathow Stewart till fownde perpetualy till the forsaide conuente of Glasgw · xx · markis of annuall yerly rent the forsaide mess salbe changit fra a saide mess till a songyn mess with noyt · In strinthin and roboracion of this present obligacioun we Wecar Generall and Diffinitouris till this present wryt we haif set to our selis the viij day of June eftir our cheptour generall the yeir of God a thousande fowrhundreth sewinte and thre yeiris."

The Duchess of Albany, Isabel, daughter of Duncan, Earl of Lennox was also to the Convent of the Blackfriars a Benefactor, by her Gift and Donation of the Lands of Ballagan. In the Charter which I have seen, she is designed *Isobella Ducissa Albaniæ* [in the Vale of Endrick] *Comitissa de Lenox.* [M'Ure, again, does not give the Original correctly. The purport is] "for the repose of her Father, Duncan, Earl of Lennox,—of her husband, Murdac, Duke of Albany,—of their first-born Walter,—of his brother Alexander,—and of her second son James" who died in exile, after a vain endeavour to avenge the overthrow of his House. The King, her cousin, presented her with the four heads of her beloved relatives. The Writ bears date at Inchinnan [? Inchmyrryne, Loch Lomond], the 18th of May 1451. (See Page 319.)

[Crawfurd in his *History of Renfrewshire* says erroneously that this "Mortification" was to the Convent of the *Gray* Friars. Others have copied the mistake.—*Ed.*]

But for all the profession of Poverty their Brethren gave out, yet we see it was not real; for they were not only enabled to live upon the common stock of the Convents, but upon occasion to assist their friends in lending money, of which we have an instance, Sir John Stuart of Darnley having borrowed from Brother Allan Lockhart, Prior of the Friar Preachers 100 Merks Scots, of Gold, of good and usual weight. The money was paid by Sir Allan Stuart, *Dominus de Darnley*, his son, as by the Discharge, which has been seen, and is Dated at Glasgow the 9th of January 1433.

[Buchanan says that they were "non Fratres Mendicantes sed Manducantes,"—"not Begging Friars but Gluttons."—*Ed.*]

At the *Reformation*, when the Convent was dissolved, and the Friars dispersed, the Rent, Lands, and Possessions of all that belonged to the Convents of the Black and Grayfriars were given to the University of Glasgow; and these small Feu-Duties paid out of the several Tenements within the City that held of the Black and Grayfriars, are now payable by the Heritors to the College.

[The Friars Preachers of Glasgow, of the Rule of S. Dominic, are often styled The Black Friars, from the colour of their Habit. At *the Reformation* the Muniments of this Convent, together with the greater portion of the Conventual Buildings and Property, passed to the neighbouring University; and from its Archives were Printed by the *Maitland Club*, the *Munimenta Fratrum Predicatorum de Glasgu*.

The Institute of *the Preaching Brethren*, founded about 1205, and formally approved by the Apostolic See in 1216, spread itself throughout Western Christendom with unexampled speed. It appealed to the favour of the multitude not less by its zeal, learning, and devotion, and its stern self-denial in renouncing all worldly possessions, trusting wholly for support to the voluntary alms of the Faithful, than by the vehemence with which its Members inveighed against the Clergy of the Church, and all other Religious Societies, by the confidence with which they boasted themselves the only Ministers who proclaimed the Gospel, and by the enthusiastic eloquence and flattering doctrine of their Sermons, which, delivered in the Fields and on the Streets and by the Waysides, were filled with such devices as never fail, in any age, to gain the many "who will not endure sound doctrine, but after their own lusts heap to themselves teachers, having itching ears, and turn away their ears from the truth, and be turned unto fables." Hence it was that both the Dominicans and their Rivals, the other great Mendicant Order, *the Gray Friars* or *Franciscans*, which took its name from S. Francis, rose so suddenly in the popular affection and esteem, that, in the words of Matthew Paris, himself a Benedictine, "the Monks did not, in three or four hundred years, ascend to such a height of greatness as the Friars, Minors and Preachers, within twenty-four years after they began to build their first House in England."

The progress of *the Preaching Friars*, in the northern region of the Island, was scarcely less rapid. They found a munificent Patron in the King of the Scots, Alexander II. A Tradition of the 16th Century bore that the youthful descendant of S. Margaret and S. David, while at Paris, about 1217, beheld the renowned Founder of the Order himself, and besought of him that he would send some Brethren of his Rule into Scotland. The Saint is said to have complied with the Monarch's wish: it seems at least certain that the King, who died within 15 years after the Canonization of S. Dominic in 1234, founded no fewer than eight Houses of the Order, namely, at Berwick-upon-the Tweed, at Perth, Ayr, Stirling, Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Inverness, and Elgin in Murray. During the same Reign, or in the earlier years of the succeeding Sovereign, a Convent was planted at Glasgow; the Maiden of Galloway built another at Wigton; the Earls of Fife estab-

lished a third at Cupar; a fourth was erected at Montrose by the great northern House of the Ostiarii or Durwards; and, at a period not long subsequent, a fifth, in the Ecclesiastical Capital of the Kingdom, owed its Foundation to the bounty of Wm. Wischard, Bp. of Saint Andrews.

According to a Tradition of the Order, which survived *the Reformation*, "thair Place in Glasgw wes biggit and foundit be the Bishop and Cheptour." The Foundation-Charter has not been preserved; but we learn, from another source, that they were settled in our City as early at least as 1246. The Bishop, therefore, of whose pious charity they profited, must have been William of Bondington, "a very bountiful and munificent Prelate" (say the Chronicles) who held the office of Chancellor to King Alexander II. during the latter half of his Reign, rebuilt the Cathedral of Glasgow in such wise that it was the wonder of the age, and remodelled its Chapter according to the venerable usages which Saint Osmund had bequeathed to the Church of Salisbury.—*(Reg. Epis. Glasg. I.*, 166-176.*)*

Of *the Muniments of the Friars Preachers* which have been Printed by *the Maitland Club* in 1846, the earliest in point of time is a Bull of Pope Innocent IV., in 1244, empowering and enjoining the Ordinaries of the Dioceses to grant the Benefit of Absolution and the Grace of Dispensation to the Brethren of the Order for any offences which they might commit, meriting Sentence of Excommunication or Note of Irregularity, except they were sins of such enormity as to require that the Penitent should repair in person to the Apostolic See.

A second Bull of the same Pope, dated from Lyons on the 10th of July, 1426, grants 40 days' Indulgence (that is, remits so much of the Penance enjoined by the Canons) to all the Faithful who should contribute to the completion of the Church and other Edifices which the Friars Preachers of Glasgow had begun to build. (See Page 308.)

The first trace of any Endowment to the Convent, appears in 1252, when King Alexander III. issued his Letters Patent to the Bailies of Dunbarton commanding them to pay £10 yearly, from the Rents of that Burgh, to the Friars Preachers of Glasgow, in lieu of the King's Obligation to find them in food for one day in every week.

More than half a Century elapses before we meet with the record of any increase to this slender Revenue, the only Deeds of intermediate date being two Bulls of Pope Clement IV., in 1265, in favour of the Institute at large. By the first of these Sentence of Excommunication is pronounced upon all persons daring to offer violence to the Churches or Places of the Brethren; by the second, he proffers 100 days' Indulgence to all the Repentant Faithful who shall go in devotion to the Churches of the Friars Preachers, on the Anniversaries of their dedication, or on the Festivals of the Blessed Virgin Mary, Saint Dominic the Confessor, Saint Peter of Verona the Martyr, and the other Saints held in veneration by the Order.

From incidental notices which have been preserved, we learn that during the Reign of King Alexander III., *the Friars Place in Glasgow* was surrounded by a Wall, and gave its name to a neighbouring Wynd or Vennel, probably the same which, two Centuries afterwards, came to be called by the name of *the Gray Friars* of the Order of Saint Francis.

In the autumn of 1301, the Friars Preachers had to give harboury within their Precinct, for three days, to King Edward I. of England, who spent the greater part of that year in bringing the western Shires of Scotland under his dominion. The Accounts of his Wardrobe show that the hospitality of the brethren was requited with a payment of six Shillings: "Fratribus Predicatoribus Glasguensibus pro pictancia sua trium dierum in more Regis ibidem; per manus Fratris Johannis de Wrotham, apud Botheuille, sexto die Septembris: vj solidi." *The Convent of the Preaching Friars* was, doubtless, the only Place in the City capable of receiving the Royal Retinue, else, perhaps, we might be allowed to suppose that it was made choice of by the King on account of the spacious splendour for which the Buildings of the Dominicans generally were famous in that age.

If there be any reason to credit a Legend of the 17th Century, the hospitality of *the Friars Preachers of Glasgow* was, not long after the sojourn among them of the English Monarch, laid under the shadow of a heinous crime. Stephen of Donydour, having been chosen to fill the Episcopal throne of Saint Kentigern, took his departure for Rome to be Consecrated there; but died by the way, "not without suspicion," says Archbishop Spottiswoode, [the sole Recorder of this Story] "of poison given him at a feast made by the Friers Predicant of Glasgow."

In 1304, Robert Wischard, Bishop of Glasgow, by a Charter which was subsequently confirmed by his Chapter, granted to the Friars Preachers a Spring called "*The Meadow Well*," with the right of conducting it into their Cloister, from its source in the Deanside.

Guyllascop MacLachlan of Argyll, by a Charter dated from his Tower of Castle Lachlan, on the shore of Loch Fyne, on the Saturday before the Octave of Saint Martin, in the year 1314, gives to the Friars a yearly sum of 40 Shillings stg., to be paid from the Rents of his Land of Kilbryd, beside Castle Lachlan, at two Terms, one half at the Fair of Glasgow (which began on the 6th of July, being the Octave of Saint Peter and Saint Paul the Apostles, and lasted for eight days), the other at Martinmas in Winter.

In the following year, King Robert I. bestows on the Convent, a yearly payment of 20 Merks from his Rents of Cadyow in Clydesdale. The Grant, which was made at Ayr, is witnessed by the King's brother, Edward de Brus, Earl of Carrick, and Lord of Galloway; by the King's nephew, Sir Thomas Ranulph, Earl of Murray; by Walter, the Steward of Scotland; and by the good Sir James of Douglas.

A donation by a Burgess of Glasgow, which, though without date, must be referred to this period, is of interest, as supplying the first mention that has been observed of a *Name* and *Place* which the commercial enterprise of later times has made widely known. "Seven rigs of land lying in the field of Bromilaw, between the Land of Sir Walter of Roule on the east, and the land of Saint Mary, which is held by Sir John Wyschard, on the west; also another rig lying in the same field, between the land of Sir Walter of Roule on the west, and the land of Agnes Broune on the east; which eight rigs Martin Sutor now holds and possesses, for a term of four years from Martinmas next,

at the rent of five shilling stg. a year;" three rigs of land lying in the Croupis; a tenement in the Gallowgate; six shillings and "two days in harvest," being the yearly rent of a house in the High Street; forty pence yearly from a tenement in the Fishergate; and five shillings annually from a house on the north side of the Friar's Place or Cloister: all these, does John of Govan give, grant, and confirm to the Friars Preachers of Glasgow, "for the good of his own soul, of the souls of his predecessors and successors, and of all the faithful departed, and to the praise and glory of Almighty God, the Glorious Virgin Mary, and Saint John the Evangelist, in honour of whom the Church of the said Friars is named."

The Convent found its next Benefactor in a neighbouring Baron, one who, having fought by the side of *the Bruce*, survived to recount his adventures to their Metrical Historian, the venerable father of Scottish Poetry:

> "A knycht, that then wes in his rowt,
> Worthi and wycht, stalwart and stout,
> Curtaiss, and fayr, and off gud fame,
> Schyr Alane off Catkert by name,
> Tauld me this taile, as I sall tell."

This good Knight, "Alan of Cathkert, lord of that Ilk," by a Charter dated in 1336, gives to the Friars Preachers of Glasgow, 20 shillings Stg. from the yearly Rent of his Land of Bogtowne beside Cathkert.

King David II. seems to have been bountiful in his concessions to *the Dominicans*. He made two Grants in their favour, viz., a general protection in 1358 for the whole Order, and Letters Patent in 1362, by which he specially takes the Prior and Brethren of Glasgow, their Lands and Men, their whole Goods, moveable and heritable, Spiritual and Temporal, into his lasting peace and protection. We learn elsewhere, that in 1360 he made a Donation to the Convent, of two Merks.

The special protection of King David was renewed, in 1371, by his Successor, the first King of the Stuart line, who also, five years afterwards, confirmed the Grant which had been made to the Friars by his illustrious Grandsire, of 20 Merks in every year from the Royal Manor of Cadyow.

In 1419, an annual Pension of two Bolls of Meal from the Mill of Dernele (Darnley in Renfrewshire), and of two Bolls of Wheat and two Bolls of Barley from the "Maynis," or Dominical Lands of Crukistoune, was bestowed on the Convent by John Stewart, lord of Dernele. The Charter is dated from Inchinnan, apparently on the eve of the gallant Knight's departure for those French Wars in which he was destined to play so noble a part.

The Friars received more than one token of the pious affection of Sir Duncan Campbell, Lord of Lochaw. In 1429, he granted them 20 Shillings yearly, payable by equal portions at the Festival of the Translation of Saint Thomas of Canterbury, and the Feast of Saint Martin in Winter. Twenty years later, the Knight of Lochaw bestowed on the Convent another annual Payment of the same amount from his Rents of Incheruerusk, in the Lordship of Cowale, on the shores of Loch Ayk. The Charter bears date from *the Collegiate*

Church which the granter had founded beside the Holy Loch, in honour of Saint Mund the Abbot.

From the period at which we now arrive, the existing Muniments of the Convent enable us to trace the succession of its Priors, although, perhaps, not in a perfect or altogether unbroken line.

The first name on the Roll is that of *Friar James Boyd*, who appears as Superior of the House in 1430, and had ceased to rule it before 1434. During his time, Sir William of Forfare, Prior of the Augustinian Canons Regular of Blantyre, bequeathed to the brethren, a Tenement on the west side of the High Street of Glasgow; and Alan Stewart, Lord of Dernley, made over to them an annuity of 20 Shillings from the Lands of Cathkert, in satisfaction, it would appear, of 100 Crowns of gold which had been lent to his father, Sir John Stewart, by Friar Alan Lokart, from the common purse of the Convent.

In the beginning of 1434, *Friar Oswald* was *Prior*. In consideration of a Rood of Land on the east side of the High Street, conveyed to the Convent by John Flemyng of the Cowglen, he undertakes on the part of himself and his Brethren to pay 10 Shillings yearly, and to find Stabling for two Horses, "tyll the said John Flemyn, qwhen hym lykis tyll cum tyll do hys erandis, within the town; and attour, gyf it lykis the said John tyll cum and dwell within Glasgu, the said Priour sall byg tyll the said John an honest hall chamir and butler, with a yard for to set cale in, sic as afferis in thir thyngis till the said John till be herberijt in." The Deed supplies, probably, the earliest specimen which has been preserved of the vernacular speech of the people of Saint Mungo's Freedom.

The rule of *Friar John of Govan*, extending from 1447 to 1456, was marked by several considerable Benefactions to the Brethren.

Alexander of Conyngham, Lord of Kilmawrys (afterwards the first Earl of Glencairn), granted them 4½ Merks yearly, from his Lands of Fynlawstone in the Barony of Renfrew, for the performance of three *Masses* weekly, with an annual Commemoration, for the souls of himself, his grandfather Sir William of Conyngham, knight, Lord of Kilmawrys, Sir John of Danyhelsten, and his heir Sir Robert of Danyhelston, knights, Lords of that Ilk, and Sir Robert's daughter and heiress, Margaret, the wife of the Knight of Kilmawrys.

A lady of many sorrows, Isabel, Duchess of Albany, and Countess of Lennox, bequeathed to the Convent her lands of Balagane, in the Vale of Endrick, for the repose of her father, Duncan, Earl of Lennox, of her husband, Murdac, Duke of Albany, of their first-born, Walter, of his brother Alexander, all of whom were beheaded on the same relentless block beneath the Towers of Stirling, and of her second son, James, who died in exile, after a vain endeavour to avenge the overthrow of his House. The Charter is dated from Inchmyrryne, in Loch Lomond, on the 18th of May, 1451, 26 years after the tragedy which left the Granter so bereaved.

David of Cadioch, Cantor of Glasgow, for the Endowment of a Chaplain at the Lady Altar in the Friars Church, gave to the Convent an Annuity of 12 Merks, to be levied from Lands and Tenements within the Burgh.

John Stewart, "the first Provest that wes in the cite of Glasgw,"

conveyed to the Brethren, a House in the Walcargate, a rig of land in the Palyhard Croft, and an annual payment of 10 Shillings from a House in the High Street, on condition that, on every Friday in the year, they should Say a Mass for his soul at Saint Katherine's Altar; that on the Anniversary of his decease they should cause Saint Mungo's Bell to be rung through the City, "*Placebo*" and "*Dirige*" to be chanted in their Choir, and a Mass to be Sung at Saint Katherine's Altar by the whole Convent, every Friar receiving "sex penyis and a galown of the best sale ale of the Town to the coventis collaciown;" and that, finally, they should grant him a right of Sepulture in their Church, in a Vault to be built by him, at the north end of the Altar of Saint Katherine.

Donald Maclachlane, styled indifferently of Ardlawan and Castle Lachlan, beside confirming the Gift made by his Ancestor in the previous Century, bestowed on the Friars an Annuity of 6s. 8d. from his Lands of Kylbryde near Castle Lachlan.

For many years, the Convent of the Black Friars shared with the Chapter House of the Cathedral, the merit of sheltering under its roof the more solemn assemblies of the poorly endowed University which a pious Bishop founded in Glasgow, in the middle of the 15th Century, and which seems, at least in its infancy, to have derived many of its disciples from the Monasteries and Friaries of the neighbourhood. Thus we find that in the general Congregation of the University, held in the Chapter House of the Friars Preachers in 1451 there were incorporated members, the Abbot of Kilwynnyng, William Boyd; Sir William Fresell, Prior of Blantyre; Sir John Spark, and Sir Robert Quhyte, Monks of Kilwynnyng; while, in 1457, a congregation, held in the Chapter House of the High Church, admitted to the privileges of the College three Brethren of the Rule of Saint Dominic, viz., Friar Patrick Sharpe, Friar John Symsone, and Friar Andrew Hasting. Again, in 1460, the Professors both of the Canon and the Civil Law in the University, began their Prelections, in the Chapter House of the Friars, in presence of a great body of the Clergy and Masters.

Friar John of Govan was succeeded by *Friar John Mure*, who appears as Prior in two Charters of pieces of ground in the immediate neighbourhood of the Convent, in 1468. Two years afterwards (on the death of *Friar John Mussilburch*, Doctor in Theology), he was, by the Provincial of England, appointed Vicar General of the Order of Saint Dominic in Scotland; and this Kingdom itself having been erected into a Province before 1487, he became its first Prior Provincial.

Friar William Knokis governed the Brethren of Glasgow but for a short time. He is found in only one Deed, viz., an Instrument of Seisin of 1471; from which we learn that a Cemetery adjoined the Convent, and that there were seven Aspen Trees near the Entrance to the Cloister.

He was followed by *Friar Patrick of Govane*, who filled the office of Prior from 1471 to 1476. The Charters which fall to be referred to his time, are three Deeds regarding Houses in "the Black Friars' Wynd, or South Vennell of the Brethren;" a Grant, by Colin Campbell of Ormadale, of half a Merk yearly, from his Lands of Ardgartricht

in Cowale; and an Agreement with Matthew Stewart, laird of Castlemilk, for the performance of a daily Mass for his own soul, "ande for the sawlis of his modir ande barnis that thar banis restis in owr Place," in consideration of an annual Payment to the Convent of 10 Merks; it being stipulated that, if the Payment were increased to 20 Merks a year, the Commemoration should be changed from a *Said* Mass to a *Sung* Mass with *Note*. The Contract bears to be made, on the part of the Friars, by the Vicar General of the Order, and the Diffinitòrs of a General Chapter held in June, 1473, with the sanction of the Prior and Convent of Glasgow and of all the Priors of the Nation.

In 1478, *Friar John Smith* was *Prior*. With consent of the Convent, he conveyed a plot of its adjacent ground to Master Robert Forester, on condition that, in the House which he was then building, he should construct a Gate and Passage to the Friars' Church, with a Niche or Window above the Entrance, for the reception of an Image of the Blessed Virgin.

The next Superior of the House was *Friar Andrew Cunyngham*, who in 1481, became bound, on the part of his Convent, that, during the lifetime of Sir John Cadder (an Ecclesiastic who conveyed to them a House in the High Street), they should make an annual Payment to him of five Shillings; and that, "after he had gone the way of all flesh," they should procure a Trental, or service of 30 *Masses*, to be Celebrated for his soul yearly; that they should, on the Anniversary of his Decease, cause Saint Mungo's Bell to be rung through the City, and should themselves perform on the same day "*Placebo*" and "*Dirige*," with other offices for the Departed; and that, on the following day, a *Mass* for his repose should be Celebrated by every Conventual Brother who felt himself disposed for the pious Service.

In the same year, Colin, first Earl of Argyle, confirmed to the Brethren the Grant which was made to them by his grandfather, the Knight of Lochaw, of 20 Shillings yearly, to be paid by his Chamberlain of Cowal.

The Successor of *Friar Andrew Cunyngham* was installed in office before 1484, and retained it at least until 1487, when we find him enrolled among the members of the University by the style of "Frater Dauid Crag, sacre theologie professor, ac Prior Glasguensis Fratrum Predicatorum."

In 1485, he entered into Indentures with Robert of Hall, of the Fulbare, and his spouse, Jonet Stewart, the heiress of "the first provest that wes in Glasgu," whereby the transference of a rig of land, and the payment of 43 Shillings annually, are stipulated on the one side; and, on the other, the performance is undertaken of certain *Masses* and other Religious Offices (enumerated in the Vernacular with considerable minuteness), provision being made in set phrase, that every Friar taking part in the Services shall have a gallon of good ale, with bread and cheese at the Convent's evening repast, which took its name from the "Collations" either of Holy Scripture or of the Acts of the Saints, appointed to be read aloud by one of the Brethren for the edification of the rest.

On the 15th of June, 1487, a Provincial Chapter of the Order was held at Edinburgh, Friar John Mure, first Provincial of Scotland,

presiding, the Priors of Glasgow, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, and Saint Andrews, being Diffinitors. The Assembly gave its sanction to the Foundation, by William Stewart, Prebendary of Killerne, and Rector of Glasford, of a Chaplainry at the Great Altar of the Friars Church in Glasgow, for the souls of himself, of his parents, and of John Stewart, Earl of Lennox and Lord Darnley. In consideration of the Spiritual Services to be rendered by the Convent, the Founder undertook to complete the Edifice which had been begun in the space between their Church and Dormitory, on the west side of the Cloister. The Building was to be of three Storeys; the first containing five or six Vaults, as should be determined by the Friars; the second, two Halls, two Kitchens, and four Chambers; and the third, as many Upper Rooms. It was to be of equal height with the adjoining Church, and to be provided honestly with benches and wooden work: the walls were to be of ashlar on the outside, and the roof was to be covered with slates.

Friar Thomas Symson, who appears as Prior in a Deed of 1497 (endowing an Annual Obit at Saint Katherine's Altar, for David Prowde, Succentor of Glasgow), continued to administer the rule of the House for nearly 20 years.

On the 5th of May, 1500, he presented himself before the Bailies of Dunbarton, sitting in judgment in their Tolbooth, and demanded that they should make trial by an Inquest of the Burgesses of the Town and Assize of Court, whether his Convent had right to an annual Payment from a certain Tenement in the Burgh adjoining the Lands of the Laird of Buchanan. The Jurors being duly sworn, found and declared with one voice, that the deceased Margaret, lady of Cowgran, was sometime Lady of the said Tenement; that she gave seisin in it, of an annual rent of 10 Shillings to the Convent for their Orisons and Prayers; that William Danyelstone her son and heir, and John Smollet the elder, and John his son and heir, had paid the annual rent without any impediment or obstacle whatsoever; and that the Convent had enjoyed the same in peace for a term of 50 years.

A Grant to the Brethren by Fergus, the Coroner of Bute, of two Shillings yearly, from certain Lands in the Burgh of Rothesay, makes mention of a *Sub Prior* of the Convent. The person who is so designed, appears in a Deed of the subsequent year, under the style simply of "Friar William Brounne, one of the Friars Preachers of Glasgow, and Proctor for the Convent of the same."

In 1509, Sir Archibald Calderwood, Vicar of Cadder, among other pious bequests, left eight Shillings yearly to the Black Friars, to Sing a "*Dirige*" for him on the Feast of All Souls, with a *Mass* on the morrow; together with eight Shillings to the Regents and Students of the neighbouring Pedagogy or College, to appear at the Service, such of them as were Priests taking part both in the "Dirige" and in the *Mass*, the others Saying only the "Dirige."

Friar John Spense, Bachelor in Divinity, who, in the previous Summer, was Superior of the House at Edinburgh, appears as Prior of Glasgow in 1517. To his time, perhaps, we may refer a Copy (authenticated by a Notary's Signature, but without date) of a Bull of Pope Leo X., in 1518, confirming the Privileges of *Hearing Confession*

TRONGATE or GLASGOW.

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and *Granting Absolution* which had been conceded to the Mendicant Orders by several of his Predecessors in the Chair of Saint Peter. These Immunities, by the long and bitter strife which they stirred up between the Parochial Clergy and the Begging Friars, had largely contributed to the event of *the Reformation;* and they were at length, in 1563, placed under stringent control by a Decree of the Council of Trent.

Friar Robert Lyle, commemorated by Boece, as one of the distinguished Scholars sent forth from the newly founded University of Aberdeen, was chosen Prior of the Brethren at Glasgow, before October, 1519. He had previously governed the Convent at Perth, and was one of the four Diffinitors of the Provincial Chapter of his Order holden at Stirling on the Feast of Saint Matthew the Apostle and Evangelist, in 1516.

The Annals of the University of Glasgow record that, "on the 24th of March, 1521-2, within the Place of the Black Friars, in presence of the Rector, Dean of Faculty, and other Masters of the College, and under the presidency of a venerable father, *Friar John Adamson*, Doctor in Theology, and Provincial of the Friars Preachers in Scotland, *Friar Robert Lile*, Bachelor in Divinity, and Prior of the Convent of Glasgow, began the Exposition of the Fourth Book of the Sentences," probably from the Commentary of Saint Thomas Aquinas, the great light and ornament of the Dominican Order.

The office of Prior was held by *Friar Robert Lyle*, but it would seem not continuously, until the beginning of 1542, when he appears on record as receiving Seisin for behoof of his House, of annuity of 10 Marks from the Lands of Strathaven, in the Barony and Lordship of Avendale, and Shire of Lanark. This was a Grant made to the Convent by Sir James Hamilton of Fynnart, commonly called *The Bastard of Arran*, for *Offerings* and *Orisons* to be made by them for the soul of John Earl of Lennox, whom Hamilton had slain in cold blood, on the Field of Linlithgow, upon the 4th Sep., 1526.

Between the first and last years, during which *Friar Lyle* ruled the Brethren, two other Priors appear to have been interposed.

"*Friar Alexander Barclay*, Prior of the Friars Preachers of Glasgow," and "*Friar John MacDovell*, Sub Prior," occur in the List of Members of the University of Glasgow, incorporated on the 26th Feb., 1529-30.

On the 7th June, 1532, "*Friar George Crechtoune*, Prior of the Friars Preachers of Glasgow," is admitted to the privileges of the same Institution.

The last Prior, of whose government there is record, was *Friar John Huntar*. He is found administering the affairs of the Brethren from 1553 to 1558; during which period an unsuccessful attempt was made, in the Civil Court, to vindicate for the Precinct of the Convent the privilege of a *Place of Sanctuary*.

"On the thirtieth of June, 1553, the Prior and convent of 'the Freris Predicatouris of the cietie of Glasgow,' pursue the magistrates, 'havaris, and keparis of William Culquhoune,' and Mr. Stevin Betoune, chamberlain of the Castle of Glasgow, upon this ground: 'that quhare in all tymes bygane, sen the fundation of thair saide Place, or past memor of man, thair saide Place hes bene privilegit wyth privileges of sanctuary and girthe, at the leist for recent and

suddand crymes, and sua reverendlie observit that it was never yet violat be any maner of persone that can be rememberit quhill laitly, upone the third day of Junii instant, after that the said Williame Culquhoune and Hew Lockhart of suddantie had ilk ane hurt utheris wythin the said cietie, the said Williame fled into the said Place and sanctuary for girth; being therintill, traisting to haif brukit the privilege of the samyn, the kin and freyndis of the said Hew came to the saide Place, ande be fource and way of deid, tuke him furthe of the porche Kirk dure therof, deliverit him to the provest and baillies of the said cietie and chalmerlane of the Castell therof, quha hes and wythaldis him, and will not restore him againe to the fredome and privilege of the said sanctuary wythout thai be compellit, to the grait hurt of the freedome and privilege of Halie Kirk, violatioune of the said sanctuarie, nane uthir being in the west parteis of the realme fra Torphiching west, bot the said Place allanerlie, sen the tulye wes committit upone suddantie, and na partie is slane be ather,' *etc* The defenders appeared, and 'desyrit the said Prior and convent to schaw thair said privilege of girthe and sanctuary.' This is thought reasonable, and the court accordingly grant letters to the Prior to summon 'the Provinciale Prior of the Freris Predicatouris [of Scotland, and the Prioris] of the Places following, that is to say, Inverness, Elging, Aberdene, Montros, Dundee, Perthe, Sanctandrewis, Wygtoun, and Air, to bring and produce the saide priviledge of girth granted to thame, and sanctuary, to be sene and considerit, *etc.*; the magistrates in the meantime to 'keip the said Williame Culquhoun undispontit upone.' In consequence whereof, the Priors of the above Place emit a written declaration 'that thai nevir newe sic privilege of girth grantit to thame as above written, and sua denyit the samyn;' whereupon the court assoilzies the defenders." (*Riddle's Remarks upon Scotch Peerage Law*, pp. 153, 154, Edinb. 1833.)

Friar John Huntar was succeeded by *Friar Andrew Leich*, who, together with his Sub Prior, *Friar John Law*, made an effort to save some portion of the Conventual property from the wreck of *the Reformation*, by appending the Common Seal of the House, to a Deed conveying the Gardens by which it was surrounded to a Burgess of the City. This Grant, which is dated on the 13th Nov., 1560, perhaps, never took full effect, and in a few years it was formally set aside. By a Charter under the Great Seal, dated at Edinburgh on the 16th March, 1566-7, Queen Mary bestowed *the Black Friars Place* with its Endowments, and all other Ecclesiastical Revenues within the City, upon the Provost, Bailies, Council, and Community, for the support of the Ministers of the Gospel, and the erection of an Hospital for the Poor and Infirm of Glasgow. The Donation was confirmed and extended by a Deed of the 5th June, 1568, under the Privy Seal of King James VI.; and on the 8th January, 1572-3, the greater part of the rights which the Municipal Corporation had thus acquired, were transferred to the University by a Charter, to which the sanction of Parliament was immediately interposed. The College, in the name of its Principal, Mr. Andrew Melville, then instituted an Action, before the Lords of Council and Session, for the reduction of

"The pretendit charter of fewferme allegit maid be Frier Andro Leich, Priour of the Freris Predicatouris of Glasgow, with consent and assent of Frier Johnne Law, Suppriour, and of the remanent convent of the Place, vnder their comoun seale and subscriptiounnis, and specialle vnder the subscriptioun of the said Freir Andro Leich, to Johne Grahame citiner of Glasgow, ... of all and haill the greit tenement vnder and aboue, ocupeit be the said Johne, togidder with all thair yardis pertening to the said Place (the kirkyaird alanerlie exceptit): Togidder with the vther pretendit charter of the saidis landis tenement and yairdis allegeit maid be the said Freir Andro with consent and

assent foirsaid, and nocht subscrivit be him bot allegit subscrivit be the said Freir Johnne Law and certane vtheris of the said convent, and vnder thair allegit commoun seale, of the dait at Glasgow the xiij day of Nouember, the yer of God j^m v^c lx yeiris; . . . . . Togidder with the pretendit seasing following thairvpoun, of the dait the aucht day of Maij the yer of God j^m v^c lxvij yeiris; and the pretendit charter of confirmatioun, grantit be our Souerane Lordis dearest mother, ratefeand and apprewand the said pretendit infeftment, of the dait the xxvij of Aprile the yeir of God j^m v^c lxvij yeiris." The judgment of the court was given on the seventh of June 1578, setting the grant aside, among other reasons, "becaus the samyn, gif ony be, wes maid lange efter the monethe of August the yeir of God j^m v^c lix yeiris, at the quhilk tyme, and be the space of twa monethis immediatelie preceding or thairby, the haill Places of Freiris within this realme wes demolischit and cassin downe and the conuentis quhilkis maid residence within the samin wer dispersit, sua that efter that tyme thair wes na conuent, bot the Places and Monastereis than and continewallie sensyne dissoluit in sik sort that fra that tyme the haill lannis and rentis pertening to the saidis Freiris of befoir, returnit to our Souerane Lordis derrest motheris and his Grace dispositioun to sik vsis as mycht best aggrie with the word of God and sinceir religioun." (Process of reduction at the instance of Maister Andro Melvill, principall of the College of Glasgow, against John Grahame, citiner of Glasgow, 7 June 1578.—*MS. in Archiv. Univ. Glasg.*)

In consequence of this Judgment, a formal Surrender was made to the University, on the 27th Feb., 1578-9, of the Property in dispute, which is described as "the Great Yaird sumtyme pertening to the Freiris Predicatouris of Glasgw, with the small yairdis adiacent thairto as the West Freir Yarde, the Colhowse, and Closter Knot, the Paradyce Yairdis uver and neather, with the remanent small yairdis adiacent thairto." *(MS. in Archiv. Univ. Glasg.)*

THE BLACKFRIARS' CONVENTUAL CHURCH.

This Church, founded as we have seen in the 13th Century, seems to have been the only Building of the Friars which long survived *the Reformation*. It remained, though more than once in a ruinous state, until 1670, when it was destroyed by Lightning, and another Church, which still exists, was built on its site. (See Page 326.)

The History of the Black Friars' Church after *the Reformation*, may be traced in the Extracts from the *Registers of the Kirk Session of Glasgow*, which Wodrow has preserved in his "Life of Mr. David Weemes." *(MS. Bibl. Univ. Glasg.)*

"7 March 1588. The commissioners appointed by the King's Majesty anent repairing the High Kirk, and haill brethren of the Kirk Session of Glasgow, ordain all the pendent silver for repairing the Colledge Kirk.

"25 Aprile 1588. Appoints some to go to the Laigh Kirk beneath the High Kirk, and see what of the pavements contained therein are unstollen away, which the session thinks good should be transported to the Laigh Kirk of Glasgow to pavement it. Next day, it's concluded that these pavements should be transported to the Laigh Kirk, called the Blackfreirs.

"20 February 1589. Some are ordained to go to the principall and masters of the Colledge, that they may repair the Blackfrier Kirk, and hold the same wind-fast and water-fast. This is repeated 7 Jan. 1650.

"2 May 1594. The session appoints as much cloath of green collour to be bought as will cover the pulpit of the High Kirk and the Blackfrier Kirk.

"13 May 1602. Some are appointed to buy cloath and sashes for the Blackfriers pulpit.

"16 October 1589. That there be no playing at golf, carri, or shinny, in the High Kirk or Kirk-yeard, or Blackfrier Kirk-yeard, either Sunday or work-day.

"23 May 1588. Because the exercise of the presbitry interfeirs with the preaching in the Blackfriers on Friday, therefore the session desires the presbitry, by a message, to alter the day of their exercise; after which, intimation is made that preaching with consent of session and presbitry, is to be in the Blackfriers, Wednesday and Friday.

"28 February 1611. Mention of candles furnished to the Blackfrier Kirk this season.

"7 March 1587. The session appoints sermons on the week days in the Colledge Kirk; and the first pastor to exercise on Wednesday, the second, on Friday.

"26 March 1601. Sermons to be in the High Kirk till the grammar school be bigged, because the bairns are learning in the Blackfrier Kirk.

"7 November 1605. It is intimat the Tuesday's preaching to be in the High Kirk, and Thursday's in the Blackfrier Kirk.

"2 February 1660. The session find it proper that sermon on Tuesday be in the Blackfriers, till cause be found to alter it.

"14 November 1594. The beddalls are ordered to open the Blackfrier Kirk door at seven, and close it at nine, forenoon.

"1 November 1638. That all who have children to be baptized and cannot attend on the ordinary preaching dayes, bring them to the Blackfriers Kirk at the morning or evening prayers, where there will be a preacher attending to baptize them.

"5 October 1639. That no benefite will be granted to any, unless they come to the preaching and prayers, and that in the Blackfriers Kirk only, till they get more preachers.

"1586. The session seems at this time to meet in the Blackfriers Kirk, and afterward; only publick and more solemn meetings for changing the session, fasts, *etc.*, were in the Chapter House.

"22 May 1606. The session ordains a ward house to be made in the Blackfriers Kirk steeple.

"December 1648. The session recommends it to the magistrates to provide a seat for the grammar school in the Blackfrier Kirk.

"2 March 1648. The session appoints visitations of triviall schools to be in the Blackfrier Kirk on Tuesday next, by the magistrates and ministers, and all the masters to be warned thereunto.

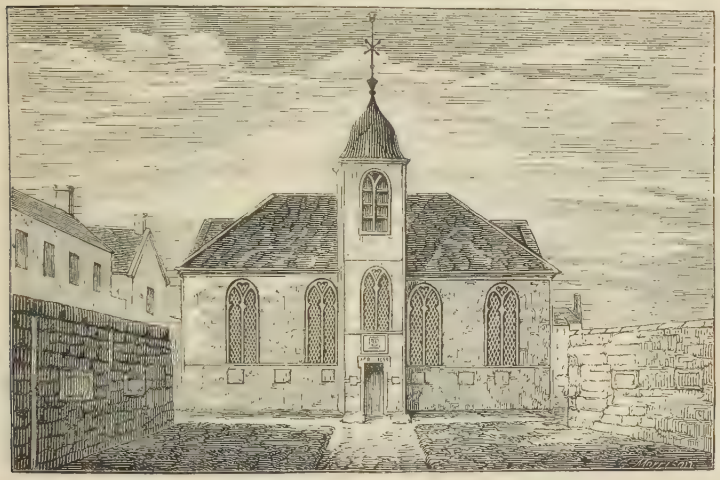
"27 January 1659. The magistrates are to be dealt with about repairing the Blackfreir Kirk, which is like to be ruinous.

"2 December 1596. It's noticed that the Colledge made their masters (that is, had a publick Laureation), in the Blackfrier Kirk."

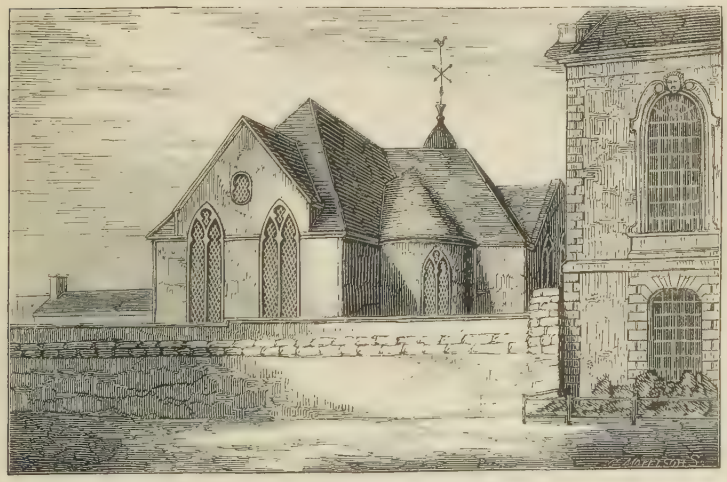
Some farther Notices of the Building occur in the *Registers of the Town Council*.—"1574, April 24. It is statute, thocht gude, and ordanit be the prouest, baillies, and counsale, that the westir ruinous gavill of the Blackfreir Kirk, and the stanes thairof, be tane doun, and be the skellat [*i.e.* hand-bell] precedyng, rowpit and sauld to the maist

avale, and the price thairof conuerit and applyit to the mendyng of the vyndois and ministeris sait in the said Kirk." (*Burgh Records of the City of Glasgow*, 1573-1581, p. 8.)

BLACK FRIARS' OR COLLEGE CHURCH.—(FRONT VIEW.)



BLACK FRIARS' OR COLLEGE CHURCH.—(BACK VIEW.



The Burgh Treasurer in his Account for the year 1575, takes credit for a payment of fourteen shillings, on the 15th of March, "to the barrow men, at the maister of workis command, for bering of the stanes that fell aff the Blackfreir Kirk." (*Id.* p. 61.) In 1578 there is an Entry of a payment of eight shillings and fourpence "for making of ane tong to the Freir bell." (*Id.* p. 105.) In 1577 "the outlande-

meris" or perambulators of the burgh reported to the Whitsunday court, that "the Freir medo is biggit with the commone." (*Id.* p. 72.)

On the fourth of June 1635, the University "considering the ruinous condition of the Black Friers Kirk, and the great charges that the reparation therof would cost the College; therefore (and in respect the town has not only undertaken the reparation, but likewise has given the College 2000 merks for supplie of the Building of the new work therof), the College dispones to this burgh the forsaid Blackfrier Kirk with ish and entrie therto in the ordinary place, with the Kirkyaird therof west frae the gavell of the said Kirk to the meill mercat, with eleven ells of breadth alongst both the south and north side wall of the Kirk, within the yaird called Blackfriers' yaird, for enlarging the Kirk at their pleasure: reserving to the College and scholars and students therein and members therof, a comodious place and seat in the said Kirk, next best after the counsall seat; and the use of the Kirk yearly at the making of the masters, and other occasions when they please." *(Inventary of the Wrytes and Evidents of and concerning the Burgh of Glasgow, MS. in archivis ejusdem.)*

I have not considered it necessary, in the preceding Pages, to detain the Reader by adverting to the many erroneous Statements regarding Our Lady College and the Blackfriars' Convent, which are to be found in the Histories of Glasgow. It may suffice to say here, that I have written with these Works before me, and that I have rejected nothing which they advance, except for reasons which I believe to be sufficient.* —*Preface to Munimenta Fratrum Predicatorum de Glasgu, by Joseph Robertson, LL.D.*

October 29, 1670. There was a suddane thunderclap by seven of the morning, that fell out at Glasgow, and lighted on the Blackfriar kirk, the like whereof was not heard in these parts; it rent the steeple of the said church from top to bottom, and tirred the sclattes off it, and brake down the gavills in the two ends of it, and fyred it, but was quenched afterwards by men."—*Law's Memorials*, p. 33.

Nearly 30 years had elapsed after the sudden destruction of the Blackfriars Church, before any decided steps were taken to provide another Building calculated to supply its place. The aspect of affairs, in general, was probably far from propitious, during the interval, towards the building of "Kirks;" but as the days of Persecution passed, and the star of *the Revolution* ascended in the Political firmament, to dispel from among the Citizens of Glasgow the Winter of their discontent, things began to assume a different appearance; and, amid other evidences of increased activity on the part of the Authorities, it was, in the course of a few years, resolved upon that a new Place of Worship should be raised where the ancient fame of the Friars' Preachers had so long exhibited its crumbling walls. The Foundation-Stone of the new Edifice (the one represented on Page 325) was laid on the 19th June, 1699, by Provost James Peadie, —and the Church was opened for public Worship on Sunday the 18th

* For other interesting Notices of this Church, see *Kirk Session Records* quoted at Page 128, date 1589; Page 133, date 1604; Page 146, date 1622; Page 149, date 1634; Page 150, date 1637; Page 174, date 1659.

January, 1702. Nothing particular can be said of this Building, which has little to recommend it, either in an Architectural or Antiquarian point of view, but it may be here worthy of observation, that, when the Accounts were closed in November, 1701, it was found that the cost of its erection amounted to £21,308 3s. 8d. Scots, or about £1800 Stg., a large sum, it must be allowed, for the era of William III. From the day when it was first opened, down to the present period, nothing of any moment seems to have occurred in connection with its history.—*Stuart's Views and Notices of Glasgow*, p. 73.

Previous to 1763 the Professors and Students attended Divine Service here. At this time the number of Students had so much increased, that it was thought proper to retire to the Common Hall and to have Worship conducted by a College Chaplain,—and where the Students would be more under the immediate observation of the Professors. Accordingly, four young men distinguished for their talents were selected, who Preached on Sundays by turns, for a number of years, from November till May, for which they received a moderate compensation, there being no Endowment for a Chaplain in the College. Latterly, the duty was performed by such of the Professors as were Ordained. Among the first Preachers in the College Chapel were Dr. Meek, Cambuslang; Dr. Muttrie, Kirkcudbright; Mr. Wright; Professor Arthur; Mr. Bell; Mr. Taylor; Dr. M'Turk; and Professor Milne.—*Cleland's Annals, I.* 135.

BLACKFRIARS' CHURCH—PROTESTANT MINISTERS.

1. Robert Wilkie—1621: Died 20th Feb., 1640, æt. 62. Translated from Douglas.

2. James Elliot, D.D.—1633. Translated to Trinity College, Edinburgh, 1635.

3. John Bell—1636: Died 20th Feb., 1640, æt. 40. Translated from Eaglesham.

4. Robert Ramsay—1640. Translated to High Church, 1647.

5. James Durban—1647. Became Private Chaplain to the Royal Family, 1650.

6. Hew Blair—1649. The "Common Session," which at the time was paramount, directed "that Mr. Hugh Blair of the New Kirk [Tron] should take the burthen of the haill Sabbath in the Black Friars Kirk."

7. Robert Craighead—1698: Died at Derry, Sep., 1711. Wrote several Treatises.

8. David Brown—1701: Died 16th Feb., 1704, æt. 42. Translated from Neilston.

9. John M'Bride—1705: Died 1718, æt. 65. Translated from Belfast.

10. John Hamilton—1713: Died April, 1741. Translated from Strathaven. His son, Dr. John Hamilton, became Minister of the High Church.

11. John Gillies, D.D.—1742: Died 29th March, 1796, æt. 84. Voluminous Author.

12. John Lockhart, D.D.—1796: Died 6th Dec., 1842, æt. 82. Translated from Cambusnethan. He had three sons, one of whom was William, of Milton-Lockhart, M.P. for Lanarkshire.

13. James M'Letchie—1842.

14. Peter Napier, D.D.—1845.

15. James Mackay—1865.

ALL THE LEGIBLE EPITAPHS IN THE BLACKFRIARS' CHURCH YARD.

Opposite the S. E. Corner of the Church.

1

THIS IS THE BURIAL PLACE OF WILLIAM M'QUEEN, MERCHANT, HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN. 1754.

2

THIS THE BURIAL PLACE OF JOHN CRAIG, WRIGHT, HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN. 1707.

3

THE BURYING GROUND OF JAMES DUNCAN, BOOKSELLER IN GLASGOW. 1785.*

4

THIS IS THE BURIAL PLACE OF GAVEN BRYCE, MERCHT. IN GLASGOW, WHER LAYS THE BOODIE OF BARBARA BRYCE HIS DAUGHTER, WHO DIED MAY, 1751, AGED 1 YEAR AND 8 MONTHS.

---

5 (Defaced.)

6

MAXWELL TROKES, MERCHANT, VIRGINIA, U.S., DIED AT GLASGOW, 4TH DECEMBER, 1852, AGED 71 YEARS.

SARAH H. WOOD, HIS WIFE, DIED 2ND NOVEMBER, 1857.

ANDREW LEITCH, MERCHANT.

THE BURIAL PLACE OF THE LATE GEORGE MUNRO OF CALDERBANK, AND OF HIS SON-IN-LAW, WILLIAM CRICHTON,

---

On the East Wall, South Corner. Coat of Arms in Marble Obliterated.

7

NEAR THIS PLACE LIES THE BODY OF CAPT. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL OF INVERAW, WHO DIED OF THE WOUNDS HE RECEIVED AT . . . . , FEB. 1760, AGED 21 YEARS.

This was Erected to his memory by his Sister.

---

* This is the celebrated original Letter Founder and "Printer to the City,—Shop near Gibson's Wynd in the Saltmarket," who Printed M'Ure's "View of the City of Glasgow," 1736. See Title Page.

8

ROBERT SIMSON,
WRIGHT, GLASGOW.

9

IN MEMORY OF
ARCHIBALD WALLACE, ESQ.,
MERCHANT,
GLASGOW,
WHO DIED 29TH JUNE, 1833.
ALSO OF
ANN HAMILTON WALLACE,
HIS WIFE,
WHO DIED 23RD JULY, 1819.
ALSO OF
THEIR INFANT DAUGHTER,
DIED, AGED 20 MONTHS.

"Seek ye first the Kingdom of God," &c. "Watch therefore," &c.

On a Flat Slab in front of the Cell.

SACRED TO THE MEMORY
OF
JOHN WALLACE, TEACHER
IN GLASGOW,
WHO DIED ON THE FIRST DAY OF JANY., MDCCCXX,
AGED SIXTY FIVE.
AND
HIS ONLY SON, JAMES WALLACE,
WHO DIED IN JAMAICA,
ON THE TWENTY THIRD DAY OF THE SAME MONTH,
AGED THIRTY ONE.

10

THIS IS THE BURIAL
PLACE OF DAVID YOUNG,
MERCHT. IN GLASGOW, AND
AGNES YOUNG, HIS WIFE,
AND THEIR CHILDREN.
1749.

11

THIS IS
BURYING PLACE
JAMES WATT,
. . . . IN GLASGOW,
ANN STEWART,
HIS WIFE,
THEIR CHILDREN.
1730.

12

(Much Defaced.)

JAMES HAMILTON PLACED THIS STONE
1809.

13

In front of this are two low, strong Gridiron Cages with

STEWART MITCHELL, TOBACCONIST, GLASGOW.
DAVID STEWART, SHIRT MAKER, GLASGOW.

14

PATRICK CLARK,
MERCHANT,
MDCCLXIII.

15

THIS IS THE
BURIAL PLACE OF
WILLIAM BLACKBURN.
(Rest Defaced.)

16

THE BURYING PLACE OF
JOHN BALMANNO,
HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN.
Renewed in 1844.

17

IN MEMORY OF
JAMES MURDOCH, ESQ.
MERCHANT IN GLASGOW,
WHO DIED 21ST DAY OF MARCH 1826,
AND IN GRATEFUL COMMEMORATION OF HIS CHARITY
AND MUNIFICENCE IN MAKING PROVISION FOR EXTENDING
THE BENEFITS OF EDUCATION
AMONG THE POOR OF THIS CITY.

(18, Defaced. 19, BUCHANAN. 20, 21, and 22 Defaced.)

23

THE BURYING PLACE OF
ROBERT MAXWELL,
MERCHANT IN GLASGOW,
WHO DIED ON 9TH MARCH, 1784,
ALSO OF
ARCHIBALD MAXWELL,
MAXWELLTON PLACE, HIS SON, WRITER IN GLASGOW,
WHO DIED 18TH NOV. 1809, AGED 31.

South Wall.

(24, STEWART. 25, 1742. 26, 1712. Defaced).

27

THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE THOMAS CLAYTHORN, SENR., ESQ.,
OF GALLOWHILL, 1765.

"The memory of the just is blessed."

TO THE MEMORY OF
ISABELLA CLAYTON,
WHO DIED 3RD JANUARY, 1838, IN THE 71ST YEAR OF HER AGE,
DAUGHTER OF THE LATE
THOMAS CLAYTON, JUNR., ESQ. OF POTTERHILL,
AND RELICT OF THE LATE
REV. JOHN RESTON.

"Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

28

H. S. E.
ROBERTVS SIMSON,
MATHESEOS IN ACADEMIA GLASGVENSI
PER ANNOS LVIII PROFESSOR
PRISCA MORVM SIMPLICITATE
SIMVL ATQVE PROBITATE INSIGNIS
OMNIQVE DOCTRINA EXCVLTVS
VETERVM GRÆCORUM GEOMETRIAM
PER ANNOS BIS MILLE FERE DEPERDITAM
IN PRISTINVM SPLENDOREM
RESTITVIT VNVS.
MONVMENTVM QVIDEM PERENNE
SIBI GEOMETRICIS SVIS OPERIBVS IPSI EXEGIT
MARMOR AVTEM HOC CADVCVM
RELIQVIIS EGREGII VIRI MORTALIBVS SACRVM
POSVERE TESTAMENTI CVRATORES
JAC. CLOW, GVL. ROUET, JOA. BUCHANAN JUNIOR.
OBIIT IPSIS KALENDIS OCTOBRIS
ANNO ÆRÆ CHRISTIANÆ MDCCLXVIII,
ÆTATIS ANNO LXXXI.

(Translation of No. 28 by Editor.)

Here is Interred Robert Simson, Professor of Mathematics in the University of Glasgow, a man remarkable for primitive simplicity of manners and worth, and adorned with learning of every kind. He was the one man who restored to its former splendour the Geometry of the ancient Greeks that had been almost hopelessly lost for 2000 years. He doubtless raised for himself an imperishable Monument by his Geometrical Works; but this perishable Marble his executors, Jas. Clow, Wm. Rouet, and John Buchanan, Junior, erected, sacred to the mortal remains of this eminent man. He died on the 1st October, 1768, in the 81st year of his age.*

(28, 30, 31, and 32, last Lairs on South Wall, Obliterated.)

(33 and 34—Both in the West Corner next High Street, having no Writing,—in a disgraceful state.)

North Wall.

35
THIS IS THE BURIAL PLACE OF
JOHN KING,
MALTMAN,
HIS WIFE,
AND THEIR CHILDREN.
1705.

36
THIS IS APPOINTED FOR
THE BURIAL PLACE OF
JAMES GRAHAM,
VINTER IN GLASGOW,
AND JEAN LECKIE, HIS WIFE,
AND CHILDREN, 1758.

(37, Obliterated.)

38
THIS IS THE BURIAL PLACE
APPOINTED FOR JAMES WILSON,
WRITER IN GLASGOW, HIS
WIFE AND CHILDREN, 1743.

39
THIS IS THE BURYING
PLACE OF
CHARLES MILLER,
COPPER SMITH,
GLASGOW, 1803.

40
THE PROPERTY OF
DAVID DENNY,
MERCHANT, GLASGOW.
1810.

41
THIS IS THE PLACE APPOINTED
FOR THE BURIAL OF JOHN BAIRD,
MERCHANT IN GLASGOW, HIS
WIVES AND CHILDREN.

---

* He was the eldest son of John Simson of Kirkton Hall, Ayrshire. He first entered as a Student at Glasgow College in 1701, where he made great progress in every branch of study. At this time no Mathematical Lectures were given in the College; but having amused himself in his leisure hours by a few Exercises in Euclid, a Copy of which he found in the hands of a companion, he found that the bent of his taste and genius lay in that direction. While he comparatively overlooked the Works of modern Mathematicians, he exerted himself through life, in an uncommon manner, to restore the Works of the ancient Geometers. On arriving at his 22nd year, his reputation as a Mathematician was so high as to induce the members of the College to offer him the Mathematical Chair in which a vacancy was soon to take place by the resignation of Dr. Robert Sinclair. From 1711 he continued for nearly half a century to teach Mathematics. His hours of study, exercise, and amusement, were regulated with the utmost precision. The very walks in the Squares or Gardens of the College were all measured by his steps,—by the hundred of paces he took. He was never Married. Although eccentric and absent, he was in company humorsome and jolly. He established a Club which met every Friday at a Tavern in the neighbourhood of the College. He was fond of Music and of singing some Greek Odes. He had his own Chair and particular place at Table. His personal appearance was prepossessing. His numerous MSS. and Publications he bequeathed to the College Library, named "The Simson Collection." His Life was written by Trail.

42

THE PROPERTY OF JOHN WALLACE, ESQ., CESSNOCK.

MRS. JANET COLQUHOUN,
WIFE OF JOHN WALLACE OF CESSNOCK,
INTERRED HERE 26TH OCTOBER, 1792.
JOHN WALLACE OF CESSNOCK
INTERRED HERE 9TH JANUARY, 1805.

43

THE PROPERTY OF
MARION STEWART IN 1679.
MARION HARVEY,
THEIR DAUGHTER, IN 1731.
ANN MAIN,
THEIR DAUGHTER, IN 1782.
JAMES MACEWAN,
HER SON, IN 1787.

44

MATHIE GILMOUR,
COPPER SMITH,
DIED 16TH FEBRUARY,
1730.

45

(Obliterated.)

46

THE PROPERTY OF
WILLIAM CHAMBERS,
INCLE MANUFR.
IN GLASGOW,
AND MAY CUNNINGHAM,
HIS SPOUSE. 1799.

47

THE BURIAL PLACE
OF WILLIAM DUNCAN
AND FAMILY. 1805.

48. (At the very N. W. Corner of Library. Illegible.)

49

THIS IS THE BURIALL PLACE OF
HALBERT NELSON, MERCHANT
IN THIS CITY, AND ISOBELL BLAIRE,
HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN. 1701.

50

MDCXCIX. THE PROPERTY OF
JAMES RICHARDSON,
MERCHANT, GLASGOW.

MDCCXLV. ELIZABETH BREDIE,
HIS GRAND DAUGHTER, AND
WILLIAM BREDIE,
MERCHANT, GLASGOW, HER HUSBAND.

MDCCLXXX. JAMES BREDIE,
MERCHANT, GLASGOW, THEIR SON.

MDCCCXX. WILLIAM HAMILTON
AND ROBERT DUNCAN HAMILTON,
WRITERS, GLASGOW,
AND MRS. MARY HAMILTON SALMOND,
HER GRAND NEPHEWS AND GRAND NEICE,
AND GREAT GREAT GREAT GRAND CHILDREN
OF THE ABOVE NAMED
JAMES RICHARDSON.

51

1817.
THE PROPERTY OF
JOHN LANG.

52

(Defaced.)

On the South Wall of the College Library.

53

GEORGE GRAY, D.D.
WAS BORN AT KELSO ON THE 4TH JANUARY, 1798.
ORDAINED MINISTER OF ECKFORD
19TH SEPT. 1822.
TRANSLATED TO THE PARISH OF MAYBOLE
18TH SEPT. 1828.
ELECTED PROFESSOR OF ORIENTAL LANGUAGES
IN THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW,
22ND NOV. 1839.
DIED AT MOFFAT ON THE 23RD JUNE 1850,
AND WAS BURIED THERE.
IN MEMORY OF HIS MANY VIRTUES,
THIS STONE IS INSCRIBED
BY A FEW FRIENDS.

54

JOSIAH WALKER, A.M.
PROFESSOR OF HUMANITY IN THIS UNIVERSITY,
DIED ON THE 28TH DAY OF AUGUST, MDCCCXXXI,
IN THE 71ST YEAR OF HIS AGE.

On a Library Window Sole below is,
NINE FEET FROM THIS WALL LIES J. W.

55

SACRED TO THE MEMORY
OF
WILLIAM MEIKLEHAM LL.D.
PROFESSOR OF NATURAL PHILOSOPHY,
BORN 5TH MARCH, 1771, DIED 7TH MAY, 1846.
AND OF ALISON HIS WIFE,
ONLY DAUGHTER OF DAVID SCOTT, ESQ., BANKER IN AYR,
DIED 22ND MAY, 1868, AGED 26.

HERE ALSO WERE INTERRED
THEIR INFANT CHILDREN AND GRAND-CHILD.

56

MEMORIÆ SACRUM
THOMÆ REID, S.T.P.
QUONDAM IN SCHOLA REGIA ABERDONIENSI,
PHILOSOPHIÆ PROFESSORIS,
NUPER VERO, UNIVERSITATE GLASGUENSI,
AB ANNO 1764 USQUE AD ANNUM 1796,
PHILOSOPHIÆ MORALIS PROFESSORIS:
QUI
IN SCIENTIA MENTIS HUMANÆ,
UT OLIM IN PHILOSOPHIA NATURALI
ILLUSTRIS ILLE BACONUS VERULAMIUS,
OMNIA INSTAURAVIT:
QUI
INGENII ACUMINI,
DOCTRINAEQUE OMNIGENAE,
SUMMAM MORUM GRAVITATEM,
SIMUL ATQUE COMITATEM ADJUNXIT:
QUI
OBIIT 7° OCT. 1796, ANNOS NATUS 86:
CUJUSQUE
OSSA CUM CINERIBUS
ELIZABETHAE REID CONJUGIS CARISSIMAE,
TRIUMQUE FILIARUM,
MORTE PREMATURA ABREPTARUM,
SEPULCHRO HIC CONDITA SUNT.
HOC MONUMENTUM
PONI JUSSIT
FILIA PIISSIMA, UNICA SUPERSTES
MARTHA CARMICHAEL.

(Translation of No. 56 by Editor.)

Sacred to the memory of Thomas Reid, Doctor of Divinity, formerly Professor of Philosophy in King's College, Aberdeen, but latterly Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, from 1764 to 1796: who, in mental science, remodelled everything, as did the celebrated *Bacon*, Lord Verulam, in Natural Philosophy: who to acuteness of talent and learning of every kind added both gravity of manner and politeness. He died on the 7th Oct., 1796, aged 86, and his bones with the remains of Eliz. Reid, his spouse, and of his three daughters cut off in early life, are interred in this tomb. His most affectionate daughter, the only survivor, Martha Carmichael, ordered this Monument to be erected.*

57

TON AIMEN EYPON.

HUGO MACLEOD S.T.P.
HISTORIÆ SACRAE IN ACADEMIA GLASGUENSI
PROFESSOR
NATUS VI CAL: JANUAR: MDCCXXXI.
EXTINCTUS XI CAL: JUN: MDCCCIX.
QUALIS ERAM SI SCIRE VELIS TUM DENIQUE NOSCES
CUM NOSCENT ALII TU QUOQUE QUALIS ERAS.

(Translation of No. 57 by Editor.)

(I have found the Haven.)

Hugo Macleod, D.D,, Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the College of Glasgow, Born on the 26th Dec., 1731,—Died 21st May, 1809.—If you wish to know what kind of a person I was, you shall learn then and not till then, when others shall know what sort of a person you were.

(*N. E. Corner of Library* shamefully kept. There is in the *East Corner* an elaborate Monument in fragments. Principal Macfarlan, the Father of the undernoted, is Buried in the Necropolis.)

58

ELIZABETH
ELDEST DAUGHTER OF
DUNCAN MACFARLAN, D.D.
PRINCIPAL OF GLASGOW COLLEGE,
BORN 11TH JANUARY
1799,
DIED 26TH DECEMBER
1848.

DUNCAN MACFARLAN, ESQ.
MEMBER OF THE FACULTY
OF ADVOCATES,
AND M.A. OF THE UNIVERSITY
OF GLASGOW,
BORN 22ND JANUARY
1802,
DIED 5TH APRIL
1836.

59

JAMES BAILLIE, LL.D.
PROFESSOR OF DIVINITY
IN THE UNIVERSITY OF
GLASGOW,
DIED ON THE 28TH APRIL 1778,
AGED 55 YEARS.

(Dr. William Wight's Tablet. Inscription Illegible. Below Dr. M'Gill's, another Tablet Illegible.)

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* This eminent Metaphysician was Born at Strachan, Kincardineshire. Dr. Dugald Stewart wrote his Life.

IN MEMORY OF
STEVENSON MACGILL, D.D.
PROFESSOR OF THEOLOGY IN THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW,
MODERATOR IN 1828 OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF
THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND
AND DEAN OF THE CHAPEL ROYAL.
MEEK, GENTLE, AFFECTIONATE, CHEERFUL,
HE WAS REVERENCED AND BELOVED.
LIVING UNDER AN EVER WAKEFUL SENSE OF
HIS DUTY AND HIS RESPONSIBILITY AS A MINISTER OF THE GOSPEL,
AND DEEPLY HUMBLED FOR INSUFFICIENCY,
HE WAS A GOOD AND FAITHFUL SERVANT OF
OUR LORD AND SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST,
IN THE CHURCH. IN THE UNIVERSITY,
HIS UNWEARIED ZEAL, HIS PROFOUND LEARNING, HIS IMPRESSIVE ELOQUENCE
ENFORCED AND UNFOLDED
THE GREAT TRUTHS OF THE BIBLE,
NAMELY,
THE FALLEN NATURE OF MAN,
AND THE MERCY AND GOODNESS OF ALMIGHTY GOD
IN HIS PROMISE TO THE PENITENT SINNER
OF PARDON AND RECONCILIATION, AND OF ETERNAL LIFE AND HAPPINESS
BY THE ATONEMENT.
HE WAS A NATIVE OF PORT-GLASGOW.
MINISTER OF THE PARISH OF EASTWOOD VI YEARS,
MINISTER OF THE TRON CHURCH, GLASGOW, XVII YEARS,
PROFESSOR OF THEOLOGY XXVI YEARS,
AND DIED IN GLASGOW ON THE 18TH AUGUST, 1810, AGED LXXV YEARS.

(60, 61, and 62, Illegible.)

63

(Covered with Rubbish, Rags, &c. No Cage Enclosure.)

THIS MONUMENT WAS ERECTED
TO THE MEMORY OF JOHN CARMICHAEL,
BY HIS WEEPING CONSORT.
HE DIED 16TH SEPT. 1771, AGED 32 YEARS,
TO HER UNSPEAKABLE LOSS,
BUT TO HIS INEXPRESSIBLE GAIN

Prepar'd for Heaven
He took the shortest Road,
Leapt o'er old age
And took his flight to God.

HERE LY THE REMAINS OF HIS WORTHY PARENTS,
GEORGE CARMICHAELL, MERCHT. IN GLASGOW,
WHO DIED 18TH FEB, 1772, AGED 78 YEARS,
AND MARGT. CRAIG, HIS WIFE, WHO DIED
25TH SEPT., AGED 58 YEARS.
"Blest in their lives, and in death were united."

64

IN MEMORY OF
ROBERT CLEGHORN, M.D.
DIED 18TH OF JUNE, 1821, AGED 66.
ALSO OF
MARGARET THOMSON, HIS WIFE,
DIED 7TH NOV. 1791,
ALSO THEIR DAUGHTER HELEN, DIED 16TH SEPT. 1853.

MARGARET THOMSON, DIED 17TH AUGUST, 1854.
JOHN THOMSON, DIED 26TH OCT. 1858, AGED 62 YEARS.

65

1705. IN MEMORY OF JOHN RONALD,
WHO DIED 21ST MAY, 1843, AGED 77.
Remains removed to the Necropolis, 5th May, 1856.

Upon North Wall of the Church.

66

(Lair No. 90 is 8 ft. long by 12 ft. broad.)

THE BURIAL PLACE OF JAMES RANKINE AND FAMILY. 1814.

THIS IS THE BURYING GROUND
OF
J. AND J. FERGUSON,
THEIR HEIRS AND SUCCESSORS.

JOHN FERGUSON, SENR.
DIED MARCH, 1838, AGED 51 YEARS,
ALSO HIS WIFE,
JANET FRASER,
DIED DECEMBER, 1855, AGED 68 YEARS.

RENEWED BY THEIR ONLY SON,
GEORGE FERGUSON.
1865.

67

THIS IS THE BURIAL PLACE
OF JOHN BUCHANAN, MERCHANT, AND CHRISTIAN
GOVAN, HIS SPOUSE. 1706.

(68 Obliterated.)

69

THIS IS THE PLACE
APPOINTED FOR THE
BURIALL OF ROBERT
M'ALPIN, HIS
WIFE AND CHILDREN.
1723.

70

THE BURYING PLACE
OF
JOHN JOHNSTON,
WRITER IN GLASGOW.
1763.

71

THOMAS HOGG.

72

THIS IS THE BURIAL
PLACE APPOINTED
FOR JA: ROBB, MER.
AND SARAH BOGIE AND
THEIR CHILDREN. 1706.

73

THIS IS THE BURIAL
PLACE APPOINTED
FOR HENRY SMITH,
MERCHANT, HIS WIFE
AND CHILDREN. 1708.

74

THIS IS
THE BURIAL PLACE OF
JAMES SCOTT OF COWLAIRS,
MERCHANT IN GLASGOW,
AND
MARGARET DREGHORN,
HIS SPOUSE, AND THEIR CHILDREN.
1751.

75

THIS IS THE BURIALL
PLACE OF THOMAS PETER,
AND JOHN PETER, HIS SON,
MERCHANTS, AND THER
WEIFES AND CHILDREN. 1700.

76

(Obliterated.)

77

ROBERT M'GAVIN,
MERCHANT, GLASGOW,
DIED 24TH SEPT. 1844, AGED 66 YEARS.

Upon South West Corner of Church.

78

THIS IS THE BURIAL PLACE
OF JOHN MARSHALL,
MERCHANT IN GLASGOW,
HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN.

TO THE MEMORY OF
ISOBELLA DOWGALL,
WIFE OF JOHN MARSHALL,
WHO DIED 23RD JUNE, 1773,
AGED 30 YEARS, 7 MONTHS, AND 4 DAYS.

(Follows 2 Illegible Poetical Stanzas.)

79
(Obliterated.)

SACRED TO THE MEMORY
OF
JAMES HOUSTON MAXWELL,
WRITER IN GLASGOW,
WHO DIED IN BUCKLYVIE MOORS,
IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE ACCIDENTAL
DISCHARGE OF HIS FOWLING PIECE,
ON THE 2ND NOV. 1833,
AGED 36 YEARS.
THIS TABLET
IS ERECTED BY A FEW OF HIS ADMIRING
AND SORROWING FRIENDS.

The original Tablet with the above Inscription having fallen into decay this has been erected by his affectionate Sisters.

80

ROBERT YUILLE, MERCHANT, GLASGOW, 1816.
ELIZABETH SCOTT OF
WOODBANK.

81

THIS IS THE BURYING PLACE
OF ROBERT ALEXANDER,
MERCHANT IN GLASGOW,
HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN.
1703.

Upon East Corner of the Church.

82

THIS IS THE BURIAL
PLACE OF MR.
PATRICK HOUSTEN,
MERCHANT IN GL
ASGOW, HIS WIFE
AND CHILDREN. 1753.

83

THIS IS THE BURIALL
PLACE OF ROBERT RODGER,
MERCHAND IN GLASGOW,
HIS WYFE AND CHILDREN.
1700.

Upon South Gable of the Church.

84

THIS IS THE BURIALL
PLACE OF THOMAS
HAMILTOUN, MALTMAN,
HIS WIFE AND CHILDREN. 1708.

85

THE PROPERTY OF
JOHN CURRIE
AND HIS HEIRS.

86

THE BURYING PLACE
OF JOHN BOWIE,
MERCHT. IN GLASGOW,
OF HIS DAUGHTER
AND HER HUSBAND,
WM. GRAY OF . . . . CRAIG,
AND THEIR HEIRS.

87

THE BURIAL PLACE
OF
R. D. FLEMING,
MERCHANT IN GLASGOW.
1809.

88

ARCHIBALD MACINDOE,
MERCHANT,
GLASGOW.
MDCCCXXI.

IN MEMORY OF
RACHEL M'INDOE,
WIFE OF R. C. WILSON,
MERCHANT, GLASGOW,
DIED 21ST MAY, 1841,
AGED 24 YEARS.

THE GREY FRIARS' MONASTERY.

There were also within the precincts of the City, a Convent of Grayfriars or Franciscans, at the foot of the Wynd called *the Grayfriars Wynd*, and by corruption (but how I know not) is now called *Bun's Wynd*.* They had some Feu-Duties payable to them in the Town out of the several Tenements which they had by the gift of the Bishops, which at *the Reformation* were made over to the Community of the City. It was at the special instance of a Prior of the Convent of the Grayfriars, that the Fair that commences in the City here on the 1st day of July, and continues till the 7th, was procured, and the Community of this City was so sensible of this favour, and the advantage of that Fair, or concourse of the neighbourhood of all ranks coming to the City, that every last day of the Fair annually they went and paid their compliments to the Prior of the Grayfriars at the Convent; and to this day the Fair is fenced within the Inclosure or Garden where the Convent stood at a Place they call (but upon what account I cannot tell) *Craignaught*. The Prior at the time, if I be not mistaken, was of the name of Govan. [There were two Friars of the name of *Govan*, but they belonged to the Black Friars, not to the Grey. See Pages 317, 318.]

[Stuart is wrong in his supposition *(Views and Notices of Glasgow, p. 68: Note.)* that the Grey Friars or "Order of S. Francis never had an Establishment here." Historians confound the Black with the Grey Friars;—and the Grant of "the Meadow Well" in 1304 by Bishop Robert Wischard to the "Friars Preachers" or *Black* Friars and not to the Grey Friars, has tended to augment the Historical confusion.—It is at once evident that the running Well, having its spring or source in the Meadow of the "Denside," could not flow or gravitate across the High Street and up "ane flight of steps" to the Cloisters of the Black Friars. (See Cut at Page 309.) Hence the conclusion that the Monastery which they primarily possessed and into which the "certain Fountain called *Meduw* was gifted to be conducted in perpetuity for their necessary purposes," must have been located elsewhere than on the site where the Buildings latterly stood.

Spottiswoode, in his *Religious Houses*, says, "There was also a Convent of those Friars [Franciscans, Minorites, or Grey Friars] in this City, founded in the year 1476, by John [Laing] Bishop of Glasgow, and Thomas Forsyth, Rector of Glasgow. Jeremy Russell, a Friar of this Place, and a man of great learning, was burnt as a Heretic in the year 1559; and, the year thereafter, the Convent was demolished by the Duke of Chatelherault and the Earl of Argyle."

About 1820, upon digging the foundation of the United Presbyterian Church in North Albion Street, a number of human bones was turned

* The name of this Wynd has in modern times been transferred to what was formerly called the *Grammar School Wynd*. In the Maps published by Gibson and M'Arthur in 1777 and 1778, we find that Lane which is now called *Shuttle Street*, called by them the *Grayfriars Wynd*. We would consider the older authority of our Author the best. M'Ure does not mention *Shuttle Street*.

up, which some considered to be the remains of the Grey Friars, and that this Church covers the Cemetery of their Monastery, the exact size of which cannot now be fixed.

BACK LAND OF HOUSES, No. 157 HIGH STREET.
Supposed to be portion of the Monastery of the Grey Friars.

"Senex" (*i.e.* Robert Reid, Esq., of Strahoun Lodge, Millport, who lived 93 years, and who wrote his "OLD GLASGOW" at my instigation, for I was "A. B." alluded to in his Preface) notices, pp. 418, 416, that "Jamieson in his Scottish Dictionary, states that *Craig* signifies a *rock*, and that *Noit* means *a small rocky height*—both derived from the Gaelic. About 1830, a large Tenement was erecting in Shuttle Street on the Garden-ground in question, and, in digging the foundations of it, there appeared a solid rock of basalt whinstone, apparently of great extent, for it seemed to extend from the College to Ingram Street, and it was so near the surface that part of it had to be quarried and carried away, in order to deepen the foundation of the Erection. I personally inspected this basaltic rock while the Building was going on, and I think that, in former times, a small portion of the said rock was bare, and appeared above the surface of the level of the Garden,—but that the Friars had carefully covered it over with Garden-mould, so as to render it fit for raising Vegetables, and to improve their Garden. The ancient name of *Craignaught* or *Craignoit* had been handed down to the days of M'Ure, as the name of the protruded portion of basalt. I leave the knotty point, however, only observing that *Nout* signifies *Black Cattle*, and *Craignought* might have been the *Cattle-Market*. . . . In 1782, when I was at the Grammar School, the whole of the back Garden, even down to Shuttle Street, was fenced in by a high stone Wall. The Building [of which a Cut is given above, being through the Close, 157 High Street,] had a front to the Wynd, and an ancient covered Entry to it, which was about 7 ft. wide. On each side of the said Entry there were stone Seats. The tradition

among the School boys was that those Seats had been used by the Friars Preachers as a lounging resort. Similar stone Seats were placed in the Gallery of the Ground Floor of old Hutcheson's Hospital, upon the west compartment of the Inner Court, for resting-Places to the old and decrepit inmates of the Hospital. The *front* of the old Building (represented on Page 339) which stood directly opposite the Entry to the Grammar School, in the Wynd, has been taken down and is now replaced by a brick Building,—and the back Court and large Garden reaching to Shuttle Street have been wholly built upon."

It is said that the Tenement represented was, amid many other vicissitudes, after its Monastic era, rented as an Inn or Carriers' Quarters. I have visited the place and people a score of times, and know every compartment. The lower portion is strongly arched, the Vaults of which are occupied as Cellars for vending Coals, and as Stables for some faithful and intelligent Donkeys. Here they are, after an original fashion installed, neither at the sonorous Windpipe nor at the Cropper, but at the restive *Ankle*, illustrating practically what has been so often theoretically enforced across the way—that a *Locke on the Understanding* is the best Class-Book for native obstinacy. In the upper Storeys are hordes of *Irish*. I remember one occasion, when I asked a poor Parishioner *Why he allowed himself to be buried alive in such a house*, that I got the ready rejoinder:—"Och! well, yer Riverence,—a *Coffin* is the house a man lives in when he is dead."

Cleland in his "Historical Scraps," under the year 1210, says:—"This Building was at the foot of the Deanside Brae. Little more is known of it, than that the Citizens of Glasgow, at this date, went in a body, on the last day of the Fair, to pay their respects to the Abbot of Melrose, who lived in the Monastery, and had been instrumental in procuring the Fair."

No Records are preserved of this Monastery, neither of its Foundation, nor Revenues,—which, as the Brethren followed the strict or reformed Rule of the Order, were, in all probability, very small.

Brown (*History of Glasgow*, *I.* 19) says, "The Convent of the Grey Friars of Glasgow, stood on the site of Barr's Land, [Nos. 155, 157, and 159 High Street,] and the House immediately to the North of the old Grammar School Wynd. This, with the House of the Earl of Lennox, filled up that piece of ground which the reader may remember a timber Land. Tradition says it was afterwards occupied as the Bishop's Prison and Guard House; and, in the beginning of last century, was the scene of the tortures inflicted on the celebrated Mr. Ogilvie, the Jesuit." (See Pages 138-141.)

Some of our Historians mention that Edward I. lodged in the *Grey* Friars' Convent in the autumn of 1301; whereas it was in the splendid Convent of the *Black* Friars. (See Page 315.)

Keith (*Cat. of Scots Bishops*, p. 170) says erroneously that "Andrew, Bishop of Argyle, is Witness to several Donations granted to the Grey Friars of Glasgow in annis 1314 and 1322," &c.—whereas the Grants were all to the Black Friars. He is a witness to the Charter dated at Castle Lachlan, referred to at Page 315.

"*Glasgow Mercury*, 17th April, 1792. Houses and Ground to be Sold, Feued, or Let, entry at Whitsunday next.—The back Houses of Barr's

land, lying on the west side of the High Street, opposite to the College Church, and also the large Garden beside the said Houses fronting Shuttle Street and the Grammar School Wynd, are to be Sold, Feued, or Let by private bargain. Persons inclining to be Purchasers, Feuers, or Tenants of the Premises, may give in their proposals to Mr. Hill, College Factor, or to Robert Grahame, Writer in Glasgow."]

THE CHURCH OF THE B. V. MARY AND S. ANNE.

The Book of the Collegiate Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary and Saint Anne, or (as it seems to have been commonly called) Our Lady College, was Printed by *The Maitland Club* in 1846 from the more perfect of two contemporary Copies, duly authenticated by the subscriptions of the Notaries by whom they were transcribed, under the authority of *the Official General of Glasgow*. Both Records are preserved in the Archives of the City, where they appear to have been deposited before the end of the 16th Century. They bear the same date, that of 1549, when the Erection and Endowment of the Church (which was contemplated as early, at least, as 1523) would seem to have been comp'eted.

The Memorials which have been preserved of the chief Founder, *James Houstoun*, *Subdean of Glasgow*, although somewhat scanty, embrace, probably, almost all that it could now interest us to know of his Life. His own affectionate piety has recorded the name of his Mother, with the date of her Decease; and, from a *Judicial Proceeding* which will hereafter be adverted to, we might, perhaps, infer that he could claim kindred, on his Father's side, with the old and knightly Family of Houstoun of that Ilk, in the Shire of Renfrew. We find him in the year 1525, in possession of a Benefice and Cure, the scene, two Centuries afterwards, of the Pastoral labours of the zealous Wodrow, viz., the Vicarage of Eastwood, in the Deanery of Rutherglen. About 1527 he succeeded *Roland Blacader* as Subdean of Glasgow; and this Dignity, to which the Rectory of the Parishes of Cadder and Monkland was attached, he continued to hold during his life. He was chosen Rector of the University of Glasgow in 1534; and filled the office, by successive re-elections, until 1541. By the latter Will of Archbishop Dunbar, who died in 1547, he was appointed one of the Executors of that learned and munificent Churchman, of whose confidence and affection he enjoyed a large share. To him specially was entrusted the erection of the stately *Sepulchre of Brass* which covered the Archbishop's Grave in the Chancel of the Cathedral. He was charged also with the endowment and regulation of the Obsequies and yearly Commemoration to be performed for the soul's repose of the departed Prelate; as well as with the repairs of a Spire or Belfry, the founding of certain Bells, and the purchase of the Episcopal Ornaments, which the Archbishop wished to bequeath to his Metropolitan Church.

The Archbishop's Will is preserved in the Register of Confirming Testaments for the Diocese of Glasgow, 1547-1555 in the General Register House, Edinburgh.

Between the death of Dunbar and the appointment of his Successor, (Bethune,) several years elapsed; and, during the vacancy, Houstoun was preferred to be Vicar General of the See. In this office he died about the year 1551, commending "his soul to Almighty God, the Blessed Virgin Mary, and all the glorious Company of Heaven; and leaving his body to be Buried within the Collegiate Church which he had founded in the City of Glasgow."

The Revenues with which *Our Lady College* was endowed, were derived partly from Lands and Houses within the Precincts, or in the close Neighbourhood, of the Archiepiscopal City; partly, from the fruits of the Parish Churches of Dalry, in the Deanery of Kyle and Cunningham, and Mayboill, in the Deanery of Carrick.

The provision made by the Founder for the Service of his Church, embraced a Provost, eight Canons or Prebendaries, and three Choristers. Three Prebendaries were added by the bounty of subsequent Benefactors, so that the number of Prebends in the College was in all *Thirteen*.

1. *The Provost* was to have for his pension, all the Fruits, Oblations, and Emoluments, together with the Manse and Glebe, of the Vicarage of Dalry, under deduction of £10 in money and six acres of land which were set apart for the support of a Vicar residing at Dalry, and serving in the cure of that Parish. The right of Patronage, as well of the Provostry of *the Collegiate Church of Saint Mary and Saint Anne*, as of the Vicarage of Dalry, was vested in the Abbot and Convent of the Benedictine Monastery of Kilwynning, to whom the Benefice originally belonged, and with whose consent it was transferred to *Our Lady College*. The collation to both offices was declared to be with the Archbishop of Glasgow.

2. *The first Prebend* was to bear the name of *the Holy and Undivided Trinity;* and its Possessor was to have the style of *Archpriest*. In the absence of the Provost he was to exercise the jurisdiction of that Dignitary, and to preside as well in the Choir as in the Chapter of the College. His salary was to be one half of the fruits of the perpetual Vicarage of Mayboill, with an acre of land in Saint Anne's Croft in the Common Moor of Glasgow. The Presentation of the Prebendary was reserved to the Prioress and Convent of the Cistertian Nunnery of North Berwick, who, as the Patrons of the Church of Mayboill, gave their consent to the alienation of that Benefice in favour of *Our Lady College*, under burden of a yearly salary of £10, with a Manse, a Toft, and a Croft, to a Vicar serving the Cure, and having his residence at Mayboill. The Archpriest was to be collated, and instituted to his office, by the Ordinary of the Diocese.

3. *The second Prebend* was that of *the Greater Sacrist*, whose duties the Foundation sets forth in considerable detail. He was to keep the Books, Chalices, Copes, Vestments, and Ornaments, both of the High Altar and of the other Altars in the Church; to bring them to the Choir in time of Divine Service; and to deliver them to the Persons Officiating, either by himself or by a Servant wearing a Surplice. He was to have a Clerk under him to Ring the Bells at the appointed times, and to supply the Church with Fire and Water. He himself was farther charged generally with preserving both Church

and Chancel in all decency and cleanness; with lighting the Candles on the High Altar and on the "Heiress," or chandelier, and extinguishing them, at the proper Seasons; and with seeing that the Church Linen was duly washed and mended once a-year. His Stipend was one half of the fruits of the Vicarage of Mayboill. Certain revenues also were set apart for providing candles of tallow to light the Church in the Winter Season, from Allhallowmass or the Feast of All Saints (the first of November), or earlier if need were, to Candlemass or the Feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin (the second of February); as well as for finding the College in Wax-Lights, both great and small, in Torches, and in Wine and Bread. The right of Presentation to the Sacrist's Prebend lay with the Prioress and Convent of North Berwick; the Collation and Institution, with the Archbishop.

A subsequent clause of the Foundation prescribes the office of *the Lesser Sacrist*, who was to be elected by the Provost and Prebendaries. Beside waiting on the Sacrist Major, and assisting him in his duties, in a fair Surplice, he was bound to be present at Matins, High Mass, and Vespers, both on Sundays and on other Holidays of observance; to Ring the Bells at such hours as should be appointed by the College; to Light the Candles, and Torches, and to put them out, in due season; to Place the Vestments on the Altar; to open and shut the Church Doors, and to keep their Keys.

4. *The third Prebend* was named in honour of *Saint Anne*. The prebendary was required to be learned and expert in playing on the organ, and to perform on it daily according to the use and wont of the Metropolitan Church. He was bound also to keep a Song School for the instruction of youth in Plain-song and Descant. His Benefice was the rent of a house in the Street called the *Walcaryate* (now known as the *Saltmarket*). He was to be nominated by the Bailies and Council of the City, and to be admitted to his office by the Provost of the College. *The Song School* stood on the west side of the Church; and traces of its existence occur for more than half a century after *the Reformation*.

5. *The fourth Prebend* that of *Saint Mary the Virgin*, was endowed with the Rents of certain Lands and Houses in the Town and suburbs. Its Patronage belonged to the Bailies and Council of the city; the Collation, to the Archbishop.

6. To *the fifth Prebend* styled after *Saint James the Apostle*, were assigned the Rents of divers Tenements within the Burgh, and two acres of land in the Common Moor. The Election of the Prebendary was in the Bailies and Council: he was to be admitted by the Provost of the College.

7. The *sixth Prebend* was designated after *Saint Roche* or *Rocque*, a Confessor of the 14th century, to whose intercession the popular belief ascribed many instances of miraculous deliverance from the terrors of *the Plague*.* The Prebendary, beside certain payments from Houses within the Burgh, had assigned to him the Lands belonging to *the Church of Saint Roche*, in the Moor of Glasgow; in which he

* He was held in special honour in France and Italy. In the former Country, he was so commonly invoked for succour in time of Pestilence, that the *mal Saint Roch* came to be but another name for *the Plague*.

was bound, thrice a-week, to Say Mass and other Offices used and wont, "for the soul of its Founder, of worshipful memory, Thomas Mureheid, Prebendary of Stobo." He was farther required (with the consent of the Bailies and Council of the City, Patrons of Saint Roche's, and of Nicholas Witherspowne, its Chaplain), to be present with the other Prebendaries of *Our Lady College*, at Matins, High Mass, Vespers, and Complin, and to take part with them in these offices, except at such times as he was obliged to Perform Services at *Saint Roche's*. The Prebendary was to be chosen by the Bailies and Council, of the City, and to receive Institution from the Ordinary of the *Diocese*.

8. *The seventh Prebend*, named in honour of *Saint Kentigern*, Bishop and Confessor, was endowed with an acre of land in the Common Moor, and a House beside the Tolbooth, on the west side of the High Street. The Election of its Possessor belonged to the Bailies and Council of the City; his Admission, to the Provost of the College.

9. Nicholas Witherspowne, Vicar of Strathaven in the Deanery of Rutherglen, founded *the eighth Prebend*, called after *Saint Nicholas*, for a Chaplain being of his own kindred, to Offer Prayers for the repose of the Founder, of his parents and Benefactors, and to take part, generally, in all the Offices incumbent on the other Canons of the Church. The Prebendary, whose salary arose from the Rents of Grounds and Houses in the City of Glasgow, and the Burgh of Rutherglen, was to be chosen by the Bailies and Council of Glasgow, receiving Institution from the Provost of *the Collegiate Church*.

10. The revenue of *the ninth Prebend*, that of *Saint Andrew the Apostle*, was derived from property within the City. The Bailies and Council had the right of presentation; the Provost of the College, that of Admission.

The two Prebends, next in order, owed their foundation to Sir Martyn Keid, Chaplain at the Altar of Saint Christopher in the High Kirk of Glasgow. Both were endowed with the Rents of Tenements within the City or its Territory; and the Patronage of both was assigned to the Bailies and Council. The Admission of the persons presented being reserved to the Provost of the Church. The one Prebend, that which ranked as *the tenth* on the Foundation, was called after *the Name of Jesus;* the other, being *the eleventh*, had the style of *Saint Martin*. The possessors of both were required to make Prayers for the souls of the Founder and of his Parents and to observe all the duties generally enjoined on the other Canons.

13. *The twelfth Prebend* was that of *the Three Choristers*. Its Revenues were to be divided equally among its possessors: and of these, one was to be chosen by the Bailies and Council of the City, and two, by the Provost of the College, by whom all three were to be Instituted, after diligent examination of their qualifications made by the Prebendaries of the Church. The youths were to be well and carefully instructed by *the third Prebendary*, or Master of the Song School, in the Gregorian Chant, in Descant and Prick Song, and in playing on the Organ. They were to be removed, at the sight of the Provost and Canons, on becoming disqualified for their office by the breaking of

their voices; but provision was made by the Founder for their subsequent maintenance for two years, at the Grammar School.

Two acres of land in the Mylhill, and sundry Tenements within the Burgh, were set apart as a common fund, to be administered for the general behoof of the College by the Provost, and by two procurators chosen yearly among the Canons in their Chapter at Pentecost. In consideration of these "Commons," and of the emoluments arising from the *Obsequies* and *Obits* celebrated within the Church, the Prebendaries were bound to Say three Masses in each week for the souls of the Founder, his Parents and Benefactors, and of all the Faithful departed. On every Monday, they were to Say a *Mass* of *Requiem;* on Tuesday, a *Mass* of Saint Anne the Mother of the Blessed Virgin; and on Wednesday, one of the *Masses* of Our Lady, "missam de Compassione Beatissimae Mariae Virginis." At each *Mass* there were to be present, beside the officiating Prebendary, a Deacon, the three Choristers, and two other Canons, who, at the close of the Service, were to repair to the Founder's Tomb, and there say the sixth Penitential Psalm, "De Profundis," together with the appointed Orisons.

Both the College itself, and the Houses bequeathed for its Endowment, were to be kept in good repair, in roofs, windows, and walls, at the sight of the Bailies of the City, under the care of a Master of Work, to be chosen, from the number of Prebendaries, in their yearly Chapter at Whitsunday.

The strict observance of the Foundation was anxiously provided for. The Dean of the Cathedral Chapter, with one of the Canons of the Metropolitan Church to be elected by him, and the Rector, with the Dean of the Faculty of Arts, of the University, were appointed *Visitors of the College*, receiving payments for their service, and armed with power to correct the faults of the members by summoning them before the Provost, in the first instance, or, in the event of his failing to enforce amendment, then before the Dean and Chapter of the High Kirk; the punishment of any Prebendary guilty of Incontinence being reserved to the Ordinary of the Diocese and his Commissaries. Four *Visitations* were to be made in every year, namely, on the first Tuesday in Lent, on the second day of May, on the first Tuesday in August, and on the first day of December.

This order to be observed in the yearly *Obsequies* of the Founder, is prescribed with great minuteness. Firstly, on every Feast of Saint Anne (the twenty-sixth of July), all the eleven Prebendaries of *the College*, with the three Choristers, were to assemble between the hours of three and four in the afternoon, to sing "*Placebo*" and "*Dirige*," to Read the nine Lessons (from the book of Job) appointed in *the Office for the Departed*, to say the Psalm "De Profundis," and the accustomed Prayers and Collects. This ended, three Shillings were to be distributed among them, in Bread and Ale. On the morrow, each Prebendary was to Celebrate *a Mass of Requiem*, when eleven Shillings were to be divided equally among the Canons, and each Chorister was to have four Pennies. Secondly, thirty of the Poor, old men and matrons, were to be gathered in, both to the *Obsequies* on Saint Anne's Day, and to the *Mass* on the morrow, taking their place on a wooden Bench in the middle of the Choir set apart for the Images and Wax

Lights, and receiving, each of them, three Pennies in Wheaten Bread, three Pennies in Flesh or Fish, and two Pennies for Ale. Thirdly, along with these, *eight Poor Scholars* were to be present, to say either the Seven Penitential Psalms, or the Rosary of the Blessed Virgin Mary, with the Psalm "De Profundis," and the usual Collects; and to each Scholar were to be given two Pennies. Fourthly, the Poor of both Chambers of *the Hospital of Saint Nicholas* beside the Cathedral, were to be invited as well to the *Obsequies* as to the *Mass*, during which they were to repeat *the Rosary of our Lady;* and four Shillings were to be divided equally among those present, or detained in the *Almshouse* by their infirmity. Fifthly, the *Lepers of Saint Ninian's Hospital* at the South end of the Bridge over the Clyde, were to assemble in *the Cemetery of the College*, there to offer up Prayers to God; and among them twelve Pennies were to be doled. Sixthly, *Saint Mungo's Bell* was to be tolled through the City, both on Saint Anne's Day, and on the morrow; the Bells of the College were to be rung, and Images and Wax Lights were to be set out in the Choir; and for these Services twelve Pennies were assigned. These payments, amounting in all to forty-four Shillings, were to be made by one of the Prebendaries chosen for that purpose yearly, by his Brethren, on the Feast of Saint Martin in Winter; and he was to take to himself, for his fee, twenty Pennies.

Beside *the Obsequies of the Founder*, commemorations were appointed by him to be made yearly, on the last day of May, for the soul of his mother, Jonet Lundy, who died on the 13th of June, 1529; on the 21st of September, for the soul of George Montgomery, Rector of Eaglesham and Canon of Glasgow, whose decease happened on the same day and in the same year with that of the Founder's mother; and for the soul of Adam Colquhoun, Rector of Stobo (in the Deanery of Peebles) and Canon of Glasgow, who departed on the 7th of February, 1541-2.

It was required that all the Prebendaries on *the Foundation* should be in Priest's, or, at least, in Deacon's Orders; that they should make residence in person at the College; that they should daily say Matins, High Mass, and Evensong; that on Sundays and other Holidays they should say Matins, High Mass, Vespers, and Complin, at the Great Altar and in the Choir, and that after Complin nightly, except on the Greater Festivals, they should say the Anthem, "Gloriosae Virginis Mariae," with the Psalm "De Profundis," and the accustomed Prayers; that they should wear fair Surplices of linen, with furred Hoods of Red; that the Bells of the Church should be rung every morning from six to seven o'clock, and that, at the latter hour, all the Canons should assemble in their appointed *Habits* to say Matins, after which *Mass* should be performed, with the Anthem "Ave Gloriosa," in honour of Our Lady; that they should again assemble for High Mass at the tenth hour in the morning, and for Vespers and Complin at the fifth hour after noon, except during the Season of Lent, when Vespers should be said immediately after High Mass, and Complin at the usual time; that four *Masses* should be daily offered in the Church, namely, before Matins, a morning *Mass*, between six and seven o'clock; immediately after Matins, a *Mass of Requiem* for the Founder; High Mass, accompanied with the Organ and Gregorian Chant, or Descant; and a

Mass to be begun immediately after the *Elevation of the Host at High Mass*. After the second *Mass*, on all the Greater Festivals, the officiating Priest was to repair to the Founder's Tomb, in Alb and Stole, and there to say the Psalm "De Profundis," with the ordinary Collects, and sprinkling of Holy Water. The whole Members were very earnestly exhorted to observe a grave and reverend demeanour, and to perform the Services of the Church with all care, order, and solemnity. Fines were prescribed as a punishment for absence and other offences; and for the better enforcement of discipline, a Chapter of the whole College was appointed to be held on every Saturday, according to the rule and customs of the Metropolitan Church.

Not many years elapsed between the erection of *Our Lady College*, and the memorable Event of *the Reformation;* and of its History during the interval nothing is known, beyond the meagre facts, that its *first Provost* was *Christopher Boyd*, Vicar of Dalry, and its last, *Archibald Crawfurd*, of the House of Crawfurdland, Rector of Eaglesham, the same person, apparently, who is mentioned in the Will of the Founder, as "his most dear friend." For some time after the great *Ecclesiastical Revolution* which was consummated in 1560, the Revenues of the Church would appear to have been enjoyed by the surviving Prebendaries. As these died out, the Endowments gradually fell into the hands of the Municipal Corporation of the City; and seem, in no long time, to have been applied, wholly or in part, to its common and secular purposes. In 1598, the right and possession of the Burgh were challenged by Sir Patrick Houstoun of that Ilk, Knight, on the assumption that the Founder had established a provision by which the Lands and Rents of the College, in the event of their being diverted from their proper destination, should, "pertene and returne to the Laird of Houstoun and his airis for evir, but forder proces or pley." No such clause, however, was to be found in *the Foundation;* and so the Corporation was absolved from the Law-Suit which had been raised against it.

The Site of the Collegiate Church of Saint Mary and Saint Anne, was on the South side of the Trongate, then more commonly known by its ancient name of *Saint Thanew's Gate*. No memorial either of the form or size of the Edifice has been preserved: we know only that it was surrounded by a *Burying Ground*, and that on the West side of it stood *the Song School*.* For more than a quarter of a Century after *the Reformation*, the Church lay waste; but about 1592, it began to be again frequented as a Place of Worship. Its History, from that period to the close of the 17th Century, may be traced in the copious Extracts from the Registers of the Kirk Session of Glasgow, which have been preserved by Wodrow in his "Life of Mr. David Weemes."

"7 February, 1594. Mr. David Weemes and Mr. John Coupar having engadged for the session to pay to the toun thesaurer 80 merks

* The scuile sumtyme callit the Sang Scuile togidder with the foirfront thairof "is enumerated among certain portions of the common Property of the City, which it was resolved to sell on the 24th Dec. 1598, in order to defray the debt incurred by the Community in taking measures of precaution against the Plague. In the Accounts of the City Treasurer for 1609, there is entered a payment of £20, "gifin upon the third day of Merche, 1608, to John Buchan, Maister of the Sang Scole, for Whitsonday and Martymes termes maill of his hous." See Page 136.

yearly for a Sangster, Mr. Weemes reports that Mr. John Bell hath obtained a gift from the toun of the duties of the New Kirk, upon which the session engages for the said 80 merks.

"From the Reformation till 1592, there seems only to have been preaching in the High Church or Cathedrall. Then there is mention of the New Kirk, now the Trone or Laigh Kirk. A Reader is spoken of in the Records, 15 June, 1592. The first Collection recorded to be made at it, is on 31 October, 1594; and then, as I take it, Mr. John Bell began to preach in it. And after that, the Records afterwards still mention two Collections. There is mention of the Steeple of the New Kirk, on 21 December, 1598; and a meeting in the Bell-House there, on 9 May, 1650.

"14 February, 1599. The session appoints as much cloath of green to be bought as will cover the pulpit of the New Kirk, with fringes and other things needfull.

"11 December, 1595. The Bible in the New Kirk that the Reader reads on, is declared to belong to the kirk and session.

"31 May, 1599. Another Bible is bought for the New Kirk.

"27 May, 1647. Pillars and a place of publick repentance are appointed to be made in the New Kirk and Blackfriars, and that the council be applied to for erecting of them.

"3 May, 1604. An intimation ordered in the New Kirk, that all the women sit together in that kirk.

"1595. That Prayers be read in the High Kirk at seven in the morning, and at five at even in the new Church, till winter approach.

"18 March, 1602. The session order that Prayers be in the High Kirk and New Kirk as they were accustomed to have been.

"13 July, 1613. That Prayers be every Wednesday morning in the Tronegate Kirk.

"5 Aprile, 1621. The Session appoints the New Kirk door to be opened at five hours in the morning, and closed at nine at night, for the summer half-year; and, for the winter, from seven in the morning till five in the evening. This (like the Old Kirk at Edinburgh) was for particular persons praying in the Kirk.

"13 November, 1645. The session appoints two dayes catechizing in the week, Munday and Friday, at half eight in the morning in the New Kirk.

"26 May, 1631. The session appoints, with the consent of the magistrates, that partys to be proclaimed shall come on Sundays night after the evening prayer, to the New Kirk, there to be booked, and a Minister and some elders to wait on for that purpose."

The "The Memorabilia of the City of Glasgow" supply the following notice:

"25 March, 1665. The same day the beddelship of the Laigh Kirk in Trongait, is conferred wpon and given to James Smith merchand; and he is not onlie to be carfull anent the ringing of the belles, but also he is to walk throw the kirk in tyme of divyne service, with ane whyt staff in his hand, as wont to be of old, for the crubbing of bairnes and wthirs that maks disturbance in the kirk, and for impeiding of all abuses therin."

By one of the Municipal Statutes enacted in the year 1577, it was "ordanit that the mercatt sted of gers stray and hay be in the New Kirk yarde in tyme cuming, and that nane sall present the samyn to ane wthir place bot thair, vndir the pane of aucht shillingis ilk falt." (*Burgh Records of the City of Glasgow*, 1573—1581., p. 83.)

The Collegiate Church was destroyed by Fire in 1793, when the Church, now called the *Tron*, or *Saint Mary's*, was built on the same site, distant by a few yards from the Tower and Spire which had been erected beside *Our Lady College* about 1637.—(*Liber Collegii Nostre Domine, published by the Maitland Club*, 1846.)

[In the enumeration of Collegiate Churches in Scotland as given in the *Appendix* to Bishop Keith's *Catalogue of Scots Bishops*, this Church is omitted.]

THE LAIGH OR TRON KIRK, TRONGATE.

M'Ure says there was, and still is a Church in the lower part of the City, in that Street of old called *St. Enoch's Gate*, now the *Trongate*, a Church that was a Collegiate Kirk, dedicated to the B. V. Mary, and to S. Michael [?], which consisted of a Provost and 8 or 9 Prebends [13]; was Founded and Endowed by the Community of the City [?], and of which they were perpetual Patrons. The first Provost of this Church (as my Voucher informs me), was the celebrated Doctor William Elphingston,* [?] who was Bishop of Ross, and afterwards of Aberdeen. He was a Native here, and a son of William Elphingston, Merchant Burgess of this City, and a brother of the House of Elphingston, whose Successors came afterwards to be Heritors and Proprietors of the Lands of Blythswood and Gorbals. He was also Rector of this Church, which was annexed to the Provostry. Boethius, in his *Treatise of the Lives of the Bishops of Aberdeen*, calls it *S. Michael's Church;* but they reckoned he was but secondary Patron. The Citizens were the principal Benefactors to it; for the wealthier of them Founded and Endowed several Chaplainries and Altarages within it, and provided, out of certain Tenements, Annuities for the subsistence of the Chaplains who were to perform Mass and other parts of Divine Service, in commemoration of themselves and their Ancestors and Relations, whether dead or alive.

The Minister of this Church now is the Reverend Mr. John Anderson. [See List of Ministers, Pages 354, 355.]

Mr. Duncan Bunch, who was the Primar or Principal of the College, founded a Chartary [Chantry] here; and many other learned men of several faculties followed his laudable example. At the *Reformation of Religion*, the last Provost was Archibald Crawfurd, of the House of Crawfordland, and Parson of Eaglesham. There is

* The first Provost was Christopher Boyd, Vicar of Dalry,—and its last, Archibald Crawfurd, Rector of Eaglesham. See Page 347.

a Charter granted, which is yet to be seen, by "Archibaldus Crawfurd prepositus ecclesiæ beatæ Mariæ infra mures civitatis Glasguensis," with consent of the Community and Council, Patrons thereof, of a Tenement in the Gallowgate, *Gulielmo Maxwell civi dicti burgi Glasguensis; anno* 1566.

I presume, that in the Times of Confusion that followed upon the Queen's resigning of the Crown to the Prince her son, the fabric of the Church decayed, and in a manner went to ruin, till the Community repaired it in 1592; and as the City increased in Trade and Inhabitants, they enlarged the Church, and added many different Isles to it towards the High Street, all of Ashler Work, and built a handsome Steeple or Spear before it, but not adjoining to the Church, in 1637.

At the bottom of the Steeple there is a *Tron* or a *Place* for *Weighing of Goods*, to which there is a great resort of people, especially upon the Market days, for Butter, Cheese, and Tallow, that comes here chiefly from the West for furnishing the Inhabitants. The City have also furnished the Steeple with two large Bells* that ring at Six, Eight, and Ten of the Clock at Night, and at Six in the Morning all the year over; and on the Lord's Day, and other Week Days of Sermon; but there is no Clock in it, because it is situate near the Tolbooth Clock on the one hand, and Hutchison's Clock on the other, being all Three on one Street, which, without doubt, is the fairest in the whole City. The Steeple of this Church is 126 Ft. high.

With this Church, which indeed is very large and spacious, and the two Churches within the Cathedral, the whole Inhabitants were served, and accommodate for Public Worship before the *Revolution*. For the people generally here being exceedingly addicted to *Presbytery*, the Churches were not flocked to as they have been since, and were generally very thin; but when they were forced to save themselves from transgressing the laws, and subjecting themselves to Fines that were imposed on such as habitually withdrew from the Churches; but to show how much that was against the grain of the

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* Cleland (Annals I. 353) re-echoes M'Ure, and says, "There are two Bells in the Steeple of this Church:—the large one is 10 ft. and a ¼th of an inch in circumference and has the following Inscription:—"Michael Byrcfivys Fecit anno domini, 1631. —Faith commes by hearing, and hearing by the Word of God.—Rom. x. 17. The Arms of the City, in Demi Alto, Relievo, are displayed in two parts of this Bell. The small Bell is 6 ft. 2⅝ in. in circumference; and was made by the same person, in 1631. It has no Inscription but the Maker's name and date. The present Clock was made by Thwates, London, in 1810."—I have consulted the present courteous City Chamberlain, Mr. West Watson, the old Clock Keepers, &c., who unanimously depone that they never heard of this second Bell. The Inscription on the first and only Bell runs thus, in a Circle surrounding the City Arms:—"Lord, let Glasgow Flovrichse throvgh the Preaching of thy Word and Priasing thy Name." On the top of the Bell is:—"Soli. deo. gloria. Michael Bvcerhvys me fecit. Anno domini 1631." Underneath:—"Fides est ex auditu ex auditus ex verbo dei. Faith commes by hearing, and hearing by the Word of God.—Rom. x. 17." There is no Inscription on the Clock, which is wound up twice a week, and has a two seconds' Pendulum. The floors are bad.

greatest part of the inhabitants, and that it was more from a principle of saving themselves from the lash of the Law, than any inclination of frequenting the Churches in hearing the confirmed Episcopal Clergy.

BURNING OF THE TRON OR LAIGH KIRK.

Prior to 1800 no efficient Police force existed in Glasgow, though at that date the Population (Suburbs included) was about 80,000.

Those who are too young to have seen the City 50 or 60 years ago, and who are cognizant of the scenes now almost every day exhibited in its Police Courts, might wonder how people were able to live here in those days without Police; but with the aid of Town's Officers and their Staves, with their long red Coats swinging about the calves of their legs, people managed to jog on in spite of some ugly accidents—such as an occasional murder, street robbery, assault on the person, and stone-battles on the streets, &c.; but petty thefts and attacks on property were much less frequent than now, even allowing for the great increase of Population.

During the olden time, and till the first Police Bill was obtained in 1800, the Guardians of the City during the night were the Burgesses or Freemen-Craftsmen, who had to serve in rotation, or find a substitute. They appointed their Captain for the night, and for a Guard-House were allowed the use of the Laigh Kirk Session-House, which was attached to the Church, both of which were totally destroyed by Fire on the 8th of February, 1793. The Guard being out going their rounds, had left a fire as usual in the Session-House, without any one to take care of the premises, when some of the members of a Society, who were the disciples of Thomas Paine, and who designated themselves the "Hell-fire Club," being on their way home from the Club, and excited with liquor, entered the Session House in a frolic. While warming themselves at the fire, and indulging in jokes against one another, as to their individual capacity to resist heat, with reference to an anticipated residence in the head-quarters of the Club, they placed what inflammable materials were at hand on the fire to increase it; and ultimately having, in bravado, wrenched off and placed some of the timbers of the Session-House on the ignited mass, they could no longer endure the heat, and fled in dismay from the House, which contained much dry wood, as it was seated like a Church. It was soon a mass of fire, and the flames caught the Church, which was totally destroyed in a terrific conflagration, so that on the north side of Trongate, between it and Bell Street, where Antigua Place in Nelson Street now is, a quantity of hay in stack was with difficulty saved from the embers, which were wafted through the air from the blazing Church. The parties thus implicated were so astounded at their own folly and wickedness, and so afraid of the consequences, as to abscond, and go abroad to different places, where, as was said, most, if not all of them, died miserably, which might have been predicted by any one who was aware of their vicious habits.

Prior to the burning of the Church, a party of said Club went to one of the Church-Yards at midnight, and, with a trumpet, &c., endeavoured to turn into ridicule the Doctrine of the Resurrection of the dead. About 40 years ago, it was stated by a Citizen that he had been

a member of the *Hell-Fire Club*, and though, as he affirmed, not present at the burning of the Session-House, yet detailed with prolixity the whole transaction; also, that one of the party, Hugh Adamson, who went to the Church-Yard with a Trumpet, &c., was hanged at the Cross, on 5th of June, 1805.—*Glasgow Past and Present, I.* 207, *Dr. Mathie Hamilton.*

ACCIDENTAL CLUB.

Among the many social peculiarities of Glasgow in these modern days, certainly none is more striking than the annual migration of families from the City to the Coast. With the same certainty that we may count on the swallow leaving in the Autumn for a more southern clime, do the denizens of Glasgow quit their snug and comfortable house in the Town, and hie away, with bag and baggage, to the various Watering-Places which chequer the banks of the Clyde-Estuary, and there remain till the whistling winds of the Equinox urge them to return to enjoy the luxuries of Smoke and Gas-light. While this passion, though calculated to sever almost every week the husband from his wife, has been nurtured and increased with the growing facilities afforded by the Steam-Boat and Rail, yet true it is, it had its origin and was indulged in long before either the one or the other of these modern luxuries had been dreamed of. In spite of all the difficulties which a bypast age offered to family locomotion, and which peculiarly existed about the year 1790, there were found not a few of the better class of Citizens, and particularly those who were blessed with large and youthful families, who annually expended their money on what was designated "Saut-Water Quarters," which were then limited to Helensburgh, Gourock, Innerkip, or Largs—the last, however, on the score of distance, being rather beyond the purses of most Visitors. To reach any one of these health-giving Villages was no easy matter, at least for an honest pair and six small children. The transit of such a family, with the many requisites which Coast-Houses and Coast-Purveyors then demanded, could only be accomplished by taking the Fly-Boat down the River, or hiring a Cart surmounted with hoops covered by a blanket. By the latter Conveyance, there was some likelihood of reaching the destined Watering-Place before midnight of the day on which the party set out; but by the former, the chance was that the Boat required to wait a Tide at Bowling, or perhaps might be detained at Dunglass for a day or two from stress of weather. How many a tale has there been told of sea-suffering, after one of these summer excursions, which has served to eke out many a Winter's night! How many strange scenes were then witnessed within the Hostelries of Bowling and Dunglass, when the *Tide-fixed* Fly-Boats vomited forth their starving Passengers, on an unprovided larder. Think of the effects of a youthful appetite, sea air, and long fasting! Shade of a Gourock Skipper, how much hast thou had to answer for! The Journey once over, however, the change was always hailed with delight, particularly by the boys just relieved from the labour of lessons and the *Taws* of the Schoolmaster; and although the living at the Coast in those times was rather roughish, it was nevertheless relished most greedily. The Harbour of the Broomielaw, from which these Water-Diligences sailed and arrived,

was then a poor affair. The Quay extended no farther down the River on the north side than the bottom of Oswald Street, where stood a solitary Crane, the very picture of inactivity. No heavier or handsomer craft than a *Gabert* troubled the pellucid Stream, and it was not an unfrequent occurrence to find the harbour without even a masted Vessel. How polluted are thy Waters now, O Clutha! but in return, and as a recompense, how many richly freighted Ships from every quarter of the Globe are at this moment resting on thy bosom!

When Glasgow was such as we have now endeavoured to sketch, there assembled a Squad of honest-hearted, loud-laughing Beings, in a well-known Domicile in the Gallowgate, occupied by one named John Tait. To become a member of this Fraternity, it was not requisite that the applicant for admission should have his name placarded in the Club-Room; the simple affirmation of a Member that the Gentleman was his Friend, and no Foe to Jocularity, was the only Passport requisite to entitle him to a free *Entrée* among the Brotherhood. This Club, which held its Meetings previous to and during the latter years of the last Century, was called the "Accidental," like many others which, since that period, have arisen out of its ashes. Whether this appellation arose from its Members being only by some accident present, or never by any accident absent; whether from their accidentally becoming gay upon Ale, or accidentally keeping sober on Toddy; or whether from their accidentally stealing softly home to bed, or accidentally being carried *riotous* to the Laigh Kirk Session-House —at that period, as we have already hinted, the only *Civil* Watch House in the City—it is now of little moment to inquire.

The Laigh Kirk Session-House was burned, along with the Church, on the morning of the 15th* February, 1793. By seven o'clock they were both completely destroyed. The Records of the Presbytery and Session of Glasgow, since the year 1582, which were deposited in the Session-House, are almost entirely lost. The cause of the Fire is supposed to have arisen either from the carelessness or the folly of some of the persons then on Guard. When the City patrol left the Session-House at three o'clock, all was safe; from which, and the Fire being so general throughout the Church, it is conjectured to have been wilfully done, as the two Candlesticks belonging to the Session-House were found in the Grate after the Fire was over. The Church was originally Founded in 1484,† and had been rebuilt in 1592.—*Glasgow and its Clubs, by Dr. Strang*, pp. 179-182.

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* Cleland and others say the 8th.

† Cleland (Annals I. 6) says:—"In 1684 the Citizens built and dedicated a Collegiate Church to the Blessed Virgin." The erroneous assertion he has copied from M'Ure and almost all the others have copied him—Dr. Strang is the latest. The earliest Record of this Church is dated the 8th January, 1548-9 *(Lib. Coll. Nos. Dom.)* from which it appears that the Citizens did not *build* far less *dedicate* such a Church. The present Tron Parish Kirk occupies the site of the Church Yard of the Collegiate Church of S. Mary and S. Anne. When excavations were being made lately in order to admit the Hot Water Pipes for Heating the Church, in the Lobby a quantity of human bones was turned up. To the south and immediately behind the Kirk was the Manse, upon the site of which are now the commodious Presbytery Hall and Session House. The *"Tron Steeple"* was built in 1637. A great improvement was made by perforating the lower storey of the Steeple (which was a Shoe Shop) to allow the passing crowd to move on without blockade.

Brown (History of Glasgow, II. 196) says:—"Returning to the centre of the Roman Camp on Langside Hill, a beautiful view opens to the Tower of Mugdock, on an eminence due north from the Fort on the Roman Wall at Ballmuly, distant three miles. This Tower is of a square form. For a precise description, we refer our readers to a view of the Tron Church Steeple, the copy of it, to the first Battlement, the size the same."

TRON CHURCH—PROTESTANT MINISTERS.

1. John Bell—1594: Died 25th March, 1641, æt. 81. Was Minister of Cardross, and of several "Quarters" of the City.

2. John Bell, Junr.—1628. Translated to Eaglesham, 1631.

3. Robert Baillie—1642: Died Aug., 1662, æt. 61. Translated from Kilwinning. Professor of Divinity in the University. One of the Commissioners of the General Assembly at Westminster.

4. Hew Blair—1644: Died 27th Jan., 1663, æt. 61. Translated from Eastwood.

Colleague—George Young—1644: Died 26th March, 1659, æt. 61. Translated from Mauchline. Was Minister of several "Quarters" of the City.

George Young, Junr.—1658. Cleland states that he "succeeded his Father when very young": but the assertion is without evidence, and is doubtful.

5. Neil Gillies—1690: Died 1st June, 1701, æt. 63. Translated from Cardross.

Colleague—Alex. Wodrow—1701: Died 6th March, 1706, æt. 32. Was also Colleague to his Father, James Wodrow, Professor of Divinity in the University.

6. James Clark—1702: Died 1724, æt. 64. Translated from Dirleton. Wrote several Sermons.

Colleague—Alex. Main—1708: Died 30th Oct., 1711. Supplied Black Friars for a time.

7. William Wishart—1724. Cleland says that he was "Principal in Edinburgh College." His *Father* was *Principal*. He Preached 3 years in a Chapel in Skinner's Close, Edinburgh. Latterly he was called to a Charge in London.

8. John Anderson—1730: Died 21st Nov., 1744. Translated from Port-Glasgow.

9. John Corse, D.D.—1743: Died 5th Feb., 1782, æt. 68. Was Preacher at the Chapel of Ease, Gorbals.

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* Above the central Door of the Tron Kirk is a Stone Tablet having the City Arms above with the following Inscription below:—"1592. Destroyed by Fire, 15th Feb., 1793. Rebuilt 1794." The Building was from a "*Design*" by Mr. James Adam, has evidently been connected with the preceding Church, and is the first example in which the Arms of the City appear in Heraldic Form.

10. JOHN M'CAUL, D.D.—1782. Died 9th Jan., 1797, æt. 73. Translated from Symington.

11. STEVENSON MACGILL, D.D.—1797: Died 19th Aug., 1840, æt. 76. Translated from Eastwood. Professor of Divinity in the University, 1814.

12. THOMAS CHALMERS, D.D.—1815: Died 31st May, 1847, æt. 68. Translated from Kilmany. Removed to S. John's Parish, 1819. Professor of Moral Philosophy, St. Andrews, 1824. Professor of Divinity, Edinburgh, 1828. Became Principal and Professor of Theology to "The Free Kirk of Scotland" at its origin in 1843. His intellectual attainments were great.

13. DANIEL DEWAR, LL.D.—1819: Died at Kilspindie, 28th May, 1867, æt. 80. Professor of Moral Philosophy, King's College, Aberdeen, and Minister of College Chapel of Ease there. Principal of the University and Marischal College, Aberdeen.

14. ROBERT BUCHANAN, D.D.—1833. Translated from Salton. Minister of the "Free Tron" until 1857, when admitted to the Free College Church, Glasgow, 1857. Moderator of the Free Church General Assembly, 1863.

15. JAMES BOYD, D.D.—1844. Died 27th March, 1865, æt. 78.

16. JAMES M'GREGOR—1864. Translated to Tron Kirk, Edinburgh.

17. THOMAS BROWN WILLIAM NIVEN—1868.

RECORDS OF THE PRESBYTERY AND GENERAL SESSION OF GLASGOW, ETC.

(Portions of which were Burned, referred to at Page 351.*)*

Previous to the 3rd of January, 1792, the Presbytery and Session Records were very incomplete. At that time, Henry Stirling, Esq., at Keir Park, who had been in possession of a number of the Volumes of the Records of the Presbytery of Glasgow, from the year 1580 to 1650, very handsomely gave them up to the Rev. Dr. William Porteous, Convener of a Committee of Presbytery, appointed for recovering the old Records.

Mr. M'Intosh, Episcopal Clergyman at Doune, having purchased the whole of Archbishop Ross's Library, discovered that some of the Records were among the Bishop's Books; and conceiving that they might be of importance to the Presbytery, he also very handsomely gave them up, so that the Nine following Folio Volumes were recovered, *viz:*—

Volume I.—This Volume is not bound, but roughly put together under an old Parchment Cover. It begins with a Record of Ecclesiastical Transactions, from June, 1581, till June, 1582. These transactions refer to the Counties of Lanark, Renfrew, and Dumbarton, and seem to have been conducted at Glasgow, by a kind of Synodical Meeting, which was held very frequently, sometimes once in each

week, and was called "The Kirk." The remainder of this Volume, which is by much the greater part of it, contains the Register of the Session of Glasgow, from 28th November, 1583, till October, 1592.

Volume II.—contains the Records of "the Exercise at Glasgow," which was the first name given to *Classical Meetings*, afterwards named *Presbyteries*. It contains also the Act of the Kirk, or of Synods, and of General Assemblies, relating to the three Counties above mentioned. It begins on the 19th day of November, 1585, and ends 4th October, 1592, about the time the Presbyterian Church Government was established by Act of Parliament.

Volumes III. IV. and V.—contain the Register of the Presbytery of Glasgow, from 24th October, 1592, to 10th January, 1627. After this period, the Record is wanted for 20 years.

Volume VI.—contains the Register of the Presbytery of Glasgow, from 2nd April, 1647, to 11th October, 1650.

Volume VII.—contains a Record of Transactions, during a part of the period which is included in Volume VIII.; but how far they are the same, or wherein they differ, has not been discovered.

Volume VIII.—contains the Register of the Presbytery of Glasgow, from 11th December, 1650, to 15th August, 1654, after which there is a deficiency for 9 years.

Volume IX.—contains the Register of the Presbytery of Glasgow, under Episcopacy, from 3rd June, 1663, to 20th September, 1682.

These 9 Volumes had been missing for about 100 years.

Soon after this period, the Presbytery appointed a Committee of their number to make a complete Inventory of the Records; to get the different Volumes put in proper order, and bound; and, if possible, to recover those parts which were still wanting; and to deliver such parts of them as belong to the Session of Glasgow. They also agreed to open a Subscription, in order to recompense those who should restore such parts of the Records as were still wanting, and also to form a Fund for putting the Registers in proper order.

A short year had only elapsed, when these valuable Records had nearly been lost. On the 8th of February, 1793, the Laigh Kirk and Session House, wherein the Records had been deposited, were Burned to the ground. On this unfortunate occasion, the Presbytery appointed a Committee of their number to examine the state of the Records; who reported, that one Volume, previous to 1592, had been entirely lost, and that the following was the state of the others, *viz:*—

Volume I.—from October, 1592, to February, 1608, all legible excepting a line or two occasionally at the head of a page, and a few words sometimes on the right hand Margin, some leaves wanting at the end.

Volume II.—from March, 1608, to January, 1627, in a state similar to the preceding, only that there are no leaves wanting.

Volume III.—from January, 1628, to March, 1647, very little worse than the above.

Volume IV.—from January, 1647, to December, 1650, the binding corners and right hand Margin more Burned, yet generally legible.

Volume V.—from January, 1651, to September, 1654, nearly the same as the three first.

Volume VI.—from June, 1663, to September, 1682, like the 4th, is generally legible by a person careful and accustomed to the style.

Volume VII.—from July, 1687, to October, 1694, much Burned, the meaning may be generally made, but cannot be transcribed.

Volume VIII.—from September, 1707, to May, 1712, like the preceding, but there seems to be about three years totally lost about the end, what remains might be Transcribed.

Volume IX.—from January, 1715, to April, 1723, almost entire.

Volume X.—from about April or May, 1723, to April, 1727, very little legible, about six years lost.

Volume XI.—from June, 1733, to March, 1749, entire, excepting a line or two generally at the head of a page.

Volume XII.—from March, 1749, to August, 1762, like the preceding.

Volume XIII.—from August, 1762, to January, 1774, generally legible, though much injured.

Volume XIV.—Safe in the hands of the Clerk.

The Committee were of opinion that a complete Transcript of these Records was impracticable, and even where it could be done, it might not always be of importance; but that it might be very useful to have as complete an index of the Contents of every Volume as possible, together with a full Copy of some Papers of public utility, where they could be Transcribed, or an account of the Contents of the same; they, therefore, proposed that the Presbytery should devise means for obtaining such a Sum as might be requisite for that purpose, and that they should, as soon as convenient, employ one or more proper persons to make up said Index, and Abstract; and that a Committee of Presbytery should be appointed to superintend the execution of the same, with power to give directions and instructions to the Copiators, from time to time, how to carry on the business.

The Presbytery having considered said Report, approved of the same, and appointed the said Committee to take the necessary measures for carrying the same into effect.

In 1801, the Presbytery appointed a Committee of their number to examine the Records, who reported that they found them nearly in the same state as they were represented to be in the Report of 1793, with this difference, that the Paper is generally more tender, owing to damp, and a tendency to mould; they are, therefore, of opinion, that no further time should be lost in procuring the means of Transcribing them. The said Report having been read, the Presbytery approved thereof, and of the diligence of the Committee, and agreed to proceed upon that Report with all convenient speed. The recommendations of the Presbytery having been followed out, the whole Procedure was submitted to the Synod of Glasgow and Ayr, on the 12th October, 1802; a similar submission was made on the 14th April, 1807, when the Records were found and declared to be regularly and accurately kept, with the exception of some few words which had been Interlined. —*Cleland's Annals*, Vol. II. 475—479.

THE TRONGATE AND ITS CHAPELS, Etc.

The name of "The Tron Gate" does not occur before the middle of the 16th Century, that is about 60 years after King James IV. (by his Charter of 4th January, 1489-90) granted to the Bishop of Glasgow, and his Successors, the privilege of having a *free Tron* in their City*. In a Deed of Seisin of 30th May, 1545, a Tenement is described as being "in le Troyne Gait ex parte australi eiusdem," (MS. in archivis Alme Universitatis Glesguensis; Blackh. Invent. no. 251.) The name of "lie Troyngait" is given, in writings of the year 1549, to the same Street which, less than 20 years previously, was called *Saint Thenaw's Gate*. In the *Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, Vol. ii. p. 580, the name of "Troingait" first occurs on the 3rd of October, 1553.

The Street derived its older name, by which it was known at least as early as the year 1426, from a Chapel situated near its western extremity, dedicated to *Saint Thenaw*, the mother of Saint Kentigern. The Breviary of Aberdeen (which was printed in 1509) assures us that this devout lady died and was buried at Glasgow, and we have the express authority of a Royal Declaration in the previous Century for believing that this Chapel was built over her Sepulchre. King James III., by a Charter dated on the 14th October, 1475, bequeathed to the Cathedral Church of Glasgow half a stone of Wax, from the Lands of Odingstoune in the Lordship of Bothwell, for lights to be burned at the Tomb of Saint Tenew, in the Chapel where her bones were buried. Another Deed, of the year 1498, makes mention also of the "capella ubi ossa Beate Thanew matris beati confessoris Kentigerni requiescunt prope civitatem Glasguensem." (*Id.* Vol. ii. pp. 497-499.) We learn, however, from a Catalogue of the Relics in the Treasury of the Cathedral in the year 1432, that at least some of the bones of Saint Thenaw were kept there along with the remains of her distinguished son: "Item duo sacculi linei cum ossibus Sancti Kentigernei Sancte Tenaw et aliorum diuersorum sanctorum." (*Id.* Vol. ii. p. 330.)

S. THENAW'S CHAPEL.

Allusion is made to it in the Reign of James III., who, by a Grant in 1626, directed one half-stone of Wax to be given for light at the Tomb of S. Thenaw, in the Chapel where her bones lie.

S. Thenaw's Chapel survived the year 1597; and some traces of it were to be found even so recently as the beginning of the last Century. Wodrow records that it was then called "Saint Tennoch's;" a name which, in the mouths of a people more familiar with the Prophets of the Antediluvian World than with the Saints of the Dark Ages, was in no long time changed into that of "Saint Enoch," now given to the

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* The Tron is an Instrument consisting of two horizontal Bars crossing each other beaked at the extremities, and supported by a wooden Pillar, used for weighing heavy Wares.

"In Edinburgh, the Pillory is called the *Trone*."—Ruddiman.

"They ordain the said John Rob to be sett upon the *Trone*, with a paper upon his head bearing thir words *(This John Rob is sett heir for being ane false informer of witnesses)*, and ordaines his lugg to be nailed to the *Trone* be the space of ane hour." —*(Acts of Sederunt, 6th Feb.*, 1650.—*(Jamieson's Scottish Dictionary, Vol. II.)*— The Tron was the original Weight of Scotland.—*Ed.*

Church and Square, not far from the site of the Edifice which marked the Resting-place of the Royal Matron who gave birth to the Apostle of Cumbria. This Chapel had a Cemetery attached to it, as may be learned from *The Book of our Lady College*, p. 28, where it is stated that in or about 1549, a certain Property belonging to John Waun, was situated between the Common Vennel on the east, and the Burial Ground of S. Tenew on the west. Near S. Tenew's Chapel there was a Field or piece of Ground called *the Palyard Croft;* and farther east, on the south side of the Way or Street, there was *the Mutal Croft*, to the south of which was situated, in 1487, the *Viridarium* or *Public Park*—the same known, at an after period, as *the Doucatt Green.* These Crofts seem to have been cultivated and sub-divided among a number of Proprietors, and in some places converted into Gardens. The *Viridarium*, as its name implies, was a grassy Common, probably interspersed with Trees, and skirting in early times the banks of the River from about the Old or Stockwell Bridge to the Broomielaw. Under the date of 1487, mention is made in a Deed of Sale of a House situated *in Vico Piscatorum, the Fishers' Street*, near the *Stokwoll* or *Stok Wel.* In a similar Document, drawn up in 1530, this latter is again referred to, as having upon its east side the Barn of Elizabeth Herbertsoune, the Tenement of John Stevyn, and the Lands belonging to the Chaplainry, founded in the Parochial Church of Cadder by Master Thomas Leys, Vicar of Dregarne.

S. Thenaw lent her name also to a Spring and a Streamlet in the neighbourhood of her Church. Within the memory of man, S. Thenaw's Well was not unfrequently resorted to with feelings in which devotion might claim to hold a part.—*Book of Our Lady College*, p. 92.

S. Thenaw's Gate was the site of other two Chapels, the one Dedicated to the Blessed Virgin, the other to S. Thomas of Canterbury, Archbishop and Martyr.

S. MARY'S, OR OUR LADY CHAPEL.

S. Mary's, or Our Lady Chapel, stood on the north side of the Trongate, not far from the Market Cross. Its existence can be traced as far back as the year 1293. It would seem to have fallen into ruin after the beginning of the 16th Century.—*Lib. Col. Nos. Dom.* pp. 87, 117, 244; *Reg. Epis. Glasg.*, Vol. i. p. 210, Vol. ii. p. 452.

S. THOMAS' CHAPEL

Was not far from S. Thenaw's Chapel, in S. Thenaw's Gate.

We have record of this Chapel of S. Thomas a'Becket, in the year 1320, when Sir Walter Fitz Gilbert, the progenitor of the Hamiltons, bequeathed to the Cathedral a suit of Vestments for a Priest, Deacon, and Subdeacon, under provision that they might be borrowed, if required, four times in every year for the service of S. Mary's Chapel at Machan [Dalserf], and twice yearly for the use of the Chapel of S. Thomas the Martyr at Glasgow, namely, on the Festival of his Commemoration, being the 4th day after Christmas, and on the Feast of his Translation, being the 7th of July. (*Registrum Episcopatus Glasguensis*, Vol. i. pp. 227-228.) Mention is made of the Building in the year 1505.

S. CATHERINE'S NUNNERY.

The erection of a Nunnery, dedicated to S. Catherine of Sienna, was contemplated in the neighbourhood of S. Thenaw's Chapel; but it does not appear that any measure was taken towards the execution of the Design, beyond a Bequest by Roland Blacadyr, Subdean of Glasgow, of the sum of £300.

EARLY TENEMENTS, Etc.

Mention is made of the Bishop's Lands of Rannishorne in 1241;—of the Broomielaw ("campus de Bromilaw") about 1325;—of the Meadow Well in the Denside in 1304;—of S. Ninian's Well, on the south side of S. Thenaw's Gate, in 1433;—of the Stabillgrene in 1430;—of the Market Cross in 1418;—of the Gyrthburne, not far from the Drygate, in 1410;—of the Castle or Bishop's Palace about 1290;—of the Bishop's Garden about 1268;—of the Tolbooth of the Burgh ("Pretorium Glasgense,") beside the Cross, at the corner of S. Thenaw's Gate and the High Street, in 1454;—of the Black Friars' Wynd, or Vennel, about 1300;—of the West Cunye,* near the Cross in the Walcargate, in 1498;—of the Conyhee, near the Cross, in 1435;—of "the Gate frae the Wynd hede to the Gray Freris" in 1534;—of the Troyne Gait in 1545;—of Rounaldis Wynd, on the north side of S. Thenaw's Gate, in 1488;—of Maynis Wynd in 1548;—of the Commownjet (near the Gallowgate) in 1433;—of the "Quadrevium" or carfoix in the High Street in 1494;—of the Gallowmure and Borrowfield in 1529;—of the Dowhill, or Gersum land; the Provansyde; of the Common Green, in 1487.—*Origines Parochiales Scotiæ, I.*

THE PORTS OR GATEWAYS OF GLASGOW.

Few European Cities have spread more rapidly, after overleaping their ancient boundaries, than Glasgow. Down till the middle of last Century, there were only ten Streets in the whole Town. These included High Street, Drygate, Rotten Row, Gallow Gate, Salt Market, Bridge Gate, Stock Well, and Tron Gate, along with Candle Riggs and King Street. Candleriggs and King Street were formed about 1724, across corn-fields, behind the houses facing Trongate. These two Streets were much thought of at the time, and long afterwards popularly known as the "New Streets," a name still given to the latter by old citizens. M'Ure, the City Historian, who wrote soon after they were laid off, talks of them with much complacency. He says of the Candleriggs, that "it is in a pleasant Valley;" and of King Street in a recommendatory style, that "there is a great dale of waist ground within this Street, for Builders to build on!" In a state of the Town's affairs, made up at Martinmas, 1724, it is mentioned that

* *Cunye* or *Conyhee* is a *corner* or *gushet-house*, from the Latin *Cuneus*, a wedge.—*Ed.*

"the price of the Houses for opening the King Street," was 24,000 Merks, or £1300 Stg.

At that time, the inhabitants did not exceed 20,000. [Now, there are about 1000 Streets; and the Population is close upon 550,000.]

In ancient times, each of the main Entrances to Glasgow was closed in by a Barrier, or Wall of Stone, drawn across the ends of the Streets, from the planes of the outermost houses on the one side, to those opposite. In the centre of each Barrier was a huge Gate, popularly called, "the Yett," or "the Port," which was locked at night-fall, and excluded direct access to, or from the country beyond.

There seems little reason to doubt that, at one time, Glasgow was encompassed, either wholly, or to some considerable extent, by Walls. Mr. Cosmo Innes states, that allusion is frequently made to *the City Walls*, in old descriptions of Property. Thus, in the Reign of James IV., the expressions occur, "*infra muros civitatis Glasguensis;*" and "*extra muros civitatis Glasguensis.*" But, he adds, that it is uncertain if these Walls continued to exist so late as the 15th century. The Barriers, however, remained, and although affording little or no protection to the Town, they were useful for Municipal purposes; and Mr. Innes quotes a Proclamation by the Glasgow Magistrates, in October, 1588, by which time the Walls had entirely disappeared, that "eurie persone repair and hauld cloiss, thair yaird endis, and back sydis, swa that nane may repair thairthrou, to the toun, bot be the commoun portes." See Pages 119, 120.

The Ports, therefore, marked the limits of the City, and continued to do so down till the middle of last century. A Drawing *(See Frontispiece Plate)* of one of these *(the Water-Port)* is preserved in that curious Work, *Theatrum Scotiæ*, by Captain John Slezer, a Dutchman, and Officer of Artillery, in the service of William III. Slezer visited Glasgow about 1690, and, being an excellent Draughtsman, took some very interesting Views of the then primitive-looking little Town. The Barriers pourtrayed by him had mimic Embrasures, and reached up beyond the eaves of the houses at either end, the Gables of which faced Clyde. "The Port" was arched, the rim of the Arch cutting through the barrier, about half way up its vertical height. The Gates were of solid oak, with large, broad-headed iron studs, driven deeply into the wood, and grated harshly on their creaking hinges, when the self-important Warder gave access to, or egress from the City, through these ancient Portals. See Pages 234—238.

The Water-Port must not be confused with this Port.

A deep Ditch was begun to be carried round the City, 12 feet wide and 6 feet deep, during *the Rebellion* in 1715, which was never completed. The City had, however, Eight Gates or Ports at its different Avenues. At the Northern extremity of the City stood *the Stable-Green Port*, built betwixt the Wall surrounding the Castle Garden and the west side of the Street. Upon the opposite side of the Archbishop's Palace, across the Avenue or Street, called the Wynd Head, leading to the Cathedral, and not far from the Entrance into the High Church Yard, was a Gate called *the Castle Gate*. A part of the Wall of this Gate was visible till within the last 80 years, when it was removed, with an old Tower that bounded it on the south, to make

room for the new Barony Church. Mention is made of the *Sub-Dean's Port* between the Gyrth Burn and the Drygate in 1410.

At the western extremity of the Rotten Row there appears also to have been a Port, as also at the eastern termination of the Drygate. The space between these two was anciently reckoned the breadth of the City from East to West, and measures 1118 Ells.

At the termination of the Tron Gate was *the West Port*, which extended from the north-west corner of the Stockwell, across Argyle Street to the north corner of Messrs. Thomas Muirhead & Co.'s Warehouse. Originally this Port was near the mouth of the Old Wynd, but carried farther west to the head of the Stockwell about 1588, in the Reign of James VI., before he ascended the English Throne. See Pages 236, 237.

These two Gates (the Gallowgate and Stockwell Ports) were, in more modern times, reckoned the limits of Glasgow as to its extent from east to west, there being only a few thatched Houses without. They were both taken down in 1749.

The South Port or *Nether Barras Yett* was at the foot of the Saltmarket, crossing it at the Bridge Gate and Steel Street.

Another Gate stood at the junction of Bell's Wynd with the Candleriggs Street, which, in point of architectural beauty, much surpassed the others. Whether there were any more of these Barriers it is not now easy to say, though it is probable some others, upon a lesser scale, might have been erected at the openings of the different Lanes.

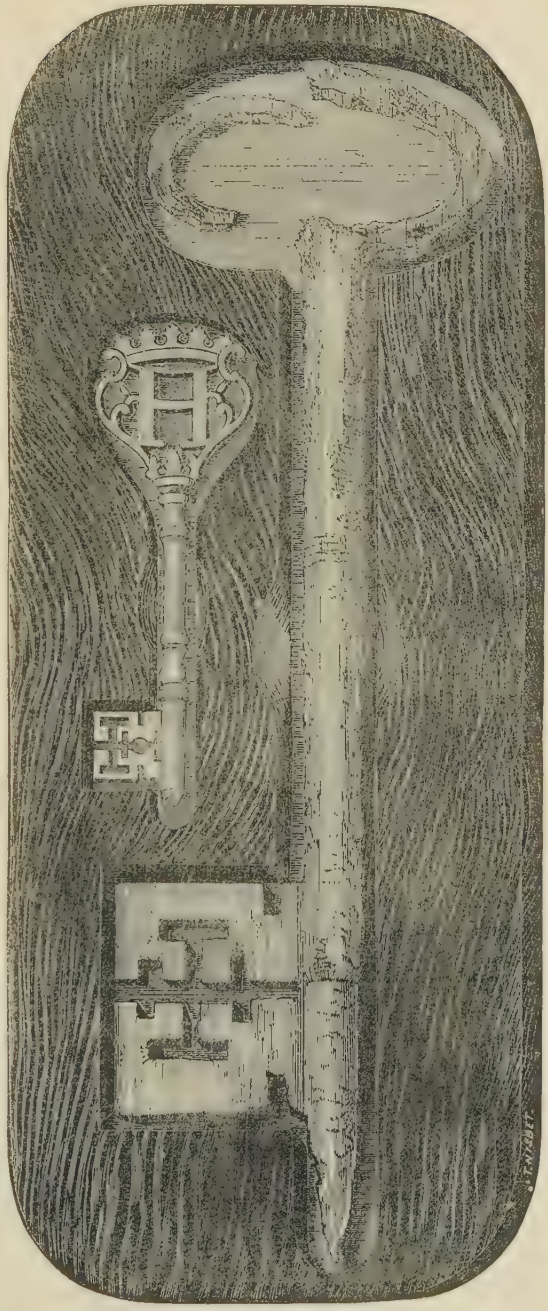
[M'Ure says:—"Bell's Wynd hath a noble Gate and Entry of curious workmanship that excels all others in the City."]

The Avenue to the Town alongst the Gallow Gate Street was guarded by *the Gallow Gate Port*, which was placed immediately to the west of the Entry of S. Mungo's Lane or Burnt Barns, extending across the Street to the west corner of the house formerly called *the Saracen's Head Inn*, at the mouth of Great Dove Hill.

This ancient line of demarcation between the old and the comparatively modern parts of the Gallowgate was taken down in 1749, during the second Provostship of the well-known Merchant and Banker, Mr. Andrew Cochran. It was during his first tenure of the Civic Chair that "*the Pretender*," and the rebel Army, occupied Glasgow, three years previous to the removal of the East Gate. Provost Cochran was a great improver of, and did much for the Town. This old Eastern Barrier had become sorely failed, and, as described by an eye-witness, was "*a complete rickle*." The Provost, accordingly, was mainly instrumental in having it removed, so as to allow the Town to expand in that direction. The south end of the Barrier, or traversing Wall, joined the face of an old two-storey thatched house, one half of which was within, and the other without the Gate, and is so described in Title Deeds. The north end rested against the angle of an ancient Church-Yard, called "Little S. Mungo's," to be more particularly noticed in the sequel. The Foundations of the Port were not, however, rooted out. They were met with in 1812, during the formation of the first common Sewer in Gallowgate, from Kent Street westward to the Molendinar Burn. These Foundations were cut through by the Sewer-Trench, and lay in a bed of fine sand. They consisted of very

massive blocks of stone, and their removal caused no small trouble. The Wall had been several feet thick. Its precise position across the Street, was a few yards *west* from the mouth of the rectangular Lane now called "the Great Dowhill."

In the centre of the Street, precisely where the Gate-proper had opened, several *Antiquities* were found, at some depth, among the dry sand and rubbish; the most interesting of which was a huge *Key*, believed on good grounds to be that of the Gate itself. It was handed over at the time of its discovery by Mr. M'Credie, Brickbuilder, the Contractor, to the late John Buchanan, Esq., of Slatefield, who was interested in the formation of the Sewer, as a neighbouring Proprietor, and was by him given to his son, John Buchanan, Esq., Banker. The *Key* has now been in his family about fifty years. The circumstance of its



discovery, as now stated, were mentioned by Mr. M'Credie and others in his hearing, and they are now recorded for the sake of preserving the identity of this Curiosity. It is the only one of the Keys of ancient Glasgow's Gates now extant. It is in fine preservation, and measures rather more than a foot in length; the *Shank* has been nearly an inch thick, the *Bit* is two and a-half inches square, and the Wards remarkably well and sharply cut. There is a large Ring or *Bool* at the one end, freely admitting the hand; while at the other is a longish Pike, customary in antique Keys, for deeply piercing the thick massive Lock on the Oaken Gate, which, in the olden time, shut in the City. The whole workmanship is superior; the Lock and Key had probably been made in Holland.*

When we think of these Boundaries to the City formerly, and which were by no means completely filled up with Houses, we are naturally led to contrast its situation then, with its present size, and to admire that enterprising spirit which has in these latter times been the distinguishing characteristic of its inhabitants, and the cause of its present extent and prosperity.—*Glasgow Past and Present*, III. 592.

List of Ports.—26th Oct.—The said day appoyntis the severall persones efter-specyfeit, to oversie the severall ports eftermentionit, viz., Wm. Stirling for the Stable Green, John Weir for the Kirk port, Rot. Reid for the Drygait port, Rot. Rowane for the Rattanraw, Walter Bryce for the Grayfreirs, George Porterfield for the Grammar Scooll, Richard Allane for the Vennall, Rot. Hoggiszard and Robert Findlay for the Gallowgait, pervices; and ordaines Coleanes port to be closit, and the Findlays port lokit, James Peadie and Robert Comeing for the Brig ports, Andrew Sempill and Androw Mudie for the Trongait port, and the watche to be changit ner the day, and nane to be lettin in bot be the centrees, and they to acquent the Quarter-Masters.—*Memorabilia*, p. 120.

S. MUNGO'S BELL AND THE DEAD BELL.

The former Bell was believed to have been brought by the great Apostle of Strath-Clyde to Glasgow from Rome, and to have been received by him from the hands of the Pope. It is repeatedly mentioned in *the Book of our Lady College*, as well as in the *Registrum Episc. Glasg.;* and allusion to it occurs, more than once, in the ancient Offices for the Festival of the Saint.

Thus, one of the Anthems appointed for his Day is in *the Aberdeen Breviary*,—and again in a Hymn conjectured to be of the 15th Century. The devotion felt for the Bell of S. Kentigern was not the only instance which obtained in Scotland. *The Breviary of Aberdeen* commemorates a certain Bell which Pope Gregory the Great presented to S. Ternan, the Apostle of the Picts. It was preserved, with many other Relics of the Saint, at the Church

* The Wood-Cut on Page 363 represents this Key with a smaller one found in the Cathedral during its recent restoration by the Board of Works. It is surmounted by a Cornet and the letter H. James Robb, Esq., Banker, bought it from one of his Tenants, an old Lock-Dealer in Stirling Street, and presented it to Mr. Buchanan. He also made the Box in which the Keys are enclosed out of part of the oak piles whereon rested the foundation of the Episcopal Palace, Castle Street.—*Ed.*

which was built over his Grave at Banchory on the Dee: and Legal Deeds of the 15th Century are extant to show the importance which was attached even to the custody of "the Bell of Sanct Ternen, callit the *Ronecht*,"—which perhaps was a name generally given to Bells brought from the Eternal City. "The sacred Bell of S. Kessog," and "the sacred Bell of S. Solan," were included among the Feudal investitures of the Earldom of Perth, so lately as 1675. In days still more recent, we learn from the *Stat. Acc. of Scot.* xvii. 377, Edin. 1796, that the Bell of S. Fillan, in Glendochart, was in such high reputation of old that, "for some years past, it had to be locked up, to prevent its being used to superstitious purposes." In *the Roman Pontifical* there is an office for Baptizing and Anointing Bells. The Bell appearing on the early Seals of the Bishops of Glasgow, and also on one of the early Seals of the Community, is a Quadrangular Bell,—a form which indicates very high antiquity. This shape characterizes all the consecrated Bells which have been preserved in Ireland, and which belonged to the celebrated Saints of the early Irish Church, and there is every reason to believe that this Quadrangular form gave place to the Circular one now in use previous to the 12th Century.—S. Mungo's Bell was probably without any of those rich ornaments which are found on some of the contemporary Irish Bells; neither was it a Church Bell for calling the people to Worship; nor is it to be confounded with that form of Bell called a *Skellat*, such as was used of old by the Town-Crier in Glasgow and other Towns, and of which there is repeated mention in our *Burgh Records.—Book of our Lady College.*

It was no doubt one of these small tinkling Bells, called a *Sacryn Bell*, which were used in the Altar Services of the Cathedral. In size it would probably be less than that of the beautiful Bell of S. Mura, in Ireland, of the 9th Century, which was 4½ inches high, exclusive of the handle, and 3 inches broad at the bottom. That Bell was made of bronze, and that of S. Mungo was probably of the same material.

These Bells were used at the Altar Services, but they were also rung through the Streets by the Friars for the Repose of the Souls of the Departed, especially of those who had been Benefactors to the Church; and we know that to this use *S. Mungo's Bell* was put in Glasgow. There is preserved an Indenture executed at Glasgow "*the xviij day of the moneth of December, in the yher of our Lord a thousand four hundreth fyftie and four yheris*," between "*ane honorabyll man Johne Steuart the first provost that was in the citie of Glasgu on the ta part, and discreyt religiouse men frieris of Glasgu and the convent off the samyn on the tother part*," by which, in consideration of certain Lands and Tenements conveyed by Provost Stewart, "*the saydis priour covent and their successouris*" undertake to say certain Masses at S. Katherine's Altar in the Cathedral, for the soul of the donor; "*and alsua on the day of the discesse of the saide Johne Steuart yherely tyll ger Sant Mongouse bell be rungen throw the toun*

for the said Johnes sawle." There are other Deeds preserved to the same effect, and among them, a "*Foundatioune, Donatione, and Legatione,*" by "*Schir Archibald Crawfurd, vicar of Cadder,*" bearing date 28th November, 1509, which contains the following among other Burdens on the Property:—"*Item I leif to Sanct Mongowes Bell to pas throwe the toune one salmes day eftyre noune, and one the morne forroure nyne, to gar praye for mye faderis saule, mye moderis saule, mye awin saule, and all Christyne saulis, aucht peneis of annuale of the said place,*" &c.

After the spoliation of the Cathedral, which took place at *the Reformation,* this interesting Relic appears to have fallen into the hands of two of the Citizens, by whom a few years later it was brought to the Magistrates, who, with good taste and feeling, and apparently with a true Archæological sense of its value, secured it for the Community. On the 19th of November, 1577, there occurs in the *Records of the Council,* the following highly interesting entry:—"SANCT MONGOWIS BELL—*The quhilk day the provest, baillies and counsale, with dekenis, coft* [*purchased*] *fra John Mr. sone to Umquhile James Mr. and Andro Lang the auld bell that zed throw the toune of auld at the buriall of the deid for the soume of ten pundis money, quhilk thai ordainit Patrick Glen thair thesaurare to pay to thaim, and also grantit the said Andro to be maid burges gratis, quhilk bell thai ordainit in all tymes to remane as comone bell to gang for the buriall of the deid and to be gevin zeerlie to sic persoun as thai appoynt for anys in the zeir takand cautioun for keping and delyviring thairof the zeiris end. And the said Andro Lang, as son to umquhile Mr. Robert Layng, is maid instantlie burges, as ane burges sone gratis, for the said caus of the Bell.*"

The liberal terms accorded to those who had thus preserved the Bell, and the anxious provision made for its security in taking caution from the person intrusted with it for its careful preservation, shows the value attached to it, and the veneration in which it was held as a Relic dating from the Foundation of the City. In October of the following year, the Treasurer's Accounts contain a charge of two shillings, "*for ane tong to S. Mongowis bell.*" A few years later the Presbytery claimed to have the custody of the Bell, and the nomination of the Party intrusted with the ringing of it, as being more within their province than that of the Magistrates; and under date 5 November, 1594, there is the following Entry in *the Records of the Presbytery:*—"*Quhilk day the presbyterie declairis the office of the ringing of the bell to the buriall of the deid to be ecclesiastical, and that the electioun of the persone to the ringing of the said bell belongis the kirk according to the ancient canonis and discipline of the reformit kirk.*" Whether anything followed on this Resolution does not appear. In 1631 the Bell was still preserved, as we learn from Camerarius, in whose Work, "De Scotorum Fortitudine Doctrine et Pietate," printed in that year, it is stated that Glasgow "has for its achievment a salmon, and also a Bell which was used

by the man of God [Kentigern], and which is preserved in Glasgow at the present day." And, so late as 1661, when Ray wrote his account of Glasgow, it appears to have been still in existence, and used for the purpose contemplated by the Magistrates. The "Skellat," used on other occasions by the Bellman, could not be called a *small tinkling Bell*, and there can be no doubt that what Ray describes was the ancient Bell brought to Glasgow by Saint Kentigern—so well known to the Inhabitants, and the affectionate veneration for which had survived the levelling storm of *the Reformation*. Subsequent to this date, unfortunately, all trace of it is lost.—*Armorial Insignia of Glasgow.*

THE SKELLET BELL.

14*th June*, 1590.—The quhilk day, the Provest, Baillies, and Counsall, hes gevin their twa commoun Bells, viz., *the Mort and Skellet Bells*, togidder with the office of pwnterschipe, to George Johnstoune, fur ane zeir, to cum bund for the soume of thrie scoir pundis, to be payit in maner following, viz., twentie pundis thairof in hand, twentie pundis at Lukismes, and twentie pundis at Lukismes, and twentie pundis, in compleit payment of the said thrie scoir pundis, at Beltane therefter, &c.

The following Excerpt from the Council Minutes of 1st August, 1867, has, no doubt, reference to this very Bell:—

[*Read the following Letter from the City Chamberlain, date August* 1, 1867.]

My Lord Provost and Gentlemen,—I beg on behalf of Miss Morgan of Gretna to present to the Corporation an ancient Bell formerly its Property, and bearing the City Arms, and the date 1641. It is no doubt the "deid bell" referred to in the following Excerpt from the Council Record of the City of date 23rd October, 1640, and was probably the "passing bell" of former days:—

"*Anent ane Bell.*—The said day ye Deid Bell delyverit to Patrick ffforsyth, qm. ordains to give ye half of ye prycis of his pairt of ye bell to Willia Bogle during his lyfetyme, and ordains ye Deane of Gild to caus mak ane new Deid Bell, to be rung for and befor the deid under hand."

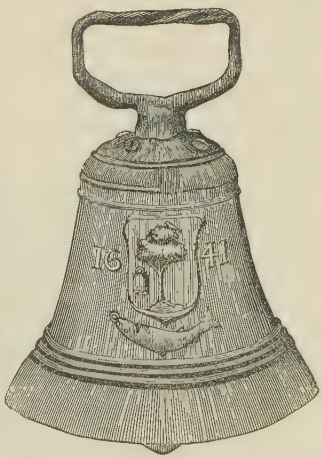
The Corporation is greatly indebted to Messrs. Michael Connal, William Henry Hill, and William Keddie, through whose kind intervention this Relic of the past has returned to its original place.—I have the honour to be, my Lord Provost and Gentlemen, your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) Wm. W. Watson, Chamberlain.

The Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council of the City of Glasgow.

The Dead or Skellet Bell.

Diameter, $6\frac{3}{4}$ in. across the mouth.
Height, including Handle, $9\frac{1}{2}$ in.



On the Motion of the Lord Provost, the Council unanimously accepted the ancient Relic—accord their thanks to Miss Morgan for her very interesting Gift—direct a Copy of this Minute to be transmitted to her, and resolve that

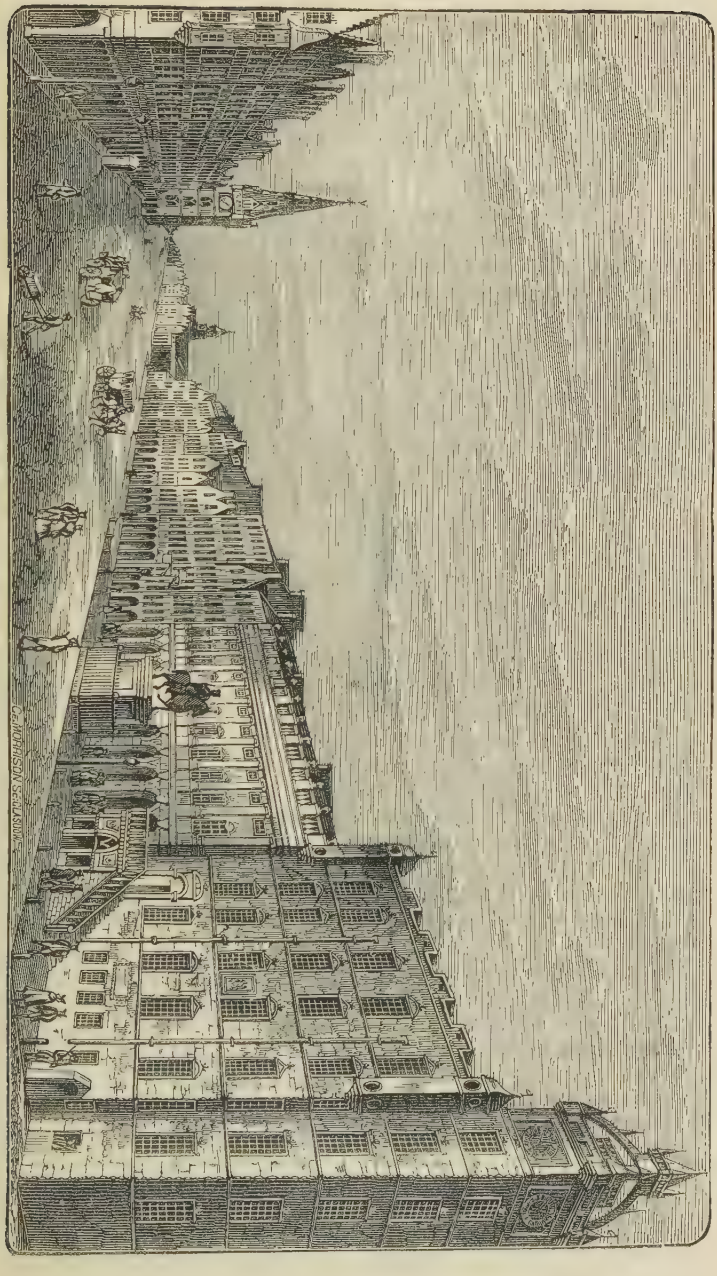
the Bell shall be preserved in the Corporation Galleries. On the Motion of the Lord Provost, the Council also accord their thanks to Messrs. Michael Connal, William Henry Hill, and William Keddie, through whose instrumentality the Bell has been obtained.—*Memorabilia*, 82, 83.

THE TRONGATE AND CROSS.

The leading features which distinguished the eastern part of the Trongate a century ago, are but slightly changed at the present day. *The Tolbooth*, indeed, is gone; *the Merchants'* and *Trades' Lands*, have followed; and the *Guard-House* no longer shows its arched Façade in the middle distance: but, with the disappearance of these once well-known Buildings, the lines of Piazzas, and some few changes of minor importance, may be summed up the entire amount of modern innovation upon that line of Street which, in the opinion of many a Visitant, has been allowed to present a *coup d'œil* of a peculiar character, unequalled in any other City of Europe.

The Wood-Cut on next Page is copied from an old print, executed some 80 or 90 years ago, and has been taken from about the Spot where the Market Cross of the City latterly stood. As when mentioned at Pages 56-58, in our allusions to the "Bell o' the Brae," it is probable that *The Cross* had, nominally at least, been removed from the higher part of the Town to this Spot, at a period as early as the Episcopate of William Rae. At all events, it is certain that such was the case before 1419, when the Regent Albany was in power, and the rightful Sovereign still a Prisoner in England. From an early age two lines of Road would appear to have formed an intersection at this place—the one leading from the first Church, or, it may be, from the Chapel or Cell of S. Kentigern, towards the Ferry or Ford situated near what became the southern termination of the "Fishersgait;" and the other, from the Chapel of S. Tenew towards that dedicated to her son, and latterly known as "Little Saint Mungo's." As the Buildings of the original town began in course of time to be extended downwards from the heights of the Rottenrow and Drygate into the Plain situated between them and the River, these country roads became by degrees flanked with Cottages, or rather, Hovels; and thus were formed, we may believe, the first approaches towards the formation of Streets along the line of, what may still be termed, the leading Thoroughfares of the City. To the small Houses rudely constructed of undressed stones, succeeded, in course of time, the more commodious and more respectable-looking Buildings, which in general presented their Gables towards the Street—their projecting Floors supported upon beams of wood; and after these, in turn, came the stately Edifices of Ashlar, with their plain substantial Fronts resting upon the massy foundations of the Pillared Arcades.

Of the four Streets which meet at what is now termed *the Cross*, we find frequent mention in various old Documents. The *High Street* appears to have, for a long time, held precedence as the most important of the number. It was, no doubt, the earliest built upon, and likewise, perhaps the first in which the progress of subsequent improvement began to be exhibited; and seems to have been looked upon



VIEW OF TOLBOOTH AND S. THENAW'S GATE.

in ancient times, as so much in advance of its compeers, that it was simply known as *The Street*, or *The Great Street*. The term "*Hie Gait*," was formerly applied indifferently to all the principal Streets, just as we now say *the Highway;* so that this appellation did not till comparatively recent times apply to the Thoroughfare which now especially bears the name; even when M'Ure wrote, it was not known, apparently, by this term in particular—as he calls it, "*The High-Kirk Street.*" In a Document dated 1430, as well as in many others drawn up prior to *the Reformation*, it is, as formerly mentioned, simply styled *the Great Street*, or *the King's Street*, leading from the Cathedral Church to the Market Cross. In no instance indeed, does there appear to have been any particular designation applied to the present *High Street*, previous to last Century, unless that given by M'Ure had been long recognised among the Citizens.

The Saltmarket, as a continuation of *the High Street*, was probably first built upon, when the Houses of the latter were being gradually advanced in the direction of the row of Buildings situated on the bank of the River, and known in the olden time as *the Fishergate*. In the Reign of James I. of Scotland, and for more than a Century afterwards, it was, in Latin Documents, styled *Vicus Fullonum*, and in the common vernacular, "*the Walcargat*"—both having the same meaning, *i.e.*, *the Street of the Fullers*, or *Scourers of woollen cloth*. When the dress of the people was chiefly composed of the "hodden grey," manufactured at their own doors, the Fuller was, it may be supposed, a personage who seldom lacked employment. The reason why this Fraternity should have been chiefly congregated about what is now *the Saltmarket*, may be accounted for, no doubt, by the presence of the *Molendinar* upon its eastern side, and the ancient low value of the ground in that particular Locality.

From an early period, *the Gallowgate* seems to have borne the same name as at present. We meet with it as *Vicus Furcarum* (from the Latin *furca*, a gibbet)—*Via Furcarum extra torrentem Malyndonar*—"The Gallovgait," &c.—all at dates removed from the present by an interval of three or four Centuries. This appellation, as need scarcely be observed, was derived from the circumstance of the Street having formerly led to the Gallow-Moor—a tract of waste land partly occupied by the present Infantry Barracks, and where Criminals were at one time executed.

For a considerable period after it began to assume the appearance of a Street, the connected Houses in *the Trongate* did not, it is probable, extend much farther to the Westward than about the point where *the Candleriggs* now diverges to the north. By the time of *the Reformation*, however, or shortly afterwards, the line of Buildings was, we may presume, pretty regularly filled up as far as the original *West Port*—a Structure which stood until 1588, nearly opposite to the site of the present *Brunswick Place*. Beyond this Barrier lay, in a general view, the open Country—Pastures and Corn-Fields, rude-looking Country Homesteads, Barns and other Farm-Buildings, and enclosed "kail yards," with here and there a scanty sprinkling of Trees; and, in the immediate vicinity of the Town, a few Cottages and Gardens of a superior description.

From the *Muniments* of the Black Friars, &c., a tolerably respectable List might be compiled of the various private Possessions which had been situated in *Saint Tenew's Street*, between the Reign of James II. or III., and that of Queen Mary; but, as such a List would present a mere Catalogue of Houses and Gardens, of which the actual Localities cannot now be ascertained, there is little probability that it would prove of any interest to the Reader. There are, however, some few particulars of a more general character to be derived from the same sources, which, as throwing an occasional ray of light upon *the Trongate* and its Vicinity, in Roman Catholic times, are not without a certain degree of value. Thus, as regards the more important Buildings situated of old upon this line of Way, we learn that, at the Corner of the High Street, stood *the Court-House*, or *Town Hall*, or the "Pretorium," as ancient Documents have it—of the City; a Building, even then, we believe, of considerable age, which preceded *the Tolbooth*, to be afterwards referred to. A little farther to the west, on the same side of the Street, was situated the Chapel of Saint Mary, or Our Lady Chapel, an Edifice erected prior to 1300, and which had been allowed, it seems, to become ruinous many years before the advent of *the Reformation*. On the opposite, or south side of the Trongate, rose the Collegiate Church of Saint Mary and Saint Anne, with its adjoining Cemetery. (See Page 341.)

The remainder of *the Trongate* proper—that is, within the West Port—had apparently been occupied by private Houses; but these were not, in former times, separated by that fine breadth of Street which now attracts the attention of the Stranger, as he emerges from the winding ascent of the Gallowgate into full view of the long Perspective stretching to the west. On the contrary, until comparatively recent times, the Street, near *the Tron Steeple*, was much encroached upon by a range of Houses of an inferior description, with a Passage upon either side, and forming, it is probable, as unsightly an excrescence in the vista of the Trongate, as did the well-known *Luckenbooths* in that of the High Street of Edinburgh. The principal portion of these Buildings was acquired by the Civic Authorities, who were thus enabled to widen the Street to its present extent.

The only Structures of any importance, situated beyond the West Port, seem to have been the Chapels of S. Tenew and S. Thomas the Martyr (see Pages 358, 359), which stood apparently not far from each other, near the Site of the present S. Enoch Square.

The Wood-Cut at Page 369 is copied from a very rare Engraving, published about the middle of last Century, and places the Spectator, as it were, at *the Cross of Glasgow*, on—let us say—the high-noon of a Summer day, during the times of George II., at an hour when the lower classes were engaged in their Workshops, and when few but the Foreign Merchants, or an occasional Country-Proprietor, or City idler, were to be seen upon the principal Street. There is a cheerful look about the Picture—its spacious airy appearance and sunlit Houses—pleasant to linger upon; and curiously does its quiet reposing aspect seem to mirror forth to our restless Age a reminiscence of the less disturbed and speculative character of the times which have gone past. There —congregated in little groups near the Stair of *the Tolbooth*, and

standing around the Piazzas under the Town Hall, were to be seen a number of the leading men of the City—the Merchants who traded with the Plantations beyond seas, and who were accustomed to lord it so "bravely" over their fellow-Citizens—wearing the Cocked Hats of the Period, and wrapped in Cloaks of scarlet dye. Few other persons were to be observed upon the Street; excepting a sober Citizen, with, we shall suppose, his Wife, who are passing along. A Street-Porter might be observed bending beneath a keg of Herrings, or a goodly roll of Tobacco; while, advancing along the centre of the Street, is observed, what was possibly the two-horse Fly on its return from Greenock; and, proceeding in an opposite direction, the Carriage of perhaps one of the neighbouring Nobility or County Gentlemen, with its livery Servant behind.

The perspective of *the Trongate*, as we see in the Cut, had been, with the exception of a few Buildings, entirely called into existence subsequent to the great Fires of 1652 and 1677. In the first of these visitations, numerous Houses in this Street were consumed; and in the latter, the entire range from the Saltmarket to the Tron Steeple was Burned to the ground. Consequently, with the exception of the Spire mentioned, and of the Tolbooth, none of the Buildings represented in the Cut were, we may believe, more than a Century old at the time when the View was taken. It is evident, that, along with the removal of the old Houses and the introduction of a better style of building, many other improvements were effected in the condition and appearance of the Locality, if we may judge by the exertions made more than 200 years ago, to abate or remove the various Nuisances which had at one time been permitted to exist in the principal Thoroughfares. In *the Burgh Records* numerous Entries are to be met with, which serve to show what was the state of this Neighbourhood for a Century and more after *the Reformation*. The following may not be without some little interest to those who incline to cast a retrospective glance at the minor Memorials of the City:—As might be understood from a previous Extract, the *Pedestal of the Market Cross* had, in the 17th century, been apparently situated between lines of Traders' Booths. (See Page 304.) This was equally the case so early as 1589, when it was ordered by the Authorities that all "crameris" of woollen cloth should stand in the Street above *the Cross*, under the penalty of 16s. Scots; but it was, at the same time, to be allowable for Freemen who had Booths beneath *the Cross* to stand with their Merchandise in front of the same." (See Page 123.) In 1610 the Order was made public, that no Dunghills were thereafter to be placed in any of the front Streets, nor in the "Flesche" or Meal Markets; also, that no "Skynnis nor Tymbir" should be permitted to lie in the main Thoroughfares for more than a year and a day; (!) and that no Stacks of Turf should be built, nor any Lint dried on the "Hie Gait," under the penalty of various Fines or Confiscations not to be lightly regarded.

In the same year it was enjoined, that all Fruit, Kail, and Onion "Cramis" should be placed between "the Gutter and the Gibbet," and that every Stand should be an Ell in length and the same in breadth. In 1623, an Edict was issued condemnatory of the practice of Stamp-

ing or Washing Clothes, Yarn, and such like, on the public Street, or indeed in any other quarter "bot onlie in houssis and privat plaissis." —The practice amongst the Dealers in almost every description of Commodities, of having Stands erected along the sides of the Street, on which their Wares were exposed for sale, was very common, and long pertinaciously clung to. By the middle of the 17th Century the custom seems to have met with considerable opposition from the Magistrates, who, at length, on the 10th December, 1659, fulminated an Edict against it—commanding that all those who had been accustomed to set up Stands at *the Cross*, were in future "to keep at thair awn houssis;" but, as a *Solatium*, they were to be allowed an exception on the Market Day, on the weekly return of which it was to be permitted them to erect their "Craimes" in the Trongate, to the west of where the Shoemakers were accustomed to congregate. At the same time, the Magistrates were recommended to "see" that "the weemen and wyfs who sells salt on the Hie Street," should stand beneith "Dowhills foirzett" (Front Gate). In addition to these particulars, we learn from the same source, that, in 1661, "the Sour Milk Mercatt" was removed from *the Cross* to the Gallowgate Bridge; and that, in 1666, it was the custom of the Butchers "to slay and bluid" all the Cattle they killed, in open day and on both sides of the Trongate—a practice described as being "verie lothsome to the beholders," and which would seem to have been in that year put down.

Subsequent to the destrnctive Fire of 1677, the Authorities appear to have adopted the most energetic steps to improve upon the former style of Building, and by such means to erect a Barrier, as it were, against the return of so sweeping a Calamity. It was consequently ordained by them, within a few weeks of the Event, that each person who intended to build *de novo*, or to repair any of the injured Houses fronting the public Streets, should be obliged to do so with stone "from heid to foot, back and foir," without making use of any Timber whatever, excepting what was necessary to finish off the interior of the houses—explained to signify, for the construction of "Partitions, Doors, Windows, Presses, and such lyk." It was likewise enjoined that the upper Floors of the new Buildings should not be made to project beyond the front of the Shops below.

The last of these *Memorabilia* with which which we shall detain the Reader, before proceeding to take a hasty glance at the history of the principal Buildings which occupy the View, refers to a trait of Manners which appears somewhat curious when mentioned in connection with the Streets of Glasgow and the sober days of "William of Orange." We allude to the practice—only heard of when it calls down the reprobation of the Authorities—of the young—may we add, the gallant and the gay, frequenting the public Places in the shade of night, to stir the silent hours with Music and with Song, or—as the Record more prosaically has it—going "throw the Toune in the night tyme Maskerading, or Sirenading, or in companie with Violls or other Instruments of Musick, in any numbers."—Doubtless, such doings were common and uninterfered with in Catholic times; and this was, probably, a lingering vestige of the olden Customs which it had been found difficult, even in the course of three or four generations,

completely to abolish. It is, no doubt, an easier matter—as has been remarked before now—to change the Political condition and even the Religious opinions of Nations, than to eradicate the popular Amusements, the Songs, the Games, and Traditionary affections of a people. With all this, however, the idea of a *bona fide* Serenade in the Trongate, and of Lute or Viol "vexing the ear of night" within the Classic Shades of the Saltmarket, or mayhap, in the once pretending locality of "Bell's Wynd," is amusing enough, and, on the whole, somewhat refreshing; for it seems a relief to hear of a little "fun and frolic" having found elbow-room amongst our Predecessors, at a Period when so many claims were urged in behalf of that stern rule of conduct which set at nought the lighter aspirations of the heart, and stamped the gloomy features of a compulsory Form, not so much of Religion as of Religious Observance, upon "the good people of the North." We cannot say what was the station and character of the Serenaders referred to; but, whatever their rank or bearing, there could not, in all probability, have been much harm done by an occasional Roundelay upon the Streets at midnight; and who can tell—should some future Shakespeare arise and happen to stumble upon our *Burgh Records*, but that the Piazzas of the Trongate may yet in Stage Romance rival the "dim Arcades" of Mantua, or the moon-lit Archways of the Veronese?—*Stuart's Views and Notices of Glasgow*, pp. 81-89.

ST. ENOCH'S STREET, NOW TRON STREET.

We now come to *the Tron Street*, consisting of the Buildings following:—1. The two Tenements of land belonging to John Sheils, Portioner, of Partick. 2. The Tenement pertaining to the Heirs of John Bogle, Surgeon. 3. The great Tenement belonging to the Heirs of Andrew Leitch, Merchant. 4. The Tenement of George Buchanan, late Bailie. 5. The Tenement belonging to the Heirs of John Glen. 6. The Tenement of John Auchincloss, Baker, 7. The Land of Robert Cross. 8. The Tenement of the Heirs of William Gemmil, Writer. 9. The Tenement of John Armour, late Bailie. 10. The Tenement of the Heirs of Ninian Gilhaigy and John M'Kenzie, Merchants. 11. The Tenement of James Corbet, Merchant. 12. The Tenement of David Arneil, Merchant. 13. The great Tenement of land belonging to George Gilchrist and the Heirs of Walter Blair, Merchants. 14. The Tenement of John Arneil, and the Heirs of Andrew Lees and John Wales, Merchants. 15. The large Tenement belonging to Doctor Paton. And on the north side of *the Trongate*. 16. The great and stately Lodging,* Orchard, and Gardens belonging to Colonel William M'Donall of Castlesemple. 17. The great and stately Lodging belonging to the Heirs of John Spreul, Merchant. 18. The great Tenement belonging to the Heirs of Michael Coulter, late Bailie. 19. The

* This House was Built by Daniel Campbell of Shawfield, in 1711. It 1725, it was attacked by the Mob, when the Windows and Furniture were demolished. Prince Charles lodged here in December, 1745. The House and Ground (containing 15,855 square yards) were purchased in 1792 from Henry Glassford for £9850. The House was taken down that same year, when Glassford Street was opened.

Tenement within the Closs belonging to the Heirs of Charles Crawfurd, Merchant. 20. The Tenement at the back thereof belonging to the Heirs of John Bryson of Craigallian. 21. *The Flesh Market* and *Sheds* within the same belonging to the City of Glasgow. 22. The Lands belonging to . . . Stuart and Peter Reid, Maltmen. 23. The Tenement of William Thomson, Merchant. 24. The Tenement within the Closs thereof belonging to Archibald Allison, Merchant. 25. The Tenement, Houses, and Gardens at the head of the Closs thereof belonging to Mr. William Brisbane, late Rector of the Grammar School of Hamilton. 26. The Tenement of Land belonging to Joseph Arbuckle and the before designed John Armour. 27. The Tenement of James Lees, Merchant. 28. The great Tenement of Land, Shops, and Pertinents thereto belonging to John Graham of Dougalston. 29. The Tenement of Land belonging to Robert and Henry Marshall, and John Gibson of Hillhead.—*M'Ure's Glasgow*, p. 128, *M'Vean's Edition.*

But, to return from these digressions, it becomes necessary to say something of the more important of the Buildings represented in the Cut. The most prominent, and that to which precedence must of course be given, is The Tolbooth—that once familiar Structure, which had for nearly two centuries looked down upon the daily stir of life in its ebb and flow at the central point of the City. There stood, before *the Reformation*, at the North-East corner of the Trongate, a Building mentioned in old Documents as the "Pretorium," which seems to have combined both Town Hall or Court House and Prison. Having become perhaps in some degree ruinous, but at all events insufficient to serve the purposes for which it was intended, it was on the 11th February, 1626, agreed upon by the Town Council, that the Provost and Magistrates should be authorised to arrange with certain individuals about having it pulled down, and to see if any deduction could be had from the 300 Merks offered to be taken as the price of its demolition. They were at the same time empowered to contract for a new Clock, and to "deill" with the Tenants whose Booths were situated under the walls of the Building about to be removed.

Here then, in all due form, is the opening of the drama that was to usher into existence the renowned *Tolbooth* of the 17th and 18th Centuries. The next turn of the leaf may be expected to direct our attention to the actual commencement of the work, and, accordingly, we soon discover that the worthy Magnates of the City have become so much interested in the business, that "they all in ane voice" determine that a quantity of stones should be provided for the erection of *the Tolbooth*—aye, no less than "about" 2000 pieces of "hewn work," and "some wall stanis" besides. After an exhibition of unanimity and liberal feeling such as this, it need scarcely be mentioned, that matters progressed with considerable speed, and that, before the Sun of the 15th May, 1626, had set over the City, the Foundation-Stone had been laid of the Building that was, in future years, to elevate its Spire for many an age before his returning beams, and to become welcome as the face of an old friend to the weary wanderer from his

paternal home when—satisfied with the gifts of Fortune, or, hopeless of her favour—he returned to mingle his own dust with that of the first fond guardians of his boyish years.

It was, of course, no more than in proper keeping with the zeal manifested by those at the helm of affairs, that the progress of the Edifice towards completion should be rapid; and, accordingly, it will not, perhaps, surprise the Reader to be told that, by the 20th October, 1627, the completion was so near at hand, that the City Treasurer was on that day called upon to disburse to "Valentyne Ginking," the sum of £30 Scots, for Gilding the Clock and Vanes, and "culloring of the same yallow, with the Glob and Standart, and stanes above the Steiple heid." Before the close, therefore, of that year, we may suppose the entire Building to have been, at least externally, completed, and the grand ideal of its Projectors to have become tangibly realised.

The appearance of the Structure will be best understood by a reference to the Cut, and none will probably be inclined to deny that it must have formed one of the principal Ornaments of the City, although few may be found to agree with Dr. Cleland, in describing it as "a handsome *Gothic* building." Francks, writing in 1658, takes notice of the Tolbooth, as "a very sumptuous, regulated, uniform Fabrick; large and lofty, most industriously and artificially carved, from the very foundation to the superstructure, to the great admiration of strangers and travellers; but this State-House, or Tolbooth, is their Western Prodigy, infinitely excelling the model and usual built of Town Halls; and is, without exception, the paragon of beauty in the west; whose compeer is no where to be found in the north, should you rally the rarities of all the Corporations in Scotland." (See Page 12.) Without permitting our ideas to soar on the wings of the Writer's enthusiasm, it may justly be averred, that this was a Building which the good Town had every reason to be proud of, and which, in a certain sense, afforded evidence of liberal and expanded views on the part of the Inhabitants.

The Interior contained a *Court Hall*, *Town-Council Chamber*, *Dean of Guild* and *Collector's Rooms*, &c., with various apartments for the confinement of Prisoners. *The Council Room*, situated on the second Floor, was adorned with several Portraits, to which we shall again have occasion to refer, and contained besides, as our Author forgets not to mention, "a fine large oval Table,* where the Magistrates and Town Council, and their Clerk," were accustomed to sit. Cleland remarks of this Apartment, that "it had a lofty Ceiling, an antique ornamented Chimney-Piece, and the appearance of having been well finished." He likewise states that *the Justiciary Court* was held in the Hall, upon the first floor of the Tolbooth, until 1795, when it was transferred to an adjoining Building in the High Street.

It may well be imagined that, by the time when its latter days were at hand, this stately old Pile had become associated in the minds of the Citizens, with many of the occurrences of public importance, or of local interest, which had marked the progress of affairs, from the

* This Table is now within the Court-Houses, Jail Square,—in the Front low Room to the South, next Hutchesontown Bridge.

troubled Era of the Civil Wars down to the Jubilee Birthday of George III.—the glorious Fourth of June, 1809. Was it not there, for instance, in front of these very Casements, that, on an Autumn day in 1645, the Citizens had congregated with anxious looks, as the tidings flew from lip to lip, that "James Graham" had been victorious at Kilsyth, while the Provost and Magistrates were assembled within—deliberating on the measures that should be adopted to appease the Conqueror, and, if possible, to keep his unbreeched followers from making a descent upon the Town? This was truly a season of tribulation to the worthy Burghers; and many an inquiring eye was turned

THE OLD TOLBOOTH.*

towards that projecting Stair-Case during the tedious hours that passed, ere it became known that the "Marquis"—he had now recovered his title—would prove a generous Victor, and that his "Highland Host" should be kept under proper subjection. "The Committee of Estates" was not a little wroth with the Magistrates of Glasgow for having "Capitulated," as it was termed, "with James Graham;"—they certainly availed themselves of the only means in their power to save the Place from being plundered—but none of the said Committee happened, we may believe, to have either Wife or Child located at the time in the City of S. Mungo.

* Now the Site of Premises occupied by Mrs. D. Jopson; Mr. John Jack; Messrs. D. & W. Dickson, Warehousemen; Messrs. Livingston, Muir, and Son, Warehousemen; Mr. Joseph Archibald, Tobacconist; and Union Bank Branch.

Was it not likewise, in front of those identical Steps that, only some two months later the gloomy Processions were formed in succession, which had been arranged to conduct to the Place of Execution three of the leading Commanders in that same Army—Sir William Rollock, Sir Philip Nisbet, and Alexander Ogilvie, the Highland Chief: while, about the same period, the "Hall of Council" became the scene of no little agitation, on the one hand to combat the Resolutions of "The Committee of Estates," and on the other to provide, if possible, against the increase of the Plague, which was then ravaging the City.

Among other scenes of Historical notoriety, which had been witnessed from *the Tolbooth*, may be mentioned the March of Cromwell at the head of his victorious Troops, when, after the Conflict at Dunbar, he thought proper to confer the honour of a visit on the inhabitants of Glasgow. Arriving from Kilsyth, he, on this occasion, diverged to the westward, and marched his Troops into the Town by the Road called *the Cow Loan*—fearing, it is said, to pass the Castle or Bishop's Palace, in consequence of a report that the Presbyterian Party had filled its Vaults with Gunpowder, with the intention of immolating his Forces at one grand blow. It was, doubtless, with no pleasant feelings, that the Citizens stood by to behold the steel Head-Pieces of his Ironsides glittering along the Trongate, and "Old Noll" himself, eyeing from under his broad-brimmed Hat the successive Groups which stood gazing as he passed. A few months later, the Court-Hall of the Tolbooth received the Assemblage convened by Cromwell's staunch Supporter, the future Principal Gillespie, for the purpose of recording a Protest against the claims of Charles II., who had, a short time previously, been Crowned at Scone, and whose then short-lived Sovereignty the Battle of Worcester was, within the same year, to dispel like a dream.

We have next, as regards matters of a public nature, the important affair of *the Restoration*, and the external Rejoicings to which it gave birth, not only within the walls of the Tolbooth, but in all parts of the City. The results of this return to a Monarchical form of Government, were unfortunately of disastrous consequence to the people of Scotland; but, while the future was yet unveiled, and the hope of a settled and paternal System of rule high in the ascendant, it was of course natural, that there should be many exuberant Manifestations of public feeling; and that such were not awanting in Glasgow, is apparent from an Entry in *the Burgh Records*, dated 18th June, 1660, in which, with regard to the "congratulatioune" to be kept for the happy return of "our dread Soverayne, the Kingis Majestie," it is agreed upon that Bonfires should be lighted in the Streets, that all the other "solemnities requisit" should be attended to, and that two Hogsheads of Wine should be provided for the use of the Military then quartered in the Town. As Motherwell sung,

> "The fire that's blawn on Beltane e'en
> May weel be black gin Yule;"

and truly something of a change was not long of being experienced by the good people of the West, when the real character of the new Directors of affairs began to be displayed, since, but a few years afterwards, the "Highland Host" was let loose upon the Country, and

English Troopers were stationed on the Sunday mornings at the Gates of the City, to prevent any of the Inhabitants from leaving it to attend the Conventicles, and to Worship as they felt inclined.

These Proceedings, coupled with others of a similar nature, led, as is well known, to many hostile Demonstrations in the West of Scotland —not the least important being the unexpected Event—the Defeat at Drumclog, which compelled the imperious Claverhouse to take shelter in Glasgow, and to entrench his routed followers in the vicinity of the Tolbooth. On this occasion, the lofty Pile looked down, if we may hazard the expression, upon a Scene which must have startled the peaceable Citizens in no ordinary degree. There, was to be seen the implacable Instrument of Royal authority, Colonel Graham, directing his Soldiers in the business of Barricading every Approach to *the Cross*, and posting them here and there in the best protected positions; while, amid the stir of these preparations, the Heads of the attacking Columns made their appearance—one Division advancing down the High Street, and another pressing forward from the Passage through the Gallowgate Port. And boldly did the undisciplined Peasantry of Clydesdale—the men who had buckled on the Sword for Conscience' sake—conduct themselves on that Occasion, when, under the leadership of such determined Characters as Hackston of Rathillet and John Balfour of Burley, they ventured to assail the Defences of the Royal Troops. They were unsuccessful, it is true, in forcing the Position; but they maintained the Contest at great disadvantage, long enough to compel many of the Soldiery to fall back before the Storm of their whistling bullets, and to seek shelter in the adjoining Closes, or behind the Stair of the Tolbooth.

Only a brief Interval elapsed, however, after these exciting Events, before the complexion of affairs was so greatly altered, that every idea of participation in the opinions of the Country people, had apparently vanished from among the Citizens of Glasgow; while—unlooked-for change!—the Hero of "Bothwell Brig," the generous and hapless Duke of Monmouth, became the "cynosure of every eye" as he rode into the Town—the snowy Plumes of his Beaver stirring in the breeze, and his fine open countenance and chivalrous bearing winning, in spite of his Position and Lineage, the admiration, we may believe, of many a sparkling eye; and commanding, as we know, the respectful attentions of the Authorities of the City—more perhaps from prudential motives than any other consideration, although probably enough, the Inhabitants had ere then discovered, that it was solely owing to the good will and determination of Monmouth, that their firesides had been preserved from the Invasion of a rapacious Soldiery and all the evils of unbridled licence.

It would prove tedious, however, to dwell upon every circumstance of public moment which might be brought to mind in association with *the Cross of Glasgow*, while the Walls of *the Tolbooth* looked down upon each passing Occurrence that had been witnessed there; but we must not omit to refer, however briefly, to such Events as that which, in 1680, wounded the feelings of all right-thinking men, when one of the mangled limbs of the valiant Laird of Rathillet was brought to Glasgow and fixed upon one of the Spikes—placed for the purpose of

exhibiting the Heads, &c., of Traitors before the eyes of our Predecessors, on that part of the Building which fronted High Street; and still less ought we to pass over the Scenes of public rejoicing which were subsequently displayed, when—upon the Platform of that flight of Steps which had afforded cover to the Soldiers of Claverhouse—the Magistrates and other leading men of the Community came forward to announce the singular success of the Prince of Orange, and the downfall of the old Government.

Nor would it be quite *en regle* to omit all mention of the Excitement which had been witnessed in and around the Building when the opposition against the Measures of 1707 was at its height—and when the Citizens of Glasgow, after Burning *the Articles of Union* at *the Cross*, came to the bold Resolve of undertaking a March to Edinburgh, with the avowed object of dissolving a Parliament that, in their opinion, was about to make a sale of the Country. And again, there is the troubled Era of the Earl of Mar's Rebellion, a Period certainly not to be overlooked; which beheld the Inhabitants applying for weapons of "carnal warfare" at the Doorway of *the Tolbooth*, and labouring to entrench the City against the dreaded Onslaught of an entire Legion of those troublesome Visitors—described by Bailie Jarvie as having such a cordial understanding amongst themselves, against all who wore "breeks on their hinner ends," and had purses in their pockets.

To these Reminiscences might be added a retrospective glance at the Occurrences of the Malt-Tax Riot of 1725—of the Visit of Charles Edward on his retreat from Derby—of the proclaiming of George III. as King—and of various other Events of no slight importance in their day; but which have already been so frequently treated of, that it might appear little less than treason against the literary character of our good City, to make any attempt, at the present day, to re-invest them with the garb of novelty, or to aim at casting upon these Pages of our bygone History one single ray of additional light.

Passing from the old *Court House* and *Prison*, we must briefly advert to *the Town Hall*—a Building which so long contrasted in the freshness of comparative youth, with the dark and stern aspect of its immediate Neighbour, and which even yet seems slow to assume the appearance of age, to judge by the deeper traces which the passage of time is leaving upon many a Structure of inferior antiquity.—By the majority of our local Historians it has been erroneously stated, that the existing *Town Hall* was erected in 1636—a mistake somewhat singular with regard to a Building of so much notoriety as this, but one which may have been inadvertently adopted by confounding the present Hall with the old Council Chamber, formerly contained within *the Tolbooth*. The veritable history of the Edifice shows that, in 1735, the Magistrates and Council purchased from Mr. John Graham, of Dougalston, certain old Houses and vacant ground, near *the Cross*, as the intended site of a new Council Hall and Assembly Rooms; and, that in the following year (1736), the Foundation-Stone of the proposed Building was laid by Mr. Coulter, then Lord Provost of the City. The erection of the Edifice was entrusted to "Deacon Corse," but was carried on chiefly under the superintendence of his Foreman, the afterwards celebrated Mungo Naismith; to whose hands we are indebted, it would

appear, for the grotesque Visages which look down upon the passers-by from the Key-Stones along the Arches of its Piazzas. The Building was completed in 1740, when the new Town Hall was thrown open, and the first regular Assembly Rooms established in this City, were prepared for the reception of that portion of the fashionable world which had, till then, threaded the mazes of the Dance beneath the Roof-Tree of the Merchants' Hospital in the Bridgegate.

Into these new Premises, when ready for their reception, were removed the various Paintings, which, when M'Ure published his Work, served to decorate *the Town Council-Hall*, situated on the second Floor of *the Tolbooth*. They consisted of Portraits of our Sovereigns, from James I. of England to George II. inclusive—all of which lined the Walls to which they were about a Century before transferred. With regard to these Paintings, some curious details are to be met with in *the Burgh Records*. On the 4th June, 1670, for instance, the Provost is authorised to desire the Dean of Guild, then in London, to purchase the Portraits of Charles I. and II., and also a Carpet, "and to send all home for the tounes use." Under date of 29th August following, we find that that of the reigning Monarch had been procured at the expense of £25 Stg.; but the Effigy of the "Martyr-King" could not, it would seem, be so readily obtained," as it had not made its appearance by the month of June, 1677, when the Council again took up the subject—"appoynting the Provost to use all dilligence" to have the Picture completed, "that it may be hung in the Counsell-Hous, with the rest now there." To effect this the more speedily, it appears to have been thought advisable to quicken the Artist's proceedings by some hints of a tangible nature, as, a month or two later, the Treasurer receives credit for the sum of £5 Stg., "payit to John Hendrie, in part payment for quhat he is to get for Drawing the Kyngs Charles I. his Portratur." In reference to the Portrait of James II. we find that it was procured in 1683, while he was still Duke of York, and that it cost the Town £20 Stg. Those of William and Mary were purchased in 1708, from "Mr. Scowgall, limner in Edinburgh," for £27; that of Queen Anne, in 1712, from "John Scougall, elder, painter," for £15; while, with regard to the Portrait of her Successor, it is recorded, under date of 21st September, 1717, that the Treasurer had been authorised to pay the same amount to "Robert Robertson, Merchant, as the pryce of the Picture of his Majesty King George, now put up in the Council House." They are all full-length Paintings, and several of them have been regarded as very creditable works of Art. In addition to those mentioned, the Hall contained Portraits of George III., and of Archibald Duke of Argyle in his Robes as Lord Justice General—a Painting by Ramsay, which had been greatly admired.

The only other objects of interest represented in the Cut are:—*the Tron Steeple*, erected in 1637-8, in the under part of which the Public Weigh-House was for many years established; the well-known Statue of William III,, elevated to its present position in 1735; and the Guard-House, situated at the west corner of the Candleriggs, from which the Protectors of the slumbering City were wont to make their rounds—a duty performed by the Inhabitants, in rotation, before such

things were known as a Parliamentary Police Force, and the nightly march of lanterns that now heralds the hours.

Beyond this Building may be observed the Spire of the old Hutchesons' Hospital, which may be said to terminate the View. Near the spectator on the right, are numerous specimens of the Piazzas already alluded to, and also of the rows of Posts, which, previous to the introduction of Foot-Pavements, had served to protect a portion of the Street from the intrusion of Horses and Vehicles. In conclusion, it may be observed, that, at the Period when this View was taken, many of the principal Families of the City—those of the Physicians, Merchants, and Lawyers, of the most respectable standing, resided in *the Trongate;* and—as the Inhabitants have always appeared to cherish a peculiar interest in his renown—we may be permitted to mention, that within that Building, near the entrance of the Candleriggs, was Born on the 13th of November, 1761, the Hero who, 48 years afterwards, was to lay down his life in the hour of victory upon the bloody Field of Corunna—bestowing his last thoughts on his Country and on the Parent who gave him birth, and leaving the recollection of much that was great and good to form a brilliant halo round the memory of—Sir John Moore.—*Stuart's Views and Notices of Glasgow*, pp. 89—97.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE TOWN HOUSE OR TOLBOOTH.

The Town House or Tolbooth is a magnificent Structure, being of length from east to west 62 ft., and from south to north 24 ft. 8 in. It hath a stately Staircase ascending to *the Justice Court Hall*, within which is the Entry of a large Turnpike or Staircase ascending to *the Town Council Hall*, above which there was *the Dean of Guild's old Hall;* but it is now turned into *two Prison-Houses for Prisoners* of note and distinction. *The Council-House* is adorned with the Effigies of King James VI., Kings Charles I. and II., King James VII., King William and Queen Mary, Queen Anne, Kings George I. and II., all in full length; and with a fine large *oval Table*, where the Magistrates, and Town Council, and their Clerk sit.

The first Storey of this great Building consists of 6 Rooms,—two whereof are for the Magistrates' use,—one for *the Dean of Guild's Court*,—and another for *the Collector of the Town's Excise.* These Apartments are all vaulted from the one end to the other; and there is a new *Addition* built, appointed for a Quorum of the Council to sit, in order to determine and despatch all such affairs as may be expede without the consent of the whole. But above all, *the King's Hall* is the finest,—the length whereof is 43 ft. 11 in., from east to west, and from south to north 24 ft. The Turnpike is on the east end.

In this great Building are five large Rooms appointed for common Prisoners.

The Steeple on the east end is 113 ft. high, adorned with a curious Clock all of brass with four Dial Plates. It has a large Bell for the use of the Clock,—and a curious set of Chimes and

tuneable Bells, which play every two hours. It has four large Turrets on the corners thereof, with Thanes [Vanes] finely gilded; and the whole Roof is covered with lead. Upon the Frontispiece of this Building are His Majesty's Arms finely cut out,—with a fine Dial; and below is a Latin Inscription. (See Page 18.)—*M'Ure's Glasgow.*

Trongate Well. 24*th April*, 1630.—The said ordainis the New Well in the Trongait to be sklaitit in the best forme, and twa pumpes maid and clengeit with all diligencie.—*Minutes of Town Council.*

The ancient Landmarks of our City have, in few instances, been so much disturbed as in the neighbourhood of the Cross. On the North-West side stood *the Tolbooth*, with its grim Front and grated Windows. Many a Conversation, by signs, was carried on with parties on the Streets from these Windows. [It was a common daily occurrence for Debtors to lower a Shoe by a cord from the upper Windows to the pavement in order to get coppers from sympathising passers-by.] One fine forenoon an unfortunate Prisoner, anxious to look on the busy scenes in the Streets, squeezed his head through the bars of one of the Windows, but found it quite impossible to get it back again. The man's cries of distress drew attention to his ludicrous position, self-pilloried in sight of hundreds of the Inhabitants. The poor man could not be extricated for some hours, till some of the Gratings had been sawn through. Executions and Pillories took place on a Platform which projected from the Steeple a few feet; filling the recess betwixt the new Building and the line of the Steeple facing Saltmarket, and immediately above the Opening now made in the Steeple. There was a small Door in the side of the Prison, opening out on this Platform, by which the parties were ushered out. This Jail has acquired historical celebrity from Rob Roy's visit, when the "Dougal Cratur," then employed as an under-Jailer, threw the Keys into the Street, and allowed his Kinsman and Chief to escape. The South-West side was occupied by a large plain Building, called *the Coffee-House Land*. Tradition says that Prince Charles visited the Tavern which gave its name to this Building. There was an exceedingly curious projecting Building at the Corner of the Street, attached to this House, rising from the second Storey, where there was a small projecting Room with three Windows, where a complete view was got on all sides. In 1823, this House was pulled down, being found quite ruinous. It stood originally on Arches. What became in process of time high-rented Shops, were formerly mere Cellars. Merchants who came to attend the Fairs, hired the Cellars to stow their goods in at night, and brought them forth during the day to be laid out on Stalls in the Saltmarket. Salt was sold on these occasions—hence the name.

The Trades' Land formed the South-West side of Gallowgate and the North-East side of Saltmarket. It was a very lofty plain Building, much resembling that at the East corner at the bottom of High Street. By the opening of London Street, both this Land and other two in the Saltmarket, to the South of it, were swept away. There were three or four abominably dirty Closes, with some very inferior

old houses in the rear, utterly uninhabited, at the same time. At the bottom of one of those, up an outside stair, in an old-fashioned Flemish-looking House, lived two famous Booksellers, J. & M. Robertson. Their Shop was the fifth below London Street. They used to publish Almanacs, Sermons, Primers, &c., which had a very large circulation.

The Hardware trade of the City was then entirely confined to the West side of the Saltmarket. We remember the third Shop down the Street was occupied for half-a-century by Mr. James Wright, a highly respectable Citizen; the next below by Mr. M'Lellan; then Mr. M'Connell; then a Shoe-Shop; then Mr. James Lockhart's, still occupied by his Successor, and where this Trade has been carried on for about a century. The next below was long occupied by a worthy man, Mr. Thom, father of the Rev. Dr. Thom of Liverpool; then came Mr. Walker, Mr. Mutter, Mr. Crookshanks, and others, all in the same trade. Most of these were very successful, and some acquired very large fortunes. A few Closes below Princes Street, on the West side, there long flourished a Firm in the Watch-Making trade—Francis Reid & Sons; they occupied one of the then existing old plastered and wooden fronted Buildings, up two Stairs. Three Windows to the front were filled with Watches. It would appear now a very dangerous experiment to keep so much valuable property in such a situation. For many years this was the favourite resort of all classes, both rich and poor, for the repair of their Time-Keepers. The skill and industry of Mr. Reid and his Sons drew customers from all quarters of Town and Country. This business was removed in 1823 (when the premises were condemned) to the Land at the South-East corner of Trongate, where it is still successfully carried on."—*Glasgow Past and Present, I.* 90. *(Note, by the late Bailie David Smith.)*

The old Tolbooth of Glasgow was built in 1626, and consisted of five Floors. The Windows of the Rooms where Prisoners were confined were strongly barricaded by massive iron Stancheons. The Ground Floor was occupied by the Town-Clerks, and the Entry to their Office was below the great outside Stair. The Entry to the Prison-Wards was by a narrow turnpike Stair in the Steeple. During the day, the outer door of this Entry was only a Half-Door-Wicket, but was guarded by a Janitor, who kept his seat constantly in the Passage, and amused himself by looking over the Half-Door at what was passing on the Street. Beside this outside Wicket-Door, there was a strong inside-Door, securing the Entry up the narrow Staircase to the Prison-Wards. The Janitor kept this inner-Door constantly locked; but he readily admitted through both Doors any respectable person whom he knew who wished to visit a Prisoner confined for debt. Close to the above-mentioned Entry there was placed a Sentry-Box, and a Soldier constantly kept guard there. The Guard-House was removed from the Candleriggs to Montrose Street in 1786.

When the Tolbooth was built in 1626, there was a defect in the original Plan; the Entry to the Council-Chamber, then on the Floor immediately above the Street, being too small and contracted, in consequence of which it became necessary to erect the large outside Stair,

ST MI'NGO'S CATHEDRAL, GLASGOW.

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which many readers will remember, from the circumstance of our Magistrates here annually celebrating the Birth-Day of his Majesty George III., by drinking his health and then throwing their empty glasses amidst the surrounding crowd. The Platform of this Stair was also the Place of Execution for Criminals, and on it were exhibited those condemned to stand in the Pillory. (See Wood-Cut, Page 377.)

On the occasion of building this Stair, the following doggerel Lines were handed about to the great amusement of the Populace:—

"In architecture there are mistakes for ever mair,
But seldom so great as a house without a stair,
Nine windows in front, and three of them blin',
But when the Council are met, there's light aneuch within."

—*Glasgow Past and Present, III.* 437, 446.

Glasgow, no doubt, was provided with a *Tolbooth* as early as it was honoured with a *Church*. The Bishop's Palace or Castle had a "Vault" for Culprits or Offenders before any Jail was erected at the present "Cross." A Tolbooth was built there (as appears from the Notices from the Town-Council Minutes subjoined) about 1573. In those days, people were fond of *Steeples;* and, although no allusion is made thereto, yet, as there were a "Knok" and Bell, it is reasonable to infer that there must have been a Steeple to contain them.—The ordinary Prison for Kirk-delinquents in 1634, and "for some time past," (as appears from the Kirk Session Records) was "the back Gallery of the Black Friars' Kirk." (See Page 149.) The *first* Tolbooth at "the Cross," supposed to be built in 1573, continued to stand 53 years, when, probably from incapacity, it was taken down in February, 1626. The Foundation-Stone of its Successor, represented in the Cuts at Pages 369, 377, was laid on the 15th March, 1626, and was taken down in 1814.

It was sold in 1812 to James Cleland, City Chamberlain, at public Roup, for £8000 (being at a Rate somewhat more than £45 the square yard, for the Ground), under the express stipulation that he should take down the old Building and erect a new one conformable to a Design by David Hamilton, Architect,—ornamented with Turrets and Embrasures, so as to keep up a *similarity* to the *old Tower* of the *Jail*, which was to be and is preserved. Hamilton's "Design" is *poor*, and reflects no honour to his Professional talents.

NOTICES ABOUT THE TOLBOOTH IN THE TOWN COUNCIL RECORDS.

[1454. Mention is made of *the Tolbooth of the Burgh*—"*Pretorium Glasgense*,"—beside *the Cross*, at the corner of S. Thenaw's Gate and the High Street, in this year. See Page 360.]

1573. The Heid Court eftir Yule of the burcht and citie of Glasgw, haldin in the Tolbuithe thairof be ane noble and michtie Lord, Robert Lord Boyde, prouest; George Elphinstoun, Archibald Lyoun, and James Flemyng, bailies of the samyn.

1578. Item, gevin to Dauid Kaye for the pryce of knok, and upsettin hir in the Tolbuithe, . . j c. lib." [£8 6s. 8d. Stg.]

Item, gevin to the maister of work, and debursit be him upon the biggin of the foir work of the Tolbuithe, and settin up of the bell, and grathin of the Tolbuithe in the symmer, as the particular compt maid thairupon beris, extends to the sowme of j c l. lib. i j. s, viii. d." [£12 10s. 2d. Stg.]

23*rd Jan.*, 1589-90. The quhilk day, the Baillies find, be the sleuth and abuse of the officers, that thair tolbuith is filthillie usit be certane persones repairing thairin, nyght and day, be ressone the dure thairof is not lokit be the said officeris of . Thairfoir, it is statut and ordanit, in caice, ony tyme heirefter, the said tolbuith dure be fund unlokit in the nyght, and all tymes of the day, except quhan the Baillies sall resort therto: in that caice, they sall be depryvit of thair office.

22*nd Jan.*, 1610. The qlk. day George Smyth, rewller of the tolbuth Knok, hes bund him to the town to rewll the said Knok for all the days of his lyfe tyme, for the sowme of twintie pundis money, yeirlie, to be payit at the terms following, viz. ten pund at Candilmes, and uther ten pund at Lambnes during his thankfull service. And siklike oblisis him to rewll the hie Kirk Knok, and keip the same in gangand graith, and visie her twa severall dayis in the week, &c.

From an Account presented 17*th Nov.*, 1610. *Item.*—Upone the vi of August, 1607, gifin be him to Thomas Pettigrew, to pay for vyne and confeitis that came to the Tolbuth, to my Lord Dukis G., and my Lord Gordoun, conforme to the warrand, v.£ vis. vid.

Stanis for the Tolbuith.—14*th May*, 1625. The said day they all, in ane voice, hes concludit, that ane numbir of stanis be provydit for building the tolbuith, about twa thousand peis of hewn work, and some wall stanis; and ordainis the Dean of Gild deacon convener and mr. of work, and Gilbart Neisbitt to sicht the quarrell, and enter the quarreours to won stanis, and agrie with thame theiranent.

Taking down of the Old Tolbuithe.—11*th Feb.*, 1626. The said day it is concludit, that the provest and baillies deill with Jon Boyd and Patrik Colquhoun, anent the doun taking of the tolbuithe, and to sie quhat can be gottin doun of three hundrith marks [£16 13s. 4d. Stg.], as thai have alreddie offerit to tak downe the saime for the said soume; and also to deill with John Neill, knock maker, to make ane new knok, and to try thae price; and als to deill with the tenents of the buithis under the tolbuithe, that thai may remove.

The Laying of the Grund Stane of the Tolbuithe, and the Maissones Names.—15*th March*, 1626. The said day, the grund stane of the tolbuithe of Glasgow was laid, the workmen ar thais: [Follows their names, which we omit.]

Scherping Massounis Irnes.—8*th April*, 1626. The said day, Gabriel Smythie undertuik to scherp the haill masoun irnes [Masons' Irons], during the tyme of the building of the tolbuithe and stipell thairof, ql. the work be endit, for fourtie pundis money—viz xx.£ in hand, and xx.£ when the wark is endit—and in cais he be a loser, he referris himselfe in thair will, thairfoir, &c.

Warrand.—29*th Sept.*, 1627. Ordainis the thesaurer to have ane warrand for the soume of fourtie-sax pund xvs. givin for brass and copper to be the kok, and thanes of the tolbuith, conform to the compt, and als twentie merkis to Wm. Duncan for the workmanship thairof, and the clipings thairof to himself.

Kok Giltit.—20*th Oct.*, 1627. The said day the said provest, baillies, and counsall has ordanit the thesaurer to pay to Valentyne Ginking the soume of thrittie pund for gilting the kok and thanes, and culloring of the same yallow, with the glob and standart, and stanes above the Steiple heid.

17*th July*, 1630. Ordainis the Thesaurer to have ane warrand for threttie pund, debursit be him to Valentyne Ginking, for gelting the cok, and als the Thrystell and Croune and Scheptor [the Thistle, Crown, and Sceptre] above

the King's armes, and to gelt the tounes armes above the enterie to the gevil of the tolbuithe, and to culor the post of the black frier stepill.

27*th Jany.*, 1638. The said day ordaines the wall at the croce to be takin doun, and maid equall at the calsay, in the best forme can be devysit be craftisemen; and that the provost, baillies, dean of gild, and deacon convener, speik and deal with James Colquhoun, to draw and convoy doun the spouts of the tolbuith in maist cumlie forme that can be for saifing of the drop to fall upon the plain-stanes, and that upone als chaip a pryce as they can.

Powder Magazine.—*7th Jan.*, 1646. The haill pouldir in the toune, ball, and vthers armes and amounitioune, be brought into the tolbuithe, &c. (See Page 178.)

24*th March*, 1655. The said day ordains the Measter of Work, with all diligence, to cause repair that pairt of the tolboothe, that was last brokine be the thiefes, with ane grait of iron.

5*th May*, 1655. The said day ordains the thesaurer to pay to the weemen quha dichts the Tolboothe, thair beltane pension, quhilk is four dolloars.

22*nd Nov.*, 1659. The said day ordaines the thesaurer to have ane warrand for the sowme of threttie punds, debursit be him to Charles M'Lane for his extraordinarie paines in attending the tolbuith this long time bygane, having had no employment but keiping of some lounes wer wardit thairintill.

11*th Feb.*, 1661. The same day recommends to the Mr. of Wark to caus bring ane cowbar full of sand, from Cardrois, to mix with lyme for casting of the steiples battellin of the tolbuith, and uthir commoune workes.

Chimes put up in the Tolbooth Steeple.—*9th Dec.*, 1665. The same day the said Baillies and Counsall taking to their consideratioune how the toune hes been slightit be Jon. Brodbreidge, in not performing his ingadgment in relatioune to the perfecting the knock in Briggait, It is concluded that he be seased wpon by the Magistrats, and compellit to perform theis his ingadgments; and as for the chymes he wes to mak there, for sundrie guid reasones it is concludit that the samyne chymes be maid and put up in the stiple of the tolbuith.

[From this Minute it appears that the *Music Bells* were primarily intended for the "*Briggate Steeple.*"]

2*nd Oct.*, 1666. Anent the Jailor and the Laird of Branshoyle. (See Page 194.)

12*th March*, 1670. The same day appoynts Dowhill, elder, and James Colhoun, to agrie with quhat smiths they think fitting, for making of ane iron ravill to the tolbuith stair.

18*th May*, 1689. The said day appoints the Proveist and Baillies to call and convein these persons who brack the pecks in winter last, and these who had accession therto, and use all dilligence possible against them, conforme to law, till they make als many pecks in the place of these that were brocken, or, at least, pay in the money for doeing the same, and otherwayes to fyne them and punish their persons by and attour payment of the pecks; As also, that the like be done against these who brack the tolbooth, for doeing whereof this shall be ane warrand to the saids Magistrats.

29*th Dec.*, 1696. Appoynts the thesaurer to pay to Johne Corse, late Baillie, the soume of seventie five pounds eight shilling Scots, as the pryce of the lamp now affixt to the corner of the Tolbuith, and fraught and expenss of bringing the same frae London, conforme to a particular accompt, &c.

Witches in the Tolbooth.—*4th Sept.*, 1697. Whilk day ordains the thesaurer to pay to Alexander Cunninghame, servitor to Wm. Carmichell, keeper of the Tolbuith, the soume of four score two pounds, fourteen shilling, four pennies, Scots money, depursed be him for the mantainance of the witches, who are prisoners here in the Tolbuith, be order of the Commissioners, from the 22nd day of May last to this day, conforme to a particular accompt therof.

12*th March*, 1698. Ordaines Robt. Alexander, thesaurer, to pay to Alex. Cunninghame, servitor to the jaylor, sixtie six pound eight shilling Scots, as expenss in maintaineing witches and warlocks in the Tolbuith preceeding the seventh of March instant, who were imprisoned be order of the Commissioners of Justiciarie at Paisley, as per revised accompt.

For Expense of Support of 5 Whores.—6*th Oct.*, 1699. Ordaines Thos. Hamilton, thesaurer to pay to Alex. Cunninghame, servitor to the jaylor, eighteen pound four shilling six pennies Scots, depursed be him, for maintaining of fyve whores in prisone, in July and August last, conforme to ane parliar accompt, &c.

Tolbooth Clock.—28*th Jan.*, 1702. Ordains James Coulters, thesaurer, to pay to David Weir, clock maker, one hundreth threttie seven pounds, four shilling, Scots money, restand be the toun to him, whereof there is 66lib. 13s. 4d. for taking down the Tolbuith clock—putting her throw the fyre—cleansing and dighting of her, and making her a pendulum with a minute hand, being fourtie eight days about that work, and 36lib. given to David Donald, for furnishing twelve pound of iron, and forging the same, for wheels to the said clock att 3lib. per stone, and 22lib. 6s. 8d. given to a workman that helped to cutt and fyle the wheells and sett up the clock again, being threttie fyve days and eight nights work, and the remainder for lead, &c.

THE TOLBOOTH STEEPLE.

At the corner of the High Street, where it joins the Trongate, there is a quaint Tower—"the Cross Steeple" it is called—with a sort of open stone Crown, one of the latest examples, probably, of this North Country Tradition, and passing out of the Trongate we come to the old "Tontine," the former Glasgow Exchange, I believe, with its open loggia of rusticated Arches, the Key-Stones carved into the wildest grotesque Faces, forming a basement for a range of Corinthian Pilasters running through the two upper Storeys, all carefully and richly detailed, and a perfect specimen of this kind of Architecture. I remarked the Building on a former Visit; and, looking at it now, I confess to emitting several strong expressions on *Corporation* meanness and stupidity. The Basement of rusticated Arches has been removed, Plate-Glass Shop Windows substituted, and, under each of the great stone-Pilasters, was a little Wooden Pillar, painted grained oak!

In the High Street and in those running down [the Saltmarket] from *the Trongate* to the River, there are still a good many examples of old Scotch Architecture, with that cliff like appearance which characterises it, which is seen also in the houses, eleven or twelve Storeys high, of old Edinburgh, founded on the French Renaissance or Chateau style, but with a character of its own, with little crow-stept gables to the Street instead of the hipped-slated roofs of the style from which it is derived. With very little ornament they have a noble Architectural effect.

The difference between this old Style and the modern imitations of it is well illustrated by a great new Building* near *the Tontine*.

* This extensive Tenement is at present (1870) occupied by Donald & Sellar, Warehousemen; J. & A. Philips, Wholesale Grocers; J. M'Donald & Sons, Tobacconists; Low & Orr, Net Manufacturers; Robert Simpson, Ironmonger; John Kaye, Junr.,

It blossoms out all over in Towers, and Turrets, and stone Lucarnes. It has Crow-Steps on its Gables, of course; the upper Storeys project beyond the wall-face of the lower, supported by rounded Corbel-courses which, like the numerous moulded Strings, jump up and down to clear a Window, or sometimes without apparent cause. Yet somehow, with all these efforts at fierce effect, it is tame.

The Trongate, with its continuation in Argyle Street, is wide and noble looking.—*The Architect,* 29th Oct., 1870.

[The destruction of the Steeple of the Tolbooth, 126 ft. in height, was solemnly brought before the Civic Council, and lay there fortunately several weeks for consideration, when happily for the honour of Glasgow and the taste of the majority of its Municipal Managers, the Vandal project was thrown overboard; and the famous "Cross Steeple," which our forefathers regarded as one of the chief Beacons of our City, was left to speak its ancient tales and souvenirs to coming generations.—On the 4th May, 1814, "the Magistrates and Council resolve, by a majority of 15 to 9, that the old Steeple at the Cross be preserved, supported, and repaired."

The Entrance to the Steeple is by a Side Door, flush with the wall, in the middle of the Opening, to the right hand looking up the High Street. The steps of the stone Stair are in tolerable preservation, but the wooden Ladders near the top are bad and break-neck. The lower Storey is occupied with a Gas Metre for the consumpt of the Gas for lighting the 4 Dial-Plates of the Clock. At the time this mode of Lighting was thought a most ingenious curiosity: but in stormy weather there is great peril and difficulty in pulling up the Lamps. The Dials on the West and East of the Tron Steeple were first lighted by Gas during the Winter of 1821-22. Cleland mentions (*Appendix Stat. Tables,* p. 200) "that this is the only Steeple in the Kingdom where the hour can be seen after dark, at the distance of nearly a quarter of a mile. The Design of Lighting by Reflectors was given by Mr. John Hart, the ingenious Pastry Baker of the City."

M'Ure says that the Tolbooth Steeple is 113 ft. high, and that the Tron is 126 ft. Cleland makes both the same height. On the 3rd November, 1870, in presence of several friends, I dropt a Weight attached to a Cord from the Balustrade, over the side where the Pillory stood, and where the Executions of old took place. The height from this point is 92 ft. I believe the total height to the top of the Cock to be, as is stated above, 126 ft.

The gilt Ball under the Cock of the Steeple is on a level with the surface of the Water in the Canal at Port-Dundas.

At every Storey or Landing in the Steeple there are visible two

Grocer; Central Working Men's Club; Great Western Cooking Depot; City of Glasgow Branch Bank; Robert Murdoch, Agent; William Simpson & Co., Warehousemen; and Archibald Love, Bookseller.

built-up Doors, which of old led into the Cells. There still remain in the wall a well-cut stone-*Crown* and a strong *Iron-Grating* about 1½ ft. square (the purpose of which is now insolvable), as also one of the former Oak Doors.—*Ed.*]

THE CHIMES IN THE TOLBOOTH STEEPLE.

A Chime of Bells was first got for the Tolbooth Steeple about 1666. The Minute of Council (at Page 387) 9th December, 1665, shows how this Chime was obtained. And further:

Changing of the Note of the Chimes.—*24th Feb.*, 1677. The said day ordains the thesaurer to have ane warrand for the soume of fyve punds starling, given to Walter Corbett, lait prenteis to Andrew Purdoume, for chynging the note of the chyme of bells in the tolbuith, quhen his Mr. was at Holland.

The next Minute connected with this Changing of the Chime occurs on the

29th Aug., 1696. Ordains the thesaurer to pay to David Weir, hammerman, twentie four pounds Scots, for his changeing of the chimns of the musick bells, so as to ring before the hours, while as formerly they did ring eftir the hours, &c.

In the course of time, this Chime does not appear to have given satisfaction, for we find the following Minute:—

A New Chime of Bells.—*29th Jan.*, 1736. Which day, &c., considering that the town is under contract with Andrew Dickie, clockmaker in Stirling, to put up a new chyme of bells, and that the Magistrats have writt to London for casting the said bells, which are expected here shortly. But that, by the agreement, they are not to be played upon by the hand, so that, unless a new bell be cast B Flatt, which will not be much cost, and cannot be done in a more proper time than now, in regard both the ways can be carried up at a time, and would be chargeable to do therafter, the Magistrats and Councill agree to the above, and remitt to the Magistrats to write to London for the said odd bell.

And accordingly, in the Treasurer's Account we find the following Entry:—

8th Nov., 1738. Paid Neill Buchanan, by his bill on the town, for nineteen musick bells sent from London, . . .	£311	1	9
To Rodger Redburn, as his expense at Edinburgh, in learning to play on the musick bells, to enable him to serve the town in playing upon the towns chym of bells, ...	4	3	0

This Chime, however costly, seems not to have accorded with the improved Musical taste of that Period; for, in the course of a very short time, we find the following Minute:—

9th March, 1739. Which day, &c., considering that the sett of musick bells which the town had got from London about two or three years ago, were not in consert, and did not answer, and that John Fife, player on the musick bells at Edinburgh, was employed by the toun to right and make them in consort, and that that he has been for these six months past taken up at the said work, whereof four months here in chizelling and other work, and two months at Edinburgh in overseeing and attending the casting of fourteen small bells, and tuning them, and giving directions, which, with the former bells, are all now put up, and give satisfaction, and that the account of casting and tuning the above fourteen bells, after deduction of the weight of one of the great bells sent to Edinburgh, which was not in consort, and weighted

620 pound, at 10d. the pound, there remains of ballance £16 17s. 8d. sterling, with which the said John Fife is charged, in name of the toun, by Wm. Johnstone & Compy., who made the said fourteen bells, &c., Ordain Andw. Armour, late thesaurer, to pay the said John Fife the sum of £60 sterling, (including said ballance, and that in full, &c.)

From these Documents, it follows that the cost of the present Chime of Bells amounted to £611 1s. 9d. The number of the Bells now in the Spire amount to 28 in all, which, it will be observed, do not agree with the number paid for at the two Periods above referred to, and it is now impossible to say whether they were ever put up. The Bells now in the Steeple commence at F Sharp, and end with C Natural. But it is to be regretted that there are three Notes awanting to complete the scale. These are G Sharp, A Sharp, and D Sharp.

The largest or upper Bell in the Steeple (which has no Tongue and does not Ring except at the Hours) is 7 ft. 9½ in. in Circumference, and has this Inscription:—"Katherina Ben Jc. Ghegoten, Van Jacop Vvaghevens, int jaer Ons Heeren, MCCCCCLIII."—This is the only Bell in the City which was cast before *the Reformation*,—and probably was in the former Belfry or Steeple.—The 28 smaller Bells diminish from 5 ft. 3 in. and ⅝ths down to 1 ft. 6 in. in Circumference. The greater part of them have the following Inscription:—"Tunned by Armiston & Cummin, 28 Bells for Glasgow, 1735." The more recent bear the date of 1843, cast by the old Firm of Mears of London.

By a Minute, dated 22nd April, 1765, we are told that—

"Considering Rodger Redburn, musician, who had the office and charge of playing on the Music Bells, died lately, the Council are of opinion that the foresaid office should be bestowed on a person learned in the parts of music, and recommend the Magistrates to cause intimate in the public newspapers, that any person skilled in playing on bells, as well as on the violin, spinnet, or harpischord, and well versed in church music, will meet with good encouragement."

This Advertisement seems to have done good, for, on the 9th October, 1765, we find a Mr. Collett of London "agreed with for playing the Music Bells." From no Entry appearing on the Municipal Record on this Subject till 17th March, 1772, it might have been inferred that the Englishman had tinkled the Bells for seven long years; on that day, however, Joshua Campbell is appointed to that office, not as the Successor of Mr. Collett, but of John Holden, deceased, which clearly shows that the flattering hopes held out to the Londoner, from teaching Music in Glasgow, were altogether delusive. The following appears in the Council Records of 27th July, 1791:—

"The said day, upon petition of Joshua Campbell,* agreed to augment his sallary for playing upon the Musick Bells to Twenty-five Pounds Sterling, per annum; the augmentation to commence at his next quarterly payment, upon condition that he shall play one full hour upon the said bells, from two till three o'clock in the afternoon, each day, Saturdays and Sundays excepted, and authorise the Chamberlain to pay the said augmented sallary in time coming."

* Joshua Campbell had a small Cooperage in a Close near to where Stirling Street is at present. He led the Music at the Assemblies, and published an excellent Collection of Reels, many of them of his own composition. He had a brother a Dancing-Master of considerable repute.

The following is from the *The Glasgow Mercury*, 21st Jan., 1779:—

"NOTICE.

"On Friday the 29th instant will be performed in the Assembly Hall Joshua Campbell's Concert of Music. To begin at seven o'Clock in the evening precisely. He will be assisted by the best Performers in the Town. After the Concert will be a BALL.—Tickets 2s. 6d. each."

At this time the usual *Dining Hour* in Glasgow was *one o'clock;* and in order that our Citizens should have their Ears regaled at the same time that our Palates were gratified, our Music Bells were daily set to ring various favourite Scotch Airs by a Professional Musician (whose services were paid by an annual salary from our Magistrates), between *the Dinner Hours* of one and two o'clock. Besides this Professional Performance, as above mentioned, these Bells played a Series of National Tunes by machinery or clock-work every two hours, and the Tunes were changed each second hour from noon to noon. This was done through the instrumentality of a Barrel like the Barrel of an Organ. I have often felt surprise that a visit to the Steeple at *the Cross* has never been considered one of the sights of Glasgow worthy of the notice of strangers. Even amongst our own Citizens, how few of them have ever ascended this ancient Fabric, and beheld the Performances on the Music Bells? Perhaps they even are not aware that these Bells (besides the above-mentioned Barrel) are furnished with a Set of Keys like a Finger Organ, which Keys, however, are not run over with the fingers as our young Misses scamper over the Keys of their Pianos, but are sturdily beaten with the whole force of the clenched Fists, which are covered with Leather gloves.

"THE BELLS.

"Hear old Joshua with the Bells—
Music Bells!
What a world of merriment their melody foretells!
How they Tinkle, Tinkle, Tinkle,
In the icy air of night!
While the stars that oversprinkle
All the heavens, seem to twinkle
With a crystalline delight:
Keeping time, time, time,
In a sort of Runic rhyme,
To the tintinnabulation that so musically wells
From the Bells, Bells, Bells, Bells,
Bells, Bells, Bells—
From the jingling and the tinkling of THE BELLS."—*Edgar Allan Poe.*

—*Glasgow Past and Present*, III. 387.

In 1842, and subsequently, the Tolbooth Steeple was repaired at considerable cost. An Opening was made through the lower part of it for foot-passengers. Before this, the Clock having been completely worn out, another with Quarters and Chimes was substituted in 1816, by Mitchell and Russell, Glasgow, which cost £325. A new Clock was fitted up in 1843, by Alexr. Mitchell, at an expense of £350. In the Spring of 1847, the Chimes were heard again, after being silent for nearly 20 years, excepting during an hour from 2 till 3 in the afternoon, when they were played by the hand. This cessation in the Chimes had occurred from the loss of power in the old Clock, which

became unfit to put the Barrel in motion, but this power is now supplied in the new. Although the Chimes should perform every two hours by the motion of the Clock, the manual performance in the afternoon is still kept up daily by the venerable James Bayne, or rather by his son Thomas, who acts as Substitute.

The Barrel of the Clock is constructed to Play the following Tunes daily:—Sunday, "The Easter Hymn."—Monday, "Gilderoy."—Tuesday, "Nancy's to the Green Wood gane."—Wednesday, "Tweedside."—Thursday, "The Lass o' Patie's Mill."—Friday, "The last time I came o'er the Moor."—Saturday, "Roslin Castle."

THE TOLBOOTH OR PRISON

Is a very handsome, lofty Building of five Storeys, situated immediately to the East of the Town House and Exchange. At each Corner towards the top, it is flanked with square Turrets, ornamented with ogée Roofs and Balls. Above the Windows are circular or triangular Pediments, caped with the Rose and Thistle alternately, which add very considerably to the appearance of this Edifice. Upon the Front is placed his Majesty's Arms finely cut, and a little below, this apt Inscription:—HÆC DOMUS ODIT NEQUITIAM, AMAT PACEM, PUNIT CRIMINA, CONSERVAT JURA, HONORAT PROBOS. (See Page 18.) The main Gate to the South is covered by a square Portico, projecting the breadth of a Stair-Case from the Wall, which rises on each side towards the Door. Upon the East of the Prison is situated a square Spire, 126 feet in height, having its Roof something in the form of an Imperial Crown, with open Arches. Here is placed a fine Clock, which regulates the others in the Town, also a Bell, and a well toned set of Musical Chimes, that have been long admired. These Play an Air at the end of every Two Hours, by means of Machinery connected with the Clock; and on every particular day of the week the Series of Tunes is altered. They are besides played upon by a Musician for an hour, betwixt 2 and 3 every day, excepting Saturday and Sunday.

Within the principal Door of the Prison is a large square Lobby, with massy Columns supporting the roof. From this Lobby, upon the left strikes off the Entry into the Town House,—a separate Building. Directly opposite, another Door leads into the Apartments of the Prison, which are divided into two different kinds, appropriated for Debtors and Criminals, well ventilated and healthy. The Members of the Town Council visit the Prison in rotation, once a-week, in order to report to the Magistrates whatever appears to them proper either to be rectified or altered, with regard to the state of the Jail.

On the right of the Lobby, is the Door that leads into a new fitted up and elegant Room, where the Circuit Court of Justiciary is held. Within a Niche on the north of this Apartment, are the Royal Arms; and below, the Figure of *Justice*, holding in the left hand a Balance, and in the right a Sword.

Immediately before this, is the Bench for the Judges, covered with Scarlet. Below, and railed from the body of the Room, is the inside of the Bar for the Lawyers and Clerks. On the right of the Bench sits the Jury; and in the front, beyond the Clerks' Table, and without the Bar, is a row of Seats, rising gradually upwards—in the first of which is placed the Pannel, and in the others the Auditors. Here are also two handsome Galleries with iron rails, entering by a Turnpike-Stair from the lowest or first Flat; and on the east of the Room is a very large circular Venetian Window, which looks into the High-Street. Immediately below the principal Stair-Case that leads into the Prison, and in the first Storey, is another Door, entering from the Street, which opens a Communication by the Turnpike-Stair, just now mentioned, with not only the Galleries in the Circuit Room, but also with the Prisoners' Apartments, and a handsome Suite of Rooms, appropriated for the Town Clerks' Office, Record Rooms, &c. These have been only lately laid out and finished, as before they made no part of the Prison, but of an adjoining land, situated upon the High-Street, which, for this purpose, was purchased by the Community.—*Denholm's History of Glasgow*, p. 191.

THE OLD JUSTICIARY HALL,* FRONTING HIGH STREET.

The Entrance to it was from Trongate, by a double flight of steps, which were known as the "Broad Stairs," in front of the Tolbooth, and led to a spacious Landing-Place or *Stair-Head*, on which the Magistrates drank to the Sovereign's health on his natal day. On the *Stair-Head* there was a Large Door, which communicated with the Justiciary Hall, which fronted High Street, and was altogether lighted from it. The Hall was small for such a City, and so ill-adapted for hearing, that evidently Acoustics had not been attended to in its formation. In those days, the Great Door was kept by the Town's Officers, who took what money they could obtain from such Visitors to the Court as had not the *Entree*.

In April, 1805, I, having paid a Shilling to the Officers at the door,

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* Cleland (*Appendix Stat. Tables*, p. 174) says:—"From 1603 [1626, when the Tolbooth was erected] till 1740, the Town Hall was on the middle Floor on the West side of the Jail. It had a lofty Ceiling, an antique ornamented Chimney-Piece, and the appearance of having been well finished. When the *present* Town Hall, adjoining *the Tontine*, was opened in 1740 [This Date is on the Ceiling together with *The City Arms*], the *Old Hall* was fitted up into Prison Rooms. The Justiciary Court Hall was originally on the *first*, or one-pair-of-stairs-Floor of the Jail, but removed to an adjoining Building in the High Street in 1795.

The Court-Mace, a Wood-Cut of which is given on Page 393, has been carried before the Lords of Justiciary, when on Circuit, from time immemorial. It is a very humble Appurtenance on close inspection, made of iron, 31½ inches long. At the Laying of the Foundation-Stone of the new Hutchesontown Bridge, the Scotch Thistle and Crown on the top were regilt. It is usually hung up in the middle panel at the back of the Judges' Bench in the present old Court-Hall, and, when viewed from the body of the Hall, has the appearance of an old "Andrea Ferrara" with basket-hilt.—*Ed.*

was admitted, and, for the first time, saw the "*Lords*" on the Judgment-Seat in their Robes, and, before them, many Members of the Bar, dressed in all the trappings of Office, "in solemn silence all," till a Prisoner was placed at the Bar to be tried for a Capital Crime, said to have been perpetrated in Airdrie. That morning, Adamson and Scott had been Sentenced to Death for having Forged and Uttered Notes of "the Ship Bank." The Trial now to be noticed occupied the Court 14 hours, from 10 o'clock A.M. until Midnight. Then, as now, the Public were excluded from Court during similar Trials, according to the Evidence to be given; but in this case all were allowed to remain in Court during the whole Trial, which, though not reported in the public Papers, was both amusing and instructive. Many Witnesses were examined, and the Advocate for the Crown made a Speech, which took two hours to deliver, against the Prisoner; and his Counsel addressed the Jury in an eloquent Harangue, equally long. Then the Judge summed up all on both sides, in a Discourse which lasted three hours; after which the Jury acquitted the Prisoner, who, in the opinion of some who heard the case, should not have been brought to Trial. The Lords Craig and Armidale were the Judges; but that day the whole work of the Bench was directed by Armidale (Sir William Honeyman), and well was it done by him.

At five P.M. the Advocates and the Jury were served with Soup, &c., *ad libitum*, for a Potful was brought and set down in the Court Room. Their Lordships had only Wine and Fruit placed before them on the Bench; but Lord Armidale took only an Orange, and not a drop of Strong Drink, during the whole Trial, and left the Bench once only, for a few minutes, during 15 hours. His Lordship, while charging the Jury, referred at length to ancient History, both Sacred and Profane; noticed the Rape of Jacob's daughter, and the terrible revenge which was inflicted by her brothers; the violation of the Princess Helen, and the woeful results, ending in the destruction of Troy; also, the calamities which overtook Italy, consequent on the Rape of the Sabine women by the Romans, &c.; after which Illustrations, and, adverting to the Evidence, he advised the Jury to Acquit the Prisoner, which was done.

Judging from the improved mode of preparing Cases and conducting Trials now before the Circuit Court, it is probable that such a Case, as that above noticed, would not be brought to Trial; or if so, that it would be disposed of in one-fourth of the time which was given to it; otherwise the criminal business of the Courts could scarcely be overtaken; for it is evident that Crime has increased much in this Locality of late years, far beyond what was experienced fifty years' since, after allowing for the vast increase of Population.—*Glasgow Past and Present*, I. 221. *Dr. Mathie Hamilton.*

JAIL AND COURT ROOMS, FOOT OF SALTMARKET.

In 1807 the inadequacy of the Tolbooth at *the Cross*, long previously felt, (which contained only 32 Cells, and was deficient in all those Conveniences now deemed essential in a well constructed Prison,) became a matter of serious consideration, and it

was determined by the Magistrates and Council, on the 13th February of that year, that another Jail, with accommodation suitable to the needs of the greatly increased Population, and in consonance with the more enlightened and philanthropic views of the Age, should be provided. Accordingly, Plans were received,—and those of Wm. Stark, Architect, were preferred; but the estimated expense was so great that the Corporation Funds were inadequate for the purpose,—and therefore the original Design was departed from, to the extent of the Funds deficient.

The superintendence of Building the Jail at the Green was entrusted to Mr. James Cleland. From his judicious suggestions, the Cells for the reception of Criminals under Sentence of Death, were constructed. In these, the wretch who had hitherto pined in irons, and under a restricted use of his limbs, even in his dreary Cell, employed them with freedom in acts of Exercise and Devotion. Mr. Cleland also, before the final arrangements had been adjusted, visited, at his own expense, the principal Jails in England and Ireland, from which he received many useful hints. On this occasion he had the honour of advice and assistance from James Neild, Esq., Stoke-Hammond, Bucks. This Structure cost £34,811, exclusive of the ground.

On Tuesday, the 18th September, 1810, the Lord Provost, James Black, laid the Foundation-Stone; within which were deposited specimens of the Gold, Silver, and Copper Coins of the Reigning Sovereign, the Newspapers of the day, and a Plate on which was Engraved this Inscription:—

TO AFFORD MORE SUITABLE ACCOMMODATION,
SUCH AS THE INCREASING POPULATION AND WEALTH OF THIS CITY,
HAVE, FOR MANY YEARS, REQUIRED
FOR THOSE ENGAGED IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE,
AND IN THE
MANAGEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE COMMUNITY;
AND TO PROVIDE MORE
CONVENIENT PLACES OF CONFINEMENT,
SECURE, AND YET NOT INJURIOUS TO HEALTH,
FOR THE UNFORTUNATE INDIVIDUALS, WHOSE IMPRISONMENT
THEIR DEBTS OR THEIR CRIMES
MAY RENDER LEGALLY NECESSARY,
THE MAGISTRATES AND COUNCIL OF GLASGOW
HAVE RESOLVED, AFTER MATURE DELIBERATION,
TO ERECT THESE BUILDINGS.
BY THE FAVOUR OF ALMIGHTY GOD,
THE HONOURABLE JAMES BLACK, LORD PROVOST OF GLASGOW,
LAID THIS FOUNDATION-STONE,
ON THE XVIII DAY OF SEPTEMBER, MDCCCX.
IN THE L YEAR OF THE REIGN OF OUR MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,
GEORGE THE THIRD,
IN PRESENCE OF THE DIFFERENT MEMBERS OF THE
MAGISTRACY AND TOWN-COUNCIL,
WHICH UNDERTAKING
MAY THE SUPREME GOD BLESS AND PROSPER.
W. STARK, ARCHITECT,
WADDELL AND PARK, MASONS,
GALLOWAY AND JAFFRAY, WRIGHTS.

It was not till 1814 that the Prison-Buildings were completed, —and on the 14th February of said year, they came into use by having transferred thereto 35 Prisoners, the number on that day confined in the old Tolbooth.

It is interesting after an elapse of 56 years, during which Period many Alterations have been made herein, to give the following Details of the Structure a few years after its completion.

THE NEW JAIL AND PUBLIC OFFICES,

Enclosed by a Parapet and Railing, are situated on the West Corner of the Low Green, which is intersected by a continuation of Saltmarket Street to the river. The Length of the Building, from North to South, is 215½ feet, by 114 in Breadth, forming an oblong Square surrounded by Streets, and having an open Area within. The chief Front, facing the East, is divided into five Compartments, with a Portico in the Centre. Two Recesses, with Wings, are at each extremity. The Portico is 58 feet in length, and 15 from the plane of the wall. It is executed in the Grecian style of Architecture, consisting of a double

VIEW OF COURT-ROOMS AT THE GREEN.

row of fluted Columns, six in the Front, and four with corresponding Pilasters in the inner Row. The Columns are set upon a flight of massy colossal Steps; and the inner wall of the Portico has five doors in the first Storey, leading into the Courts; in the second are moulded Pannels, corresponding with the Openings below. The Columns are covered by a massy and highly ornamented Frize and Cornice, with a Pediment; in the Tympanum of which are carved, in stone, the *City Arms* and other emblematical Devices, in bas-relief. The two Recesses on the Sides of the Portico are each 47 feet in Length. These Compartments are all plain work, except the centre window, which is decorated with a cornice and a pair of massy trusses. A plain Doric Frize and Cornice, with blocking Course, finishes this part of the Building. The two Wings are each 31 feet in length, and ornamented by two pair of Pilasters, coupled with fancy Bases and Capitals, and covered with a Doric Frize and Cornice, having channeled Triglyphs and plain Metops, over which rises a Dado with moulded Base and Cope. The under Windows of the Wings are also decorated with a

Dressing, consisting of a pair of Trusses and a Pediment. The whole of this Front is executed in polished, and, except the inside of the Portico, rusticated work. The Justiciary Hall is in the centre of the Range, behind the Portico, through the middle of which is the Entry to it. This is a spacious Apartment, and laid out with great taste. It is lighted by seven very large Windows on the West End, which is circular, of 30 feet radius. In the East End is the Judges' Bench, appropriately decorated, and elevated considerably above the Floor. On the right of this, are Seats for the Jurymen; those for the Magistrates are on the left. In a line with these, other Seats are ranged all round the circle, the back of which forms a separation from that part of the Room appropriated to the use of the Audience, which is more elevated. The interior of the circle is set apart for the reception of those connected with the Court. The Pannel's Box, into which he comes from the Prison by a private Passage, is situated in front of the Judges' Bench. The walls of the Rooms are ornamented with Columns of the Ionic Order, with an appropriate Frize and Cornice. The Ceilings are handsomely executed in Stucco, corresponding with the whole.

Immediately to the North of the Hall of the Justiciary is that of the Burgh Court, being a Room of considerable dimensions, and furnished with a circular Bench for the Judges. Of the same size, and on the south of the Hall, is situated the Council Chambers, arranged in the same order. The remainder of the Ground Floor of the front range is occupied by the Clerks' Apartments for Criminal business, and Rooms for the accommodation of the Jurymen and Witnesses during the Circuit Sessions. A Door in the North, and another in the South Front, lead, by two great Staircases, to the second Storey of the Public Offices, which contains the Lord Provost's Room, and other Apartments for transacting the public Business. The South and North Fronts are alike in every respect. The East and West Wings are 24 feet in length, of polished rusticated work, corresponding with the principal Front. The under Windows are dressed in the same manner as those in the Front Wings. The Centre is recessed, and executed in droved work, with polished Plinth, Sub-Plinth, Belt, Frize, Cornice, and Blocking Course, and Dado over Cornice, &c. These Windows are small, and formed with a polished margin within the Recesses, having Iron Gratings, by which they are secured. This gives the Prison the appearance of great strength without lessening its elegance. The East Wings are connected with the Public Offices, and the west, together with the recessed parts, are constructed for the confinement of Debtors. There are four Storeys in each part, divided into Rooms about 10 feet square each, and having a Fire-Place, Window, and Conveniences for a Bed, in each Flight. That farthest to the West, being considerably larger than the rest, is constructed into a Public Day-Room, for social intercourse between the Prisoners of that Flat. In the South Range there is a separate Stair, by which female Debtors may be lodged in the upper Storeys, without passing through the Apartments occupied by the men. In each Flat there is a W. C., which tends much to the accommodation and cleanliness of the Prisoners.

The three principal Fronts are constructed of a beautiful white stone, brought about 5 miles, from a Quarry belonging to Sir Ilay Campbell.

The West Front is the most gloomy, having no Openings except in the Centre, which is a projecting Compartment, having three Recesses, within each other. Two of these are arched. This Compartment is executed in droved rustic work, and in it is the principal Entrance for Prisoners of every description. This Front, likewise, has Wings on the South and North Ends, with Recesses between them and the Centre, and is built of plain solid work. This part of the Prison is

VIEW OF ONE OF THE PRESENT CONDEMNED CELLS.

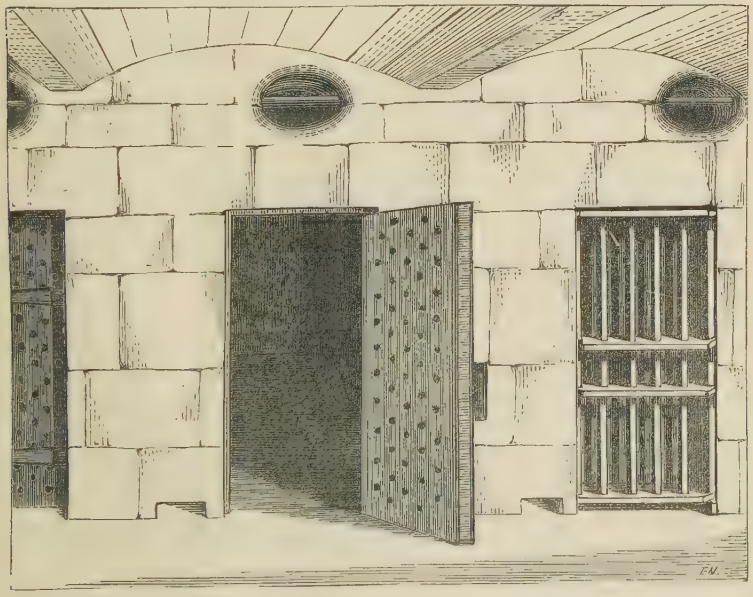
appropriated for the confinement of *Felons*, and is neither lighted from, nor has any communication with, the Street. In the centre of this Front, and on the Ground Flat, are situated the Turnkey's Lodge, Jailor's Writing Office, Guard-Room, Felons' Kitchen, &c. From this there is a Back Jamb which, with a Projection from the Bow of the Justiciary-Hall, divides the opening in the centre into two Courts to which the Debtors from each front have occasional access. From these Courts, the Felons' Prison and the Debtors' Galleries are lighted. *On the Underground Storey of the Back Jamb, are two Cells for Prisoners*

under Sentence of Death. These are entirely constructed of cast iron, and built round with a stone wall, through which the Cell is lighted by a Window towards the Court. As the Prisoners are to be unfettered in these Cells, there is a small outer Room or Passage into which only those who are allowed to Converse with them are admitted. This Apartment, being separated from each Cell by an open grated Door of longer dimensions, through it the Conversation must at all times be carried on. In this Room is a Fire-Place or Stove. Over it, and extending towards the Front, in the second Storey, is the Jailor's Dwelling-House, all the Windows of which look either into the South or North Court, except those of the Kitchen, which are toward the West. The Entrance to this Dwelling-House and the Apartments above it, is from the West, by a separate Stair. The Flat immediately above, and of the same dimensions, is converted into an Hospital for the Sick; and the Flat above that, is a Chapel. Both the Flats are principally lighted from the Courts. The whole of these Apartments occupy all the centre Compartments of the West Range, with the Back Jamb. In the remainder of this Range, on the right and left of the centre, are constructed the Prisons destined for Felons, composed of Cells of equal dimensions, strongly divided by stone parapet walls. They are also Arched and Paved with Stone, and cramped with Lead and Iron. Each of the Flats, having a Passage and Day-Room for air and exercise, is likewise furnished with a W. C., and the four Storeys can either communicate with each other, or be separately enclosed as necessity may require. Drains are constructed in the Court-Yards, and by these the Water from the Roof, Courts, and W. C's, is carried into the Clyde, by the Molendinar Burn, over which is an Arch formed into a Street, within a few feet of the Prison walls. All the Ground Floor of the Prison is strongly Arched which not only adds to its strength, but is the means of keeping it dry and comfortable.

The situation of this stately Edifice is well chosen, and the arrangements judiciously made for the purposes to which it is designed. It is much more healthful and airy than most Buildings of the kind, in being separated from all other houses by Streets. These are, a continuation of Clyde Street along the River, a Street formed on the arch of the Molendinar Burn on the West, the opening which terminates in St. Mungo's Lane on the North, and the Saltmarket, stretching to the Clyde, dividing it from the Green in front. In its construction, much attention has been paid to the health and comfort of the Unfortunate; and, while it is to be lamented that the crimes of men render such a Structure necessary, it is at the same time agreeable to reflect that, in promoting security, humanity has not been overlooked.

From the open situation, and every other consideration, the Grecian Doric pointed itself out as the proper Order for such a Building. The Portico exhibits very nearly the proportions of the Parthenon, and may serve to give some idea of that celebrated Temple, divested indeed of the magnificence it derived from the most exquisite Sculpture of ancient times. At the period of its erection, the "New Jail" was considered fully adapted for its purposes; and, as to its site, the celebrated Howard pronounced it to be the best that could have possibly been selected. The subsequent experience, however, of those

considered competent judges has evinced that, though highly lauded at the time, and despite its beautiful external appearance, as a Place of Confinement it was defective in great essentials. Before the new Justiciary Court Room was fitted up, the Prisoners in the South Cells next the River kept up constant communication with each other,—and, specially on Sundays, comrades used to congregate in the Street and carry on lengthy and amusing Dialogues with those in the interior. The length of the Building, from North to South, is 215½ ft., by 114 ft. in breadth. Originally there were 58 Cells; and, in the underground Storey of the Back Jamb, are the two Condemned Cells. (Page 399.) These are constructed of cast iron, and built round with stone. The Cells are lighted by Windows towards the inner Area or paved Court wherein are Buried all *the Hanged*, under the flagstones, with Initials and Dates. There is no *lime* put into the Graves, as is generally imagined. The Gallows at present lies in pieces here. *(See Chapman's Glasgow*, pp. 179—185.)



[The Wood-Cut above represents these Cells, now disused. These were Places of Punishment; but even the present Condemned Cells are far more cheerful and comfortable than these, which, in many instances, might very advantageously be resumed; as the Jails of the present day are only inviting comfortable Homes for Vagabonds.]

THE JOUGS, PILLORY, COCK-CHAIR, HEAD-SPIKES, &c.

From *The Minutes of Town Council*, given at Page 121, we perceive that, so early as 1589, "*ane pair joges be sett up vpon the goves gangand up with thrie or four fut stepis.* These were attached to

the present "Cross Steeple," and were removed less than a Century ago. In 1612 (Page 143), *the Stocks* were first used. The revival of the *Stocks* for our Social Defences is a Proceeding, of the expediency of which there can be no doubt in the mind of any one who knows how many are constantly fined for using False Weights and Measures, and how very many more both Cheat so, and also Adulterate their Wares with impunity. For the correction of those and such-like Offenders, the *Stocks* might be revived most advantageously; and the multitudes of the Rogues who would have to sit in them would require the arrangement of the *Stocks* in a kind of Stockade.

In 1647 (Page 180), *the Pillory* was ordered to be made with all diligence. Many still alive remember well the *Exhibitions* on the "stair heid" of the old Tolbooth, and the customary *Salutes* of rotten eggs, dead cats, and such *et cæteras.* In 1667 (Page 194), the Archbishop's [Burnet] Chamberlain, James Anderson, was "payit of that he wants" for a new *Cock* or *Ducking-Stool*,—generally used for sousing talkative drunken wives.—*The Spikes* are the last of this *genus* of punishment.

June, 1790. *Glasgow Mercury.*—"The Turret on the North-East Corner of the Tolbooth being very much decayed, it has been partly taken down, and is rebuilding. On that part which was found ready to be taken down were affixed the Iron Spikes on which the Heads of those Persons were exposed, who Suffered for adhering to Presbytery during the Reigns of Charles II. and James VII."

These Spikes were wont to be pointed out to "*girnin Weans*" as a terrific *Hobgoblin.*

THE PLACE OF PUBLIC EXECUTIONS

Was first on the Gallow Moor, or *Butts.* Since 1765 till the present time there have been 111 Executions in Glasgow, 8 of the Culprits being Women. From 1765 till 1781 the Executions took place at the *Howgatehead*, where the Monkland Canal Basin now stands; and, within that period, 7 suffered here. One of them, Andrew Marshall, was Hanged for a cruel Murder in October, 1769, and his body was the last which was *hung in chains.* The Place of Execution was then removed to the *Castle Yard*, near where the Royal Infirmary now stands, and in the brief space from 1784 till 1787, 10 men and 2 women were Hanged. The Gallows was then shifted to the Cross, and from 1788 till 1813, 21 men and 1 woman (the latter for Murder) were Hanged. When the Gibbet was not in use, it was kept in the Crypt of the Cathedral; and the Culprits were Buried in the "common Ground" on the North side of the Nave, to the West of the "Dripping Aisle." The place of Execution was then removed to the front of the "New Jail." Including two Murderers who suffered at Crosshill, 71 suffered the last Penalty of the Law at this Place from 1814 till July 28th, 1865, viz. 67

men and 4 women. Of the above total 111, 34 were Executed for Murder, leaving 77 for minor offences. Since 1831, there have been 24 Executions,—of which 16 were for Murder,—1 for a Bank Robbery,—2 for aggravated Robbery and Assault,—and 1 for Throwing Vitriol, by which James Cairney (still alive) was maimed for life.

A veteran Town Officer, William Crawford, the Dean of Guild-Officer, who assisted on the Scaffold in 1850, had been present at 58 Executions.

LIST OF CULPRITS HANGED AT GLASGOW.

AT THE HOWGATE HEAD NEAR THE MONKLAND CANAL.

	Criminals.	Crimes.	Date of Execution.
1	Hugh Bilsland,	Robbery,	July 10, 1765.
2	Agnes Dougal,	Murder,	Nov. 1, 1767.
3	Andrew Marshall,	Murder, *(Hung in Chains.)*	Oct. 25, 1769.
4	William Mitchell,	Robbery,	Nov. 17, 1773.
5	Charles Gordon,		
6	George M'Taggart,	Housebreaking, &c.,	June 21, 1776.
7	Robert Hislop,	Housebreaking, &c.,	June 6, 1781.

AT THE CASTLE YARD WHERE THE ROYAL INFIRMARY NOW STANDS.

8	James Jack,	Robbery,	June 7, 1784.
9	James Brodie,	Housebreaking,	Nov. 3, 1784.
10	William Brodie,		
11	Jean Scott,		
12	Neil M'Lean,	Forgery,	June 1, 1785.
13	David Steven,	Murder,	June 3, 1785.
14	Thomas Vernon,	Robbery,	Nov. 9, 1785.
15	James Spence,	Housebreaking and Theft,	June 7, 1786.
16	Elizabeth Paul,	Housebreaking and Theft,	Oct. 25, 1786.
17	John M'Auley,	Robbery,	May 28, 1787.
18	Thomas Veitch,		
19	Thomas Gentles,		

AT THE CROSS OR TOLBOOTH STEEPLE.

20	Walter M'Intosh,	Robbery,	Oct. 22, 1788.
21	William Scott,	Housebreaking and Theft,	Dec. 3, 1788.
	(In an old MS. Book in the Council Chambers, it is stated that this Criminal was Tried and Condemned by the Sheriff.)		
22	John Brown,	Forgery,	June 9, 1790.
23	James Day,	Murder,	Oct. 20, 1790.
24	James Plunket,	Robbery,	Jan. 11, 1792.
25	James Dick,	Murder,	May 16, 1792.
26	Mortimer Collins,	Murder,	Nov. 7, 1792.
27	Agnes White,	Murder,	May 22, 1793.
28	James M'Kenzie,	Robbery,	
29	James M'Kean,	Murder,	Jan. 25, 1797.
30	John M'Millan,	Murder,	May 16, 1798.
31	Peter Gray,	Hamesucken,	May 28, 1801.
32	William Cunningham,	Theft,	June 8, 1803.
33	David Scott,	Forgery,	June 5, 1805.
34	Hugh Adamson,		
35	Adam Cox,	Murder,	June 10, 1807.
36	James Gilchrist,	Murder,	July 20, 1808.

Criminals.	Crimes.	Date of Execution.
37 John Gordon M'Intosh,	Housebreaking,	Nov. 8, 1809.
38 George Stewart,		
39 James Ferguson,	Robbery,	May 26, 1813.
40 W. Muir,	Robbery,	Nov. 17, 1813.
41 W. Mudie,		

IN FRONT OF THE JAIL AT THE GREEN.

42 Wm. Higgins,	Robbery,	Oct. 10, 1814.
43 Thomas Harold,		
44 John Sherry,	Robbery,	Nov. 8, 1815.
45 William M'Kay,	Forgery,	May 28, 1817.
46 Freebairn Whitehill,	Robbery,	Oct. 29, 1817.
47 William M'Kechnie,	Housebreaking and Theft,	
48 James M'Cormick,		
49 Wm. Baird,	Robbery,	June 3, 1818.
50 Walter Blair,		
51 Matthew Clydesdale,	Murder,	Nov. 4, 1818.
52 Simon Ross,	Housebreaking,	
53 A. Robertson,	Housebreaking and Theft,	April 7, 1819.
54 Robt. M'Kinlay, *(Rough Rab)*	Housebreaking and Theft,	Nov. 8, 1819.
55 Hunter Guthrie,		
56 J. Forbes,		
57 Wm. Buchanan,		
58 John Buchanan,	Murder,	Nov. 17, 1819.
59 Richard Smith,	Housebreaking,	May 21, 1820.
60 James Wilson,	High Treason, *(Hanged and Beheaded.)*	Aug. 30, 1820.
61 ——— Grant,	Robbery,	Nov. 8, 1820.
62 ——— Crosbie,		
63 ——— O'Connor,		
64 ——— M'Colgin,		
65 William Leonard Swan,	Forgery,	June 5, 1821.
66 Malcolm M'Intyre,	Housebreaking,	Oct. 24, 1821.
67 William Paterson,		
68 James Dyer,		
69 T. Donachy,	Housebreaking and Theft,	June 5, 1822.
70 John M'Dougall,	Housebreaking and Theft,	June 24, 1823.
71 James Wilson,		
72 W. M'Teague,	Uttering Forged Notes,	May 19, 1824.
73 Francis Kean,	Robbery,	June 2, 1824.
74 George Laidlaw,	Theft,	
75 John M'Crevie,	Housebreaking and Theft,	
76 William Devon,	Murder,	July 21, 1824.
77 James Stevenson,	Highway-Robbery,	June 1, 1825.
78 James Dollan,	Street-Robbery,	June 7, 1826.

(This was the first Criminal who Suffered between 8 and 10 AM.)

79 Andrew Stewart,	Street-Robbery,	Nov. 1, 1826.
80 Edward Kelly,		
81 James Glen,	Murder,	Dec. 12, 1827.
82 Thomas Connor,	Assault and Robbery,	Oct. 22, 1828.
83 Isabella M'Menemy,		
84 Edward Moore,	Murder,	May 30, 1828.
85 John Hill,	Assault and Robbery,	May 12, 1830.
86 William Porter,		
87 William M'Feat,	Murder,	Sep. 30, 1830.
88 David Little,	Stouthrief,	Jan. 7, 1831.
89 James Campbell,	Housebreaking and Theft,	May 16, 1831.

Criminals.	Crimes.	Date of Execution.
90 James Byers,	Murders,	Oct. 6, 1831.
91 Mary Steel,		
92 William Heath,	Housebreaking,	Oct. 20, 1831.
93 William Lindsay,	Murder,	Jan. 18, 1832.
94 Philip Cairney,	Rape,	May 14, 1832.
95 John Barclay,	Murder,	
96 Henry Buirett,	Street-Robbery,	Jan. 13, 1833.
97 George Duffy,	Murder,	Jan. 20, 1833.
98 Hugh Kennedy,	Throwing Vitriol,	Sep. 20, 1834.
99 George Campbell,	Murder,	Sep. 20, 1835.
100 Mrs. Jeffrey	Murders, by Poison,	May 21, 1838.
101 Thomas Templeton,	Murder,	May 27, 1840.
102 Denis Doolan,	Murder,	May 14, 1841.
103 Patrick Redding,		
(Executed at Crosshill near Bishopbriggs.)		
104 Charles M'Kay,	Murder,	May 18, 1843.
105 Margaret Lennox or Hamilton,	Forgery and Murder,	Jan. 31, 1850.
106 Archibald Hare,	Murder,	Oct. 24, 1851.
107 Hans Smith M'Farlane,	Murder,	Aug. 11, 1853.
108 Helen Blackwood		
109 Alexander Stewart,	Murder,	May 23, 1855.
110 John Reilly,	Murder,	May 16, 1864.
111 Dr. Edward Wm. Pritchard,	Murder, by Poison, of his Mother-in-law and Wife, ...	July 28, 1865.
(The last Capitally Executed in Public.)		

Among the modern Bequests made to the City was the one whereby Mr. James Yates, a Native of Glasgow, and some time Merchant in London, gifted the Island of Shuna to its Lord Provost and Magistrates;—the annual produce of which was to be applied to the furtherance of Education in her ancient *Alma Mater* and the more modern *Andersonian* University,—to increase the benefits to be derived from the *Royal Infirmary,*—and beautify and improve *the City.* Although the Settlement of the benevolent Testator was all regularly Executed and duly Certified, still considerable difficulties arose in obtaining possession of the Property; and, consequently, during several years after Mr. Yates' death, which happened in 1829, his Bequest occasioned much trouble and many Meetings to the Municipal Trustees. Out of these regular official Assemblies on the business of the Trust (which, however, resulted in possession of the Highland Islet,) there arose, at length, a knot of congenial Spirits, termed THE SHUNA CLUB, which, at first, ostensibly met for the purpose of talking over the affairs of the rather odd Bequest, but latterly settled down into a Convivial Meeting for discussing Public News and Town's Gossip. The Club met usually at 8 P.M.; during Winter at first in the very snug Parlour of what was then considered a good Tavern—in the *Old Post Office Court,* 114 Trongate,—and afterwards in the Restaurant and Night-House, fitted up with considerable taste and expense, in the sunk Flat immediately under the present *Royal Exchange,* which was soon afterwards known by the soubriquet of THE CRYPT! Among the chief originators of this Brotherhood were those Magis-

trates, who, during the Sittings of the Court of Justiciary, most assiduously encircled the large oval Table* still in use for Refectory purposes during the Circuit (Page 376), which formerly stood in the Town Clerk's Office in the Old Tolbooth at the Cross. In those joyous days, the Lord Provost and Magistrates sat, ate, and drank, in the adjoining Room to the Justiciary Hall, while the Criminal business was being proceeded with. The Circuit Dinners did not end as they do now, with a glass or two of Wine,—but were invariably followed by one, two, or three Bowls of *Glasgow Punch;*—and when a Case, involving the last Punishment of the Law, was being Tried, it not unfrequently happened that the hilarious Magistrates "finished up with a glorious midnight." Story followed Story, and the talkative talked till their tongues refused to talk at all. Their *Britannia* would neither rule *waves* nor *land.* *(See Strang's Glasgow and its Clubs,* p. 423.)

THE TONTINE.

The word "*Tontine,*" as is well known, means "a Life Annuity with benefit of Survivorship," and was so called from the Inventor, Laurence Tonti, an Italian. In 1689, the first Tontine Scheme was set on foot in France, but it was executed very imperfectly; in consequence of which, another Scheme of the same kind was projected about the year 1726, when the two were united. All the actions of both of which Schemes came to be possessed by Charlotte Bonnemay, who died at the age of 96. She had ventured about £15 in each Scheme, and in the last year of her life she came into possession of £3600 a-year for her £30.

No part of our City has undergone a greater change than *the Cross* of Glasgow; for, with the exception of the old Steeple, it has been completely renovated. But, alas! the warblings of the Music Bells, and the nice Promenade under the Pillars in the Trongate and Saltmarket, long the pride and boast of Glasgow, are now the Tales of bygone times. The first great change in this part of Glasgow was the erection of the Tontine and its Reading-Room, in 1781. I remember of playing in the foundation of the Reading-Room, [now the Shop of Messrs Moore and Taggart] while the excavations were going on by the workmen, and before a single stone of the elegant Room had been

* Though now long devoted to the pleasures of those who encircle it, this venerable *Old Mahogany* is nevertheless associated with the Murder of *one* who was wont to sit daily at its side. In 1694, a Citizen and a Soldier, having quarrelled, were taken to the Town Clerk's Chamber in the Old Tolbooth, where the Affray was submitted to the sitting Magistrate. During the Investigation, Mr. Robert Park, the Town Clerk, supported the part of the Citizen, and used expressions which incensed Major James Menzies, who attended on behalf of the Soldier. High words ensued, when, in the heat of passion, the Major drew his Sword and mortally stabbed Mr. Park. When he saw what he had done, he took to his heels, and was pursued by Mr. John Anderson, a late Provost,—Robert Stevenson, a Wright,—and John Gillespie, a Tailor, and overtaken in *Ranfield Garden,* where he was *Shot,* in consequence of resistance, by one of the three Pursuers, who were all *Tried for Murder.* Although the Verdict was *Not Proven,* it was generally understood that John Gillespie fired the fatal Shot.

laid. In the course of making these excavations, an ancient Canoe was found, as more particularly alluded to by our eminent Antiquary John Buchanan, Esq. I Subscribed to *the Coffee-Room*, for more than 60 years, and I never come to Glasgow without paying it a visit for "auld lang syne." When I first Subscribed it was really a *Coffee-Room*, nicely fitted up with Boxes, where parties could adjourn and enjoy their beverage in quietness, piping hot from Mr. Smart's Kitchen up stairs.

In the *Glasgow Mercury* of 29th March, 1781, we have the following

"NOTICE.

The Subscription for the Tontine Coffee-House will continue open till the 13th of May next, and no longer. Those who choose to Subscribe, may apply to John Maxwell, jun., Writer, who is empowered to receive Subscriptions of all who may wish to promote the Scheme. In consequence of a Resolution of the Subscribers, at their general Meeting, held on the 20th of March current, all persons interested in the Tontine Scheme are requested, on or before the 15th of May next, to lodge with Mr. Maxwell a Note specifying the name of the person on the duration of whose life their interest in the Scheme is to depend. If this is not complied with, the Subscriber's own life, or the person's already named, where that is the case, will be considered as the Life to be engrossed in the Deeds."

Of the 107 Subscribers, and of the parties on the durability of whose lives their interest in the Scheme depended, the last Survivor was Miss Cecilia Douglas (sister of the late Sir Neil Douglas), afterwards Mrs. Gilbert Douglas, of Orbiston. She died on the 25th of July, 1862, in the 91st year of her age. Two Shares were taken on her life, viz. :—

1st Nominator—Alexander M'Caul, Merchant in Glasgow, *one* Share, upon the life of Cecilia Douglas, daughter of John Douglas, Merchant in Glasgow.

2nd Nominator—William Douglas, Merchant in Glasgow, *one* Share, upon the life of Cecilia Douglas, daughter of John Douglas, Merchant in Glasgow.

The following *List of Original Subscribers to the Tontine Coffee-House;* and also at Pages 418, 419, *for the Building of The Assembly Room in connexion with the Town Hall,*—exhibits the *Elite* of Glasgow Society upwards of a Century ago; and many of the present Generation will, no doubt, recognise the Names of their Sires and Grand-Sires.

No. 1st and 2d, Patrick Colquhoun, Merchant in Glasgow, Two Shares—one upon the Life of Adam Colquhoun, his Son, and the other upon the Life of James Colquhoun, his Son.

No. 3d, Walter Stirling, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of Eleneora Lee, Daughter of Robert Lee, Merchant in Greenock.

No. 4th, John Campbell of Clathie, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of Jean Campbell, his Daughter.

No. 5th, George Buchanan, junior, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of George Buchanan, Son of Thomas Buchanan, Merchant in New York.

No. 6th, James Gordon, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of George Gordon, his Son.

No. 7th, John Robertson, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of John Murdoch Robertson, his Son.

No. 8th, George Bogle, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of Jean Bogle, his Daughter.

No. 9th, Thomas Donald of Geilstone, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of Martha Donald, his Daughter.
No. 10th, John Campbell, junior, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of Archibald Campbell, his Son.
No. 11th, Henry Riddell, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of John Gordon, Son of James Gordon, Merchant in Glasgow.
No. 12th, William Robertson, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of William Robertson, Son of John Robertson, Merchant in Glasgow.
No. 13th and 14th, Richard Marshall, Merchant in Glasgow, Two Shares—one upon the Life of Martha Marshall, his Daughter, the other upon the Life of Hubert Marshall, his Son.
No. 15th, James Oswald, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of James Oswald, Son of George Oswald of Scotstown.
No. 16th and 17th, William French, Merchant in Glasgow, Two Shares—one upon the Life of William French, his Son, and the other upon the Life of Mary French, his Daughter.
No. 18th, Andrew Stirling, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of William Stirling, his Son.
No. 19th, John Stirling, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of Janet Stirling, his Daughter.
No. 20th, Alexander Dunlop, Surgeon in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of Janet Dunlop, his Daughter.
No. 21st, Alexander Ritchie, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of John Ritchie, his Son.
No. 22d, William Carmichael, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of Margaret Carmichael, Daughter of the deceased John Carmichael, Merchant in Glasgow.
No. 23d, Dugald Thomson, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of Susannah Thomson, his Daughter.
No. 24th, William Ingram, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of Elizabeth Rae Campbell, Daughter of John Campbell, junior, Merchant in Glasgow.
No. 25th and 26th, Robert Dunmore, Merchant in Glasgow, Two Shares—one upon the Life of Thomas Dunmore, his Son, the other upon the Life of John Dunmore, his Son.
No. 27th, William Cunninghame of Lainshaw, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of Alexander Cunninghame, his Son.
No. 28th, Peter Wright, M.D., Physician in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of Elizabeth Wright, his Daughter.
No. 29th, Robert Mackay, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of Catherine Robertson, Daughter of John Robertson, Merchant in Glasgow.
No. 30th, Richard Allan, junior, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of Mary Allan, his Daughter.
No. 31st and 32d, Peter Murdoch, Merchant in Glasgow, Two Shares—one upon the Life of Isabella Murdoch, his Daughter, the other upon the Life of Lilias Murdoch, his Daughter.
No. 33d and 34th, Robert Bogle, Merchant in Glasgow, Two Shares—one upon the Life of Robert Bogle, eldest Son of the deceased Allan Bogle, Merchant in Glasgow, and the other upon the Life of Allan Bogle, second Son of the said deceased Allan Bogle.
No. 35th, James Somervell, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of Christian Somervell, his Daughter.
No. 36th, James Dennistone, of Colgrain, junior, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of James Dennistone, his Son.
No. 37th, John Maxwell, of Dargavell, Writer in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of Francis Maxwell, his Son.
No. 38th and 39th, James M'Dowall, Merchant in Glasgow, Two Shares—one upon the Life of Alexander M'Dowall, his Son, the other upon the Life of Thomas M'Dowall, his Son.

No. 40th, Joseph Scott, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of Janet Scott, his Daughter.

No. 41st, Walter Monteith, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of Agnes Monteith, his Daughter.

No. 42d, James Findlay, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of Her Royal Highness Sophia, Daughter of his present Majesty George III.

No. 43d, James Moore, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of George Moore, his Son.

No. 44th, James Hopkirk, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of Mathew Bogle, Son of John Bogle, at Bogleshole.

No. 45th, Archibald Henderson, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of Janet Henderson, his Daughter.

No. 46th, William Craig, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of Mary Craig, his Daughter.

No. 47th, John Hamilton, junior, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of John Hamilton, his Son.

No. 48th, John Dunlop, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of John Dunlop, third Son of James Dunlop of Garnkirk.

No. 49th, James Dunlop of Garnkirk, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of James Dunlop, his fourth Son.

No. 50th, Andrew Houston of Jordanhill, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of Hugh Houston, his Son.

No. 51st, John Barns, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of Elizabeth Cunninghame, eldest Daughter of the deceased Alexander Cunninghame, Merchant in Glasgow.

No. 52d, John Glassford of Dugaldstone, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of James Glassford, his Son.

No. 53d, Alexander Low, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of Catherine Gordon, Daughter of James Gordon, Merchant in Glasgow.

No. 54th, John Shedden, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of Ross Corbett, Son of Cunninghame Corbett, Merchant in Glasgow.

No. 55th, Gilbert Hamilton, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of James Hamilton, his Son.

No. 56th, Alexander Brown, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of Mary Dennistoun, Daughter of James Dennistoun of Colgrain.

No. 57th, John Laurie, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of Janet Corbett, Daughter of James Corbett of Kenmure.

No. 58th, James Hamilton, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of Margaret Houstown, Daughter of Andrew Houstown, of Jordanhill.

No. 59th, George Jardine, Professor of Logic in the University of Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of John Jardine, his Son.

No. 60th, John Miller, Professor of Law in the University of Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of Margaret Miller, his Daughter.

No. 61st, William Richardson, Professor of Humanity in the University of Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of Janet Cummin, Daughter of Peter Cummin, Professor of Oriental Languages in the University of Glasgow.

No. 62d, Michael Bogle, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of Janet Bogle, his Daughter.

No. 63d, James Ritchie, of Busby, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of Henry Ritchie, his Son.

No. 64th, Alexander Spiers, of Elderslie, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of Joanna Isabella Spiers, his Daughter.

No. 65th, George Buchanan, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of James Buchanan, Son of Andrew Buchanan, Merchant in Glasgow.

No. 66th, William Coats, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of John Coats, his Son.

No. 67th, James Coulter, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of Lawrence Dinwiddie, Son of Robert Dinwiddie, of Jerminston.

No. 68th, William Crawfurd, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of Janet Crawfurd, Daughter of Robert Crowfurd of Possil.
No. 69th, Thomas Crawfurd, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of Hugh Blackburn, Daughter of the deceased Hugh Blackburn, Merchant in Glasgow.
No. 70th, Alexander M'Caul, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of Cecilia Douglas, Daughter of John Douglas, Merchant in Glasgow.
No. 71st, Andrew Buchanan, junior, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of Jessy Buchanan, his Daughter.
No. 72d, John M'Dowal, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of Chrichton M'Dowal, his Son.
No. 73d, Stephen Maxwell of Morriston, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of James Maxwell, his Son.
No. 74th and 75th, John Tassie, Merchant in Glasgow, Two Shares—one upon the Life of Walter Tassie, his Son, and the other upon the Life of John Tassie, his Son.
No. 76th, Alexander Gordon, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of Alexander Gordon, his Son.
No. 77th, John Wallace of Cessnock, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of John Wallace, his Son.
No. 78th, Robert Carrick, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of William Scott, Son of John Scott of Heatherieknows, in the Parish of Old Monkland.
No. 79th, John Wilson, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of Adam Wilson, his Son.
No. 80th, Andrew Brown, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of John Brown, his Son.
No. 81st, James Brown, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of Marion Erskine, Daughter of Michael Erskine, Merchant in Glasgow.
No. 82d, Alexander Oswald, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of John Oswald, his Son.
No. 83d, James Hill, Writer in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of Ninian Hill, his Son.
No. 84th, John Brown, junior, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of Jean Brown, his Daughter.
No. 85th, John Craig, Ironmonger in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of Thomas Blair, Merchant in Glasgow.
No. 86th, John Anderson, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of Janet Colquhoun, Daughter of David Colquhoun, Surgeon in Greenock.
No. 87th, Thomas Reid, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of David Reid, his Son.
No. 88th, John Maxwell, senior, Writer in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of James Stirling, eldest Son of William Stirling of Calder.
No. 89th, George Crawfurd, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of Grace Spiers, Daughter of Alexander Spiers of Elderslie.
No. 90th, Dugald Bannatine, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of Himself, the said Dugald Bannatine.
No. 91st, Michael Erskine, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of Marion Erskine, his Daughter.
No. 92d, William Douglas, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of Cecilia Douglas, Daughter of John Douglas, Merchant in Glasgow.
No. 93d, David Russell, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of Hugh Person, Son of William Person of Polmontpark, Stirlingshire.
No. 94th, Edward Hewitt, Merchant in London, One Share upon the Life of Her Royal Highness Charlotte Augusta Matilda, Daughter of his present Majesty George III.
No. 95th, John Freeland, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of George Freeland, Son of the deceased John Freeland, Merchant in Glasgow.

No. 96th, George Thomson, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of Andrew Thomson, his Son.

No. 97th, Adam Lightbody, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of Samuel Thomson, Son of Andrew Thomson of Faskine, Merchant in Glasgow.

No. 98th, Robert Houstown, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of Lilias Campbell, Daughter of John Campbell, junior, Merchant in Glasgow.

No. 99th, James Stirling, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of Himself, the said James Stirling.

No. 100th, Thomas Hopkirk, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of Himself, the said Thomas Hopkirk.

No. 101st, David Stewart, Merchant in Edinburgh, One Share upon the Life of John Robert Stewart, his Son.

No. 102d, Robert Finlay, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of Barbara Cunninghame, Daughter of the deceased Alexander Cunninghame, Merchant in Glasgow.

No. 103d, Robert Allan, Merchant in Edinburgh, One Share upon the Life of Thomas Allan, his Son.

No. 104th and 105th, John Crawfurd, of Auchinaines, Two Shares—one upon the Life of William Fawkener, one of the Clerks of His Majesty's Privy Council, and the other upon the Life of James Crawfurd, Son of Lieutenant-Colonel James Crawfurd, of the 73d Regiment, by Elizabeth Catlin.

No 106th, Dugald Thomson, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of Grace Thomson, his Daughter.

No. 107th, John Bowman, of Ashgrove, Merchant in Glasgow, One Share upon the Life of John Vere Bowman, Son of the deceased Houghton Bowman, Merchant in Glasgow.

The principal Proprietors of *The Old Assembly Hall* took Shares in this new Concern, and then entered into a Negotiation to sell the Old Assembly Hall to *the Tontine Society*, upon the condition of a New Assembly Hall being erected in lieu of the old one.

The following is an Advertisement on the subject:—

Glasgow Mercury, 25th October, 1781.

"NOTICE.

The Directors of the Assembly Hall in Glasgow are desirous to meet with the Magistrates of the City in the laigh Council Chamber upon Wednesday the 31st day of October current, at one o'clock mid-day, to Treat with the Tontine Society for said Hall, and to concert upon a proper plan for building a New Assembly Hall.

Not to be repeated."

Hugh Wylie was then Provost of Glasgow, but he dying within four months thereafter, viz., 20th February, 1782, Patrick Colquhoun was elected Lord Provost, as his Successor in office, on the 26th February, 1782, being only six days after Mr. Wylie's decease.

The Sums subscribed to *the Tontine Scheme* having amounted to upwards of £5000, Provost Colquhoun was elected to take a general charge of seeing a suitable Public Building erected at *the Cross*, with a handsome Assembly Room attached thereto, both of which the Provost, with his usual energy and activity, very soon accomplished, to the entire satisfaction of the Subscribers and of the Public.

By the following Advertisement, *the Tontine Buildings* appear to have been ready for occupation at the end of 1782:—

Glasgow Mercury, 21st November, 1782.

"To be Let,

For one or more years, as can be agreed upon,

The following parts of the Buildings belonging to the Tontine Society:—

A large and elegant Room, to be occupied as a Coffee-Room. The present Assembly Room, with about twenty other apartments, to be occupied as a Tavern and Lodging Rooms.

Those who incline to Rent the Premises are desired, on or before the 20th of December next, to give in their proposals (sealed) to John Maxwell (Dargavel), the Society's Clerk, from whom further particulars may be learned.

N.B.—*The whole to be Let to one Person.*"

In consequence of this Advertisement, the above-mentioned Parts of *the Tontine Buildings*, consisting of the *Hotel*, *Coffee-Room*, and *Assembly Room*, were Let to the well-remembered Mr. Smart, who immediately proceeded to furnish the same, and thereafter to commence the Establishment of a "*Daily Ordinary*," an Institution hitherto unknown in Glasgow.

The following is Mr. Smart's Announcement of this "*Ordinary*":—

Glasgow Mercury, 5th June, 1783.

"Tontine.

Mr. Smart begs leave to inform the Gentlemen of Glasgow, and the Public in general, that he wishes to establish an *Ordinary*, at One Shilling each person. Time of Dining, one quarter past three. To commence upon Monday next, the 9th of June, 1783."

When Mr. Smart first put up his Signboard of the *Tontine Hotel*, the lower ranks in Glasgow did not understand this new-fangled name to mean simply *an Inn*, but supposed it to imply something much grander. They called it "*the Tontine Hottle*;" and truly if it was to be considered as a *Model* for a fine Inn, they were not far wrong in their pronunciation.

The opening of *the Tontine Coffee-Room* was a grand Affair, and was Inaugurated by the most splendid Ball that had ever been seen in Glasgow, at which no distinction of ranks was regarded. On this Occasion there was a complete mixture of the County Nobility and Gentry with the City Aristocracy and Shopocracy, graced by the presence of the Lords of Justiciary, Justice-Clerk, and Hailes; and the whole Proceedings were most satisfactorily conducted under the able management of Mr. Smart, to the great delight of all present.

Notices regarding this Ball:—

Glasgow Mercury, 6th May, 1784.

"We have the pleasure to inform the Public that the new Coffee-Room in the Tontine Buildings will be opened during the Circuit for the reception of company; and it is expected there will be an Assembly there on the evening of Thursday or Friday next week. The Dome of this large Apartment is finished in a style particularly elegant, and has a very pleasing effect."

Glasgow Mercury, 13th May, 1784.

"This is to Give Notice,

That there is to be an Assembly this evening, in the New Coffee-Room in the Tontine Buildings, to begin at seven o'clock."

The Glasgow Newspapers of the time have given us no account of what took place at this grand Ball; but it was spoken of, for many

years afterwards, by those who were present at it, as the most brilliant Assembly they had ever witnessed.

I was then too young to attend Assemblies; but my Brother, who was there, stated to us that the Coffee-Room was so densely crowded that there was scarcely room for Dancing, but that everything was conducted with the greatest order and regularity.

When the Coffee-Room was first opened, there were Boxes placed on each side of the Entrance Door—into which parties wishing to take Coffee or Refreshments could retire; and I have seen English Travellers taking Breakfast in them, while the upper part of the Room was crowded with the Subscribers. In a few years afterwards, however, the Boxes were removed, owing to the want of patronage.—*Old Glasgow*, pp. 296—304. *(Senex.)*

During the time of the French War, it was quite exhilarating to observe the arrival of the London Mail Coach in Glasgow, when carrying the first intelligence of a great Victory, like the Battle of the Nile or the Battle of Waterloo. The Mail Coach-Horses were then decorated with laurels, and a red Flag floated on the roof of the Coach. The Guard, dressed in his best scarlet Coat and gold-ornamented Hat, came galloping at a thundering pace along the Gallowgate, sounding his Bugle amidst the echoings of the Streets; and when he arrived at the foot of Nelson Street, at Mr. Bain's Office, he there discharged his Blunderbuss in the air. On these occasions a general Run was made to *the Tontine Coffee-Room* to learn the great News; and, long before the Newspapers were delivered, the Public were advertised, by the Guard, of the Particulars of the glorious Victory, which flew from mouth to mouth like wild-fire. The Coffee-Room soon became densely crowded—the Subscribers anxiously waiting the delivery of the Newspapers, and every one repeating the information spread abroad by the Guard. When the Papers were delivered, all was bustle and confusion to learn what *the Courier* said, or what *the Star* said—for these were the leading Papers of the day; and Walter Graham was generally loudly called for to mount a Chair and read the Despatches aloud for the general benefit. This Walter did with great glee, and afterwards, dismounting from his *Rostrum*, he went about the Room shaking hands with every one he encountered, and this was almost every Subscriber in the Room; for Walter was a great favourite, and knew all our Townsfolks, great and small.

At this Period, there was a curious custom in the Tontine Coffee-Room at the delivery of the Newspapers. Charles Gordon was then the *Waiter* at this Establishment, (the word *Superintendent* had not then come in vogue). Now, Charles was a sort of Wag, and very fond of fun, and he certainly took a funny way of delivering the Newspapers to the Subscribers. Immediately on receiving the bag of Papers from the Post-Office (generally about 60 in number), Charles locked himself up in *the Bar*, and after he had sorted the different Papers, and had made them up into a heap, he unlocked the door of *the Bar*, and making a sudden rush into the middle of the Room, he then tossed up the whole lot of Newspapers as high as the Ceiling. Now came the grand Rush and Scramble of the Subscribers, every one darting forward

to lay hold of a falling Newspaper, pushing and driving each other about without mercy; and, as the old Saying goes, "before you could have said *Jack Robinson*," a dozen or two of the Subscribers might have been seen sprawling upon the Floor, playing at *Catch who can*. Sometimes a lucky fellow got hold of five or six Newspapers, and ran off with them to a Corner, in order to select his favourite Paper; but he was always hotly pursued by some half dozen of the disappointed Scramblers, who, without ceremony, pulled from his hands the first Paper they could get hold of, regardless of its being torn in the contest. On these occasions, I have often seen a *Humploc* of gentlemen sprawling on the floor of the Room, and riding upon one another's backs like a parcel of boys. After this Exhibition, there came a universal Laugh of the whole Company, who did not seem to dislike the fun. It happened, however, unfortunately, that a gentleman in one of these Scrambles got two of his teeth knocked out of his head, and this ultimately brought about a change in the manner of delivering the Newspapers. None of the Subscribers were more active, or entered with more pleasure into this sport, than *the Glasgow Underwriters*, with the exception of Mr. Andrew Gilbert, who always kept himself aloof, and with his usual caution, declined taking this risk.

When Mr. Francis Blackie took the management of the Tontine Coffee-Room, he put a stop to the above Mode of distributing the Newspapers; and substituted the plan of causing the Papers to be delivered in succession to those who were seated on the Forms at the head of the Room, beginning at the Form next the Bar. Charles, upon this change, arranged the Newspapers so that he delivered all the *Tory Papers* to the first Forms, and then the *Whig Papers* to the next Forms. In this way, all those who held what was called *Aristocratic* or *Democratic* Opinions became publicly known, as our Members of Parliament became to be known as *Tories* or *Whigs*, from their taking possession of the Ministerial or Opposition Benches in the House of Commons.

It appears by the following Advertisement that, about 100 years ago, *the Glasgow Assemblies* had got into great disrepute:—

Glasgow Mercury, 25th March, 1779.

"Glasgow Assembly.

The Assemblies of late have been so little frequented, that it begins to be doubted whether that kind of Diversion is agreeable to the Public, or whether the Gentlemen, by too intense an application to their *Glass*, may not have impaired their Locomotive Faculties. There is, however, to be a Dancing Assembly upon Thursday the first of April; if it will be well attended they will be continued as formerly."

The Dancing Assemblies had hitherto commenced at 5 PM.

Glasgow Journal, 16th January, 1777.

"Notice.

That an Assembly, in honour of the Queen's Birth-Day, is to be held in the Assembly Hall of Glasgow, on Monday the 20th of Jan. current, at five in the afternoon."

On the 31st December, 1779, the Hour of Meeting was changed from 5 PM. to 6 o'Clock.

At this time the Directors of the Assemblies were the *Tobacco Lords* and their friends; and Glasgow Plebeians, however respectable, were *Tabooed* persons. A Glasgow Shopkeeper, of wealth and respectability, having applied to these Aristocratic Directors for Tickets to an Assembly, for his Wife and Daughters, was haughtily told that *their Rank did not entitle them to attend Assemblies*. The consequence of such illiberal conduct is shown by the following Advertisements:—

Glasgow Mercury, 27th January, 1780.

"ASSEMBLIES.

The Dancing Assemblies are to be carried on this year by a General Subscription, it being found of late that the money taken at the Door will not answer the expense. They are to be held regularly at the *Rooms* on Tuesday evenings once a fortnight during the season.

A book is opened, where Gentlemen may subscribe, at One Guinea each for the season, and lies for that purpose at Messrs. Campbell and Ingram's Insurance Office.

The Ladies are to pay nothing.

Stranger gentlemen will be admitted on paying 2s 6d, at the door of the room. No town's Gentlemen will be admitted but subscribers.

There will be a Dancing Assembly on Tuesday the 1st of February, to begin precisely at six o'clock.

N.B.—There will be Card Assemblies every alternate Tuesday evening, on the usual footing."

From the above Advertisement it will be seen that the Aristocratic Directors of these Assemblies kept the Freedom of Admission to the said Assemblies in their own hands, in so far as concerned Glasgow Gentlemen. This was done for the purpose of excluding the *Shopocracy* of the City from mixing in the *Country Dances* with the Wives and Daughters of the great Virginian Merchants. But, in opposition to these exclusive Assemblies, others of a more liberal description, called *Balls*, came to be established, where all distinction of Ranks was thrown aside, and where the ease and freedom of a private *Merry Meeting* took place. Even the common courtesies of previous *Introduction* of one to another were seldom required; and thus, Stranger-Gentlemen found no difficulty in getting Partners at these *Balls*. The said Public Dances originated with the Teachers of Music, who respectively, on giving a Public Concert, finished the Entertainment by establishing a general "*Hop*" or *Ball* for the Company, and by providing suitable Music for the Dances.

In the same manner, Goold, D'Asti, Fergus, Reanagle, and other Teachers of Music in Glasgow, gave Concerts, with concluding Balls, which were numerously attended, and gave great satisfaction to the public.

At this time, the Directors of the Subscription Assemblies, finding that these Entertainments were not generally patronised, and that they did not even pay expenses, were obliged in self-defence to institute more popular Assemblies, called "*Rooms*," to be held once a fortnight during the Season. These Assemblies, or "*Rooms*," were divested of many of the Formalities and Ceremonies of *Subscription Assemblies*, and were intended to be considered in the light of *Free-and-Easy Hops*, where Full-Dress was not deemed absolutely necessary. In short, they were expected to be upon nearly as easy a footing as

the Balls of the Music Teachers. The price of Admission was reduced to 2s., and, for that sum, Tea was given to the Company individually.

Glasgow Mercury, 1st February, 1781.

"DANCING.

The Rooms will be held, as usual, to-night, at the Assembly Hall. Towards defraying the expense of painting the Hall, affording better Music, and having Tea for the company, the price of admittance will be Two Shillings for each person; to open at six o'clock."

Notwithstanding the introduction of those Popular Assemblies or "*Rooms*" at a reduced Price of Admission, with the temptation of Tea to each person, the Public gave a preference to the Balls of the Music Teachers, so that the *Subscription Assemblies* and the "*Rooms*" became more and more neglected. In consequence of which, the Aristocratic Directors found it necessary to try the effect of introducing the Performances of a *Musical Child* at one of their Assemblies, as a lure to public Patronage; but all their exertions were of no avail.

Glasgow Mercury, 8th March, 1781.

"ASSEMBLY ROOM.

The Directors of the Assembly Room, finding the late necessary advance in the price of admission to the Rooms has given offence to many Gentlemen and Ladies, and prevented their attending this Amusement, as formerly, beg leave to inform the Public, that in order to give them Entertainment at as small an expense as possible, they have contracted with the *Musical Child* (who is just arrived in Town), to perform, for this night only, at the Rooms. The Admittance to be only Sixpence additional.

The Directors respectfully hope for the countenance of a generous and candid Public, and at the same time assure them they will embrace every opportunity of this kind to procure them Entertainment. They flatter themselves the Gentlemen and Ladies WILL NOW SEE the Directors have nothing but the public good in view, and that the late rise in the price was owing to the Painting the Room, and procuring them better Music, Tea, &c."

It appears from the above Advertisement that the reduction of the Price of Admission to the *Assemblies* or "*Rooms*," to 2s., including Tea, did not succeed, and that the Directors found it necessary to raise the rate of Admittance to 2s. 6d., as before. But all their exertions to keep up the exclusive Glasgow Assemblies were of no avail; for the American War at this time had crippled so many of the great City Merchants that it was only the few Holders of Tobacco who continued to be the leading Aristocracy of Glasgow.

After the Peace of America, in 1783, the principal Citizens of the Place became West Indian Merchants and Manufacturers; and thus, the former great distinction of ranks in Glasgow came to be relaxed, and the *Plebeians*, daily increasing in wealth and numbers, now took the ascendancy. Perhaps no circumstance about this time tended so much to cause an intermixing of classes in the City of Glasgow as the opening of *the Tontine Reading Room*, where all classes daily met upon a state of perfect equality, and where the common practice among Subscribers, of bespeaking from each other an exchange of Newspapers, which the parties respectively might be reading, necessarily brought about mutual acquaintanceship. The institution of *the Chamber of Commerce* in Glasgow at this period, also tended to cause a mixture of ranks, many of its leading Members being Manufacturers, who had raised themselves by their talents from the *Plebeian* ranks. At the

institution of *the Chamber of Commerce* of Glasgow, in 1784, between 200 and 300 were enrolled as Members, a great proportion of whom were Cotton and Linen Manufacturers. The Fees of Admission were five Guineas, and One Guinea yearly, or Twenty Guineas in all, for life. Patrick Colquhoun—the most popular of all the Lord Provosts of Glasgow—was the Originator (in 1783) of *the Chamber of Commerce and Manufactures*. In 1789 he settled in London, and became Deputy-Lieutenant of Middlesex, and Chief Police Magistrate of the Metropolis.

When Provost of Glasgow, Mr. Colquhoun resided on the first Floor of an old Tenement in Argyll Street, with an outside Stair, which stood next to the late Establishment of Wylie & Lochhead, No. 28. I remember this Tenement, which was placed a little back from the general line of the Street. The Property belonged to my Uncle, who bequeathed it to my Cousin, a Physician in London, giving him the option of either taking the said Heritage or £400 in cash. The Doctor elected to take the Property, which he sold for £1500. On its site, the present Buildings were erected.

In my early days there was a Saying attributed to Provost Patrick Colquhoun, which became quite a By-Word in Glasgow. It happened that, in course of a Public Speech, in which the Provost was apologizing for some mistake committed by an official of the City, his Lordship chanced to remark, "*Even I myself have made a mistake!!!*" This *lapsus* was greedily seized upon by the Wits of the City, and whenever a mistake occurred, out came the saying, "*Oh, even I myself have made a mistake, as Provost Colquhoun said!!!*"

But, to return to the *Assemblies* and *Musical Child*, it may be here remarked that the Directors, in their Advertisement of the Performance of the said Child, made use of a curious expression, thus:—"*Gentlemen* and Ladies will *now* see the Directors have nothing but the public good in view." In the first place, it is not usual in Assembly matters to place *Gentlemen* before Ladies; and in the second place, it may be inferred from the word *now*, that the Public had not hitherto seen that the Directors had been studying the good of the Public. But however these matters may appear, the Performance of *the Musical Child* turned out quite a failure; and, in consequence thereof, this *Assembly* came to be the last one held under the management and auspices of the old aristocratic Directors, who seem to have resigned their authority in despair of success.

During the time that Patrick Colquhoun was Lord Provost of Glasgow, in 1782 and 1783, there does not appear to have been any Subscription Assemblies as of old held in Glasgow, but the Music Teachers continued to give their Balls in *The Assembly Hall* at the conclusion of their Concerts, as formerly.

The Old Assembly Hall was situated at the West end of the present *Tontine Buildings*. It was erected by Subscription, as a Joint-Stock Concern, by the higher class of Glasgow Citizens and the neighbouring Country Gentry, who of course retained the management of it to themselves. It was sold to *the Tontine Society*, and its site now forms part of *the Tontine Buildings*. The Directors, when concluding a sale of *the Old Hall*, stipulated that a New Assembly Hall should be erected

in lieu of it, which accordingly was done by *the Tontine Society* in 1783; and *the New Hall* then came to be exclusively used for public Assemblies till 1796, when *the Assembly Rooms* in Ingram Street, now "*the Athenæum*," were built.

The New Hall, which formed part of *the Tontine Buildings and Hotel*, was 47 feet in length, 24 in breadth, and 24 in height. It was erected under the popular superintendence of Provost Colquhoun, to the entire satisfaction of all parties in Glasgow. In the course of its erection, his Lordship ordered a Door to be struck out between *the Town Hall* and the said *New Assembly Hall*, in order that access might be given from the former to *the Tontine Hotel*, in cases of Public Entertainments being held in the said Town Hall.

An old MS. Book in Stirling's Library, Miller Street, contains the following *List of Subscribers* (See Page 407) for the Building of *the Assembly Room*, long since thrown into *the Tontine Hotel*.

Senex says: "When I was at the Dancing School, this was the most fashionable *Assembly Room* in the City, both for general Dancing Assemblies, and for Dancing-School Balls,—and there I have figured away as *Jacky Tar*, in the full Dress of a young Sailor, while attending Mr. Campbell's Classes, who was the most fashionable Teacher in the Town.

There were just three public Places for holding Assemblies, viz., 1st., *Frazer's Hall*, in King Street, built by Robert M'Nair, Grocer, from the stones of *the Black Quarry*. This was not a fashionable Place,—but the price for a night's use of the Room being small, *secondary* Dances were frequently held there. Katterfelts, Herman Boer, Breslaw, the Ventriloquist, and other itinerant Performers of the like class, generally displayed their Tricks in this Hall.—2nd., *The Hall of the Merchants' House*, in the Bridgegate. This Hall in my young days, was beginning to become unfashionable,—and I think that I attended the last Dancing Assembly which was held in that Hall.—3rd., *The Assembly Room in connexion with the Town Hall*.—The first Subscription of the List given below is dated Nov., 1757. An Entry appears in the old MS. Book referred to above, under date, *Glasgow, 27th April*, 1763, to the effect, that, having examined the preceding Accounts of the Treasurer's 'Receipts and Disbursements on Building and finishing Assembly Room, we find the Balance in his hands £9.' This Minute is Signed by Robert Barclay, Michael Bogle, James Ritchie, James Dunlop, and John Barnes."

Sir John Maxwell, ...	£10	10	0
George Zuill, ...	5	5	0
James Spreull, ...	5	0	0
William Cross, ...	5	0	0
James Colhoun, ...	4	0	0
Thomas Miller, ...	6	6	0
Archibald Roberton, ...	5	5	0
James Dunlop, ...	10	10	0
Robert Bogle, sen., ...	10	10	0
George Buchanan, jun.,	10	10	0
James Dougall, ...	£10	10	0
John Barnes, ...	10	10	0
Peter Murdoch, ...	10	10	0
John Glassford, ...	10	10	0
James Ritchie, ...	10	10	0
Alexander Houstoun, ...	10	10	0
Allan Dreghorn, ...	10	10	0
James Simson, ...	10	10	0
Matt. Henderson, ...	10	10	0
Pat. Bogle, ...	10	10	0

Archibald Buchanan, ...	£5	5	0
John Wallace, ...	10	10	0
James Buchanan, ...	10	10	0
John Pagan, ...	4	4	0
James Donaldson, ...	4	4	0
George Dainziel	5	5	0
Robert Wardrop, ...	5	5	0
Thomas Hopkirk, ...	5	5	0
Andrew Aiton, ...	5	5	0
James Whytlaw, ...	5	5	0
James Dennistoun, ...	5	5	0
James Scott, ...	5	0	0
John Jamison, ...	5	0	0
William Dunlop, jun., ...	5	5	0
John Wilson, ...	2	2	0
Walter Brock, ...	3	3	0
Arthur Connell, ...	3	3	0
Robert Barclay, ...	5	5	0
John Crawfurd, ...	5	5	0
Andrew Cochran, ...	6	6	0
James Donald, ...	6	6	0
John Bowman, ...	6	6	0
James Luke, ...	6	6	0
William Anderson, ...	5	5	0
William Bogle, ...	6	6	0
Andrew Ramsay, ...	5	5	0
James Coulter, ...	5	5	0
Colin Dunlop, ...	10	10	0
John Crawford, Milton,	10	10	0
Hugh Brown, ...	10	10	0
Andrew Blackburn, ...	5	5	0
Thomas Dunmuir, ...	5	5	0
Robert Dreghorn, ...	5	5	0
John Alston, ...	6	6	0
George Anderson, ...	5	5	0
James Douglass, ...	5	5	0
Robert Young, ...	5	5	0
William Coatts, ...	6	6	0
Alexander Stevenson, ...	4	4	0
Alexander Wood, ...	4	4	0
John Maxwell, ...	4	4	0
Michael Bogle, ...	5	5	0
John Hamilton, ...	5	5	0
John Gordon, ...	3	3	0
George Bogle, ...	3	3	0
Ebenezer Munro, ...	3	3	0
William M'Dowal, ...	21	0	0
John Graham, ...	10	10	0
John Murdoch, ...	10	10	0
John Baird, ...	5	5	0
Robert Bogle, jun., ...	5	5	0
John Hamilton, ...	5	5	0
John Campbell, ...	6	6	0
Boyd Porterfield, ...	10	10	0
James Hamilton, ...	10	10	0
James Baird, ...	5	5	0
Thomas Dunlop, ...	5	5	0
James and Robert Berries	4	4	0
Andrew Sym, ...	£3	3	0
Colin Rae, ...	3	3	0
Thomas Peter, ...	3	3	0
Robert Marshall, ...	3	3	0
Hugh Blackburn, ...	3	3	0
David Dalziell, ...	4	4	0
George Kippen, ...	2	2	0
John Cross, ...	3	3	0
John Graham, ...	2	2	0
Thomas Johnson, ...	4	4	0
John Wilson, ...	2	2	0
Alex. Wilson, ...	6	6	0
John Ingram, ...	3	3	0
Pat. Nisbet, ...	3	3	0
David Cross, ...	2	2	0
Peter Blackburn, ...	2	2	0
William Stirling, ...	2	2	0
Robert Christie, ...	10	10	0
Alexander Speirs, ...	10	10	0
Alexander Campbell, ...	5	5	0
Dan. Munro, ...	2	2	0
Archibald Ingram, ...	5	5	0
James Witherford, ...	2	2	0
Andrew Kere, ...	2	2	0
Thomas Atchinson, ...	4	4	0
Robert M'Nair, ...	2	2	0
Thomas Buchanan, ...	2	2	0
James Bogle, ...	2	2	0
Andrew Stalker, ...	2	2	0
Robert Glen, ...	2	2	0
Alexander Walker, . .	3	3	0
John Shortridge, ...	3	3	0
William Crawford, ...	5	5	0
Robert Finlay, ...	4	4	0
John Finlay, ...	3	3	0
James Dougall, ...	1	1	0
Thomas Finlay, ...	4	4	0
Jos. Angus, ...	2	2	0
Walter Brisbane, ...	3	3	0
James Anderson, ...	3	3	0
James Hill, ...	2	2	0
Walter Maxwell, ...	2	2	0
John Craigie, ...	5	5	0
George Montgomery, ...	2	2	0
James Berner, ...	2	2	0
Alexander Hamilton, ...	1	1	0
Hector M'Lean, ...	3	3	0
William Maxwell, ...	5	5	0
Alexander Stewart, ...	1	1	0
Thomas Miller, (additional)	4	4	0
Daniel Campbell, of Shawfield, ...	21	0	0
John Colvill, ...	5	5	0
General Campbell, ...	21	0	0
James Milliken, ...	21	0	0
William Lennox, ...	5	5	0
Alexander M'Millan, ...	5	5	0
Charles Dalrymple, ...	2	2	0

Before "the Assembly Room" in connection with the Tontine Buildings was erected, our Assemblies and public Concerts wers usually held in the Bridgegate Hall; and I believe that the following Notice shows the date of the last Dancing Assembly which was held in the Bridgegate Hall:—

"*Glasgow Mercury*, 5th October, 1780.—Assembly. There is to be a dancing assembly on Friday first, the 6th instant, in the Merchants' Hall, Bridgegate. Tickets for ladies and gentlemen, to be had at Mr. Aird's music shop, 2s 6d each."

Mr. Aird's Music Shop is now occupied by Mr. Campbell Blair, as an extensive Grocery Establishment; but the place has been wonderfully improved since the time of Mr. Aird. He was, at the date in question, the principal Music Dealer in Glasgow, and his little Shop was situated at the corner of the Back Wynd.

The following Notice shows us that the New Assembly Room, in connection with the Tontine, was then in progress of erection:—

"*Glasgow Mercury*, 2d November, 1780.—Subscription Concert. The managers of the subscription concert for the ensuing winter beg leave to acquaint those ladies and gentlemen who have honoured them with their subscription, that on account of the Assembly Hall not being ready, the first concert will be held in the Merchants' Hall, in the Bridgegate, on Wednesday next, being the 8th of November. The concert will begin precisely at seven o'clock. Subscriptions taken in at Messrs Dunlop & Wilson's; at the Tontine Coffee-house; at Mr. Heron's sign of the Black Bull; at Mr. Buchannan's, Saracen's Head; and by Messrs Dasti, Wilson, and Reinagle, at their houses."

"The Tontine Coffee-House" here alluded to most likely was then situated in the Tenement at the North-West Corner of the Saltmarket, as the Tontine Coffee-House was not built till 1781. I never could learn any particulars regarding this old Tontine Coffee-House, which I think could not have had any dependence upon the durability of the lives of those interested, as it appears to have been sold by public Roup. With regard to the Old Jail and ancient Court-House, they have been superseded by the Building erected on their site, by Dr. Cleland, about the year 1816.

I feel at a loss to say whereabouts the Tontine Coffee-House in Argyle Street was situated which is mentioned in the following Advertisement; and I am inclined to think that the word "Tontine" was frequently applied at that time to Coffee-Houses which had no title to assume the name of "Tontine."

"*Glasgow Mercury*, 30th November, 1780.—To be exposed to sale, by public roup, upon Wednesday the 13th of December, 1780, within the Exchange Tavern in Glasgow, at one o'clock mid-day, the Tontine Coffee-house in Argyle Street, Glasgow, as presently possessed by Mr. Matthew Pool, consisting of seven rooms, light closet, and other conveniences; a very commodious large kitchen, larder, and cellars below stairs, and three garret rooms, and pertinents. The price to be paid, and the purchaser to enter to the premises at Whitsunday next." And again—

"21st December, 1780.—Tontine Tavern. For sale, by auction, on Thursday the 4th of January, 1781, at 11 o'clock forenoon, the whole standing furniture of the Tontine Tavern, all of elegant fashions and in good order; likewise the stock on hand of exceeding old wines, of a fine flavour, and excellent London porter. *N.B.*—The gentlemen, subscribers to the Coffee-house, are desired to meet there to-morrow, the 22nd instant, at 12 o'clock, upon business."

(See Old Glasgow and Glasgow Past and Present.)

THE TEN TONTINE COUNTENANCES.

Although "Deacon" Corse was the Master Mason of *The Town Hall* and *Assembly Rooms*, yet, his Foreman, Mungo Naismith, carried on the Work, and carved the *Caricature Visages* on the Key-Stones of the Arches of the Arcade or Piazza, which so often and long amused the idle and passing crowds. Naismith was fond of "Glen Livat," yet, withal, he was an ingenious "*Fellow-Craft.*" In the building of the Portico of S. Andrew's Parish Kirk, S. Andrew's Square, with its "*Flat Arch,*" Naismith is immortalized." On the night of the day it was completed, he retired to a neighbouring Tavern, and, after having partaken there abundantly of *Aqua Vitæ*, he returned alone and slackened the wedges of all the "*Coombs*" which supported the Arch, and then lay down to repose for the night under it. Every one was sceptical of its stability. The secret of what is opined such a Master-piece of Masonry, which occupied seven years, is, that an *Iron Bar* is sunk into the several Arch-Stones (which have perpendicular joints, without any visible appearance of support) and thus any lateral strain is prevented.

The Steeple of the Cathedral, above the upper Battlement, was destroyed by Lightning in 1756. During the Storm, a party of Recruits were at Drill in the Nave of the Cathedral, immediately under the Steeple, when, unfortunately, a Serjeant and one of the Recruits were Killed by the falling of some of the stones. Mr. Naismith showed great ingenuity in the erection of a Scaffold and Repairing the Steeple. The Magistrates presented him with the *Freedom of the City* on the completion of S. Andrew's Church, and also gave him a Burying Place in S. David's Churchyard, near the Gate.

Recently, "*the Town*" has "Reformed" *the Old Tontine;* and Mr. Councillor James Moir at a Meeting of the Police Board, subsequently, stated that these interesting *Reliques* belonged to *The City Improvement Trust*, and were carefully preserved in the Building Yard of Mr. Peter Shannon, 8 Somerville Place.—"Cornelius Nepos" wrote 22nd January, 1870, to *the Glasgow Herald* thereanent, as follows:—

"I came to Glasgow from a considerable distance yesterday morning, and went to the Address you kindly gave of Mr. Peter Shannon, at Somerville Place. He was not there, but I traced him to another part of the City where he was employed, and soon found the decent and respectable Tradesman, as I know and take him to be. I began civilly to question him about these ancient interesting Relics. He said he had them in one of his Workshops in the Gallowgate; but he at once astounded me by saying that they were now his own absolute Property; that he got them from Mr. Carrick, the Master of Works of the City, in lieu of some work he had done for the City Improvement Company, or Civic Incorporation; that some considerable Balance of Money was still due to him from that Source; and he re-asserted that he claimed these Relics now as his own absolute property, and would not part with them for a large price! I wanted him to go with me and see and con-

front Mr. Carrick, but he said there was no use in doing so, as Mr. Carrick was then in London. I felt, as I have already remarked, very much astounded at this statement—very much astounded indeed that, if it were true, Mr. Carrick, the Master of Works of this great City, should have taken it upon him privately to dispose of those Relics in such a manner, seeing that they had stood more than a Century at the Tontine near *the Cross* of Glasgow, and were relished and justly regarded as the ostensible public property of the Citizens.

I have to thank Mr. Moir for what he has done in this matter at the Police Board, and also Bailie Osborne for the natural and significant remark he made, 'Is that a proper place for them?' No, indeed, it is not. But the matter, I should think, cannot rest where it is. I therefore most earnestly and respectfully call upon the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of Glasgow to require some explanation or other from their responsible Servant, *the Master of Works;* and ask him distinctly to state upon what authority, or assumed authority, did he take it upon him so to dispose of these ancient and renowned Relics, which had given delight to thousands and tens of thousands of Glasgow people, young and old. And assuming that the statement of Mr. Peter Shannon (as above given) be true, has our Master of Works, I ask, taken any guarantee whatever for their safety or preservation? If not, he might as well have taken down the *Statue of King William*, at *the Cross* of Glasgow, and disposed of it privately to any of his friends. But would the Magistrates of Glasgow have tolerated that for a single hour? No doubt these ancient *Faces* are not so bulky as *the Statue of William;* but I have reason to believe they were carved out in enduring stone by the celebrated Mungo Naismith, one of the greatest Artists that Scotland could boast of, more than a hundred years ago; and so highly was he esteemed for his works in Glasgow that the Lord Provost and Magistrates of those days unanimously conferred upon him *the Freedom of the City*. I may add, as showing the deep interest also taken about them, that one of the most active and enlightened Provosts (barring his Politics) that Glasgow ever had—viz., the late Mr. Kirkman Finlay, who ruled the City in the year 1812, and represented it in Parliament about the same period, and as far as "Representation" then went—when Provost Finlay built his splendid Mansion at Castle Toward he had two or three *fac similes* of the Old Tontine *Faces* carved out and placed on the front entrance of his Castle, which *Faces* may be seen with wondrous animation or effect at the present day.

Observe, I do not find fault with any of our modern City Improvements—far from it. But surely I have stated enough and more than enough to attract and arouse the attention of our present Civic Rulers, and to induce them to order some *Memoranda* or other to be placed on the Municipal Records about these ancient Relics, for the information and satisfaction of future generations, who may be eager to trace them out, and to learn from them lessons of wisdom and delight which animated their Forefathers. Be that as it may, I humbly hope that I have simply done my duty about them as an old Burgess of Glasgow; and desiring to preserve my *Incog.*, I adopt again the Signature in my previous Letter, but send you my real Card, and remain with every sentiment of respect and esteem, Sir, your obedient humble Servant,

CORNELIUS NEPOS."

TONTINE COFFEE-ROOM AND HOTEL.

The first is built behind the Piazza of the Town-hall. The Plans were done by Mr. William Hamilton, a very ingenious Architect; and under his superintendence the work was completed. In digging the Foundation, a Boat was found imbedded in sand and gravel, several feet below the surface, where it must have lain for ages; which may indicate that the Bed of the River had once run in this direction.

The Coffee-Room is 74 feet in length, by 32½ in breadth, and 16½ in height, and is universally allowed to be the most elegant of the kind in Britain, and, perhaps, in Europe. The Entrance is from the Trongate, under the Piazza. Upon each side of the Door are placed two large Windows, from the Floor to the Roof, which communicate the light to the Room from the Street. About half way down the Coffee-Room, is a very large Venetian Window upon the East, and on the other side, exactly opposite, is another, looking into *the Bar*, upon the North side of which, is a Door communicating with the Hôtel. The extremity of the Room Northward, is in the form of a Bow, divided by Pillars, making one complete magnificent Window from side to side. Near to the main Entry, the Roof, which is very high, is supported by Columns of the Doric Order, with correspondent Pilasters upon the walls, and in this place, a Dome of glass enlightens, with the other End Windows, the South side of the Room. From the Roof also, are hung several elegantly gilt Lustres, which, when lighted, give an air of grandeur to the place, pleasantly demonstrative of the riches and taste of the City.

Around the inside of the Bow, as well as the four fire-Places, are ranged the Seats for the Subscribers. Between the Door and the large Windows upon each side, is a space upon the wall for Advertisements, and immediately below, a small Desk with a Book, wherein the Arrivals and Departures of the several Vessels, connected with the City, are daily marked down. Subscribers of £1 12s per annum, are entitled to the use of the Room, Newspapers and Magazines; of which no Coffee-Room in Britain can boast a greater variety. Here are received not only all the Scottish Newspapers, but also the greatest part of those published in London, together with some from Ireland, France, Germany, and other parts on the Continent. To these are added a select diversity of the most popular and fashionable periodical Works. The daily Arrival of the Mail produces a very characteristic scene; all being then full of bustle and vivacity. Throughout the day, also, the Room is crowded with the concourse of Subscribers, who assemble there to learn the News, to meet their friends, or to do business. Strangers too, with a liberality peculiar to this City, are invited and freely permitted to avail themselves of all the advantages that so spirited an Institution affords its Supporters. The Hôtel consists of a suite of Apartments handsomely fitted up, immediately adjoining the Coffee-Room and Exchange, and to which the main Entry leads from the South, by a fine hanging Stair. Under the Piazzas of the Exchange are placed several other distinct Rooms, occupied by Under-Writers, Insurance-Brokers, and others. The Tontine Coffee-Room and Hôtel, with the other buildings, at present [1820] produce a Rent of above £1000 per annum. The Subscribers this year are 1189. Only 68 of the original Proprietors are now alive. —*Chapman's Picture of Glasgow*, p. 151—154.

THE PLAIN STANES IN THE TRONGATE.

Before 1777, there were no *Flagged Pavements* in Glasgow, so that there was little inducement for Ladies or Idlers to perambulate our Streets for pleasure. Previously to this time, most of our Public

Thoroughfares were allowed to remain in a state of great filth, and in many of them there were deep Ruts filled with mire, and their Gutters were made receptacles for putrid accumulations. The Streets were seldom swept or cleaned, except when the Heavens kindly sent down a pelting Shower of Rain, which acted as the gratis Scavenger-General of the City. Often heaps of dung were formed by individuals on the public Streets and allowed to remain there till it suited the Proprietor to use it for manure, or to sell it to others for that purpose. Before *flagged Trottoirs* were laid on the Streets, the Ladies, in wet weather, were obliged to make use of *Pattens*, when they had occasion to go out of doors. They were protected by Duffle Cloaks and Black Silk Calashes, which latter *Haberdashery* enclosed the whole Head-Dress. Old Dowagers, however, contented themselves with the simple Protection of Scarlet Duffles and Hoods. On paying visits in the evenings, they were usually attended in advance by a Maid-servant with a Lantern, who stopped at all the Dubs and Gaps upon the Road, and showed the Way of safety. In short distances, they frequently made use of *Hand-Bouets*, having plates of thin *Horn* in lieu of Glass, which afforded a ready light to their footsteps, and had the additional economical advantage of not being liable to breakage. A considerable change took place, shortly after 1777, when Mr. John Brown, the Master of Works, aided by the Proprietors of the front Tenements, laid down handsome flagged Trottoirs with Curb Stones, first on the east side of Candleriggs, from the Trongate to Bell Street. The next was in 1780, on the south side of Trongate, from the Tron Steeple to Stockwell. It was not, however, till 1800, when the first Police Act was obtained that *Footpaths* became general; though there were instances of a single Row of Stones being put in front of a few Houses as far back as 1764. Before *Side-Pavements* were made, people walked on the middle of the Street, hence the *term* walking *on the Croun o' the Causeway*. Here daily might then have been seen our Belles and Beaux traversing the said range from East to West, and again returning by the same Route, which *Tramp* was repeated again and again at their pleasure. *St. Enoch's Burn* was then the West boundary of *the Royalty*. As the process of laying *flagged Trottoirs* upon the Streets came to be general throughout the City, the Ladies abandoned the use of *Pattens, Lanterns*, and *Bouets*, and trusted to the comfortable Tread of the Plain Stanes, and the glimmering light of a few scattered Conical Lamps, which had been first erected by the Magistrates in 1718.

The Dress of fashionable Glasgow Belles then bore no small resemblance to the Balloon or Crinoline Habiliments which, a year or two ago, were universally in vogue. Only our modern *Misses* want the Powder and Pomatum, the frizzled *Toupet* and the high-heeled Shoe-Pegs, which added some three inches to the height of their Great-Grandmothers.

Before 1777, the finest Footpaths were those under the Pillars in the four Streets at *The Cross*. As they were laid with dressed *Flag-Stones*, and protected from Rain, they were much used by every class in the City; and, to add to their general popularity, they were always kept neat and clean by the Shop-keepers under the Piazzas.

At this period, no *Umbrella* had been seen in the Streets of Glasgow. Such was first introduced by Dr. Jamieson, in 1782, on his return from Paris, and helped to console our Citizens for the loss of their far-famed Piazzas. When he commenced unfurling it, crowds of people followed him in amazement at the spectacle. About 1786, an attempt was made to manufacture *Umbrellas* by Mr. John Gardner, father of the present Mr. Gardner, Optician, Buchanan Street. "Senex" had in his hands the first *Umbrella* that was ever made in Glasgow. It was indeed a very clumsy article. The Cloth was heavy oil or wax-glazed Linen, and the *Ribs* were formed of Indian Cane, such as shortly before this time, Ladies were accustomed to use as Hoops to extend their Petticoats. The *Handle* was massy and strong; and, altogether, it was a load to carry. Mr. Gardner was obliged to give up his Manufacture, as the Manchester people had been able to make a lighter Article and at a cheaper price. Nearly about the same time Mr. Gardner made an attempt to manufacture *Piano Fortes*, which then were coming into fashion in Glasgow, and displacing the old *Spinets*. But here Mr. Gardner failed in his first trial; for the Instrument that he had made was so defective in some of its parts, that he did not even complete it; and the Importation of highly-finished Piano Fortes from London made him despair of being able to compete successfully with the Makers in the Metropolis. When Piano Fortes came to be in common use in Glasgow, it was curious to see the fate of the old *Spinets* and *Harpsichords*, which were knocked off by *the Hammer* in great numbers in Auction Rooms for a few shillings, and were generally purchased by *Farmers*, who made them answer the double purposes of Musical Instruments and *Sideboards!*

The teeming Thoroughfare of the *Plain Stanes* between *the Cross* and the Boundary of the Royalty at St. Enoch's Burn having become the fashionable Promenade of the City shortly after 1777, a great change followed immediately. The *Wester Gate* now assumed the name of *Argyle Street;* and five new Streets came to be opened, viz., Nelson Street, Brunswick Street, Hutcheson Street, Glassford Street, and Buchanan Street. Virginia Street was opened in 1753, and Miller Street in 1771; but they were only partially built upon, and might then have been merely termed *Skeleton* Streets.

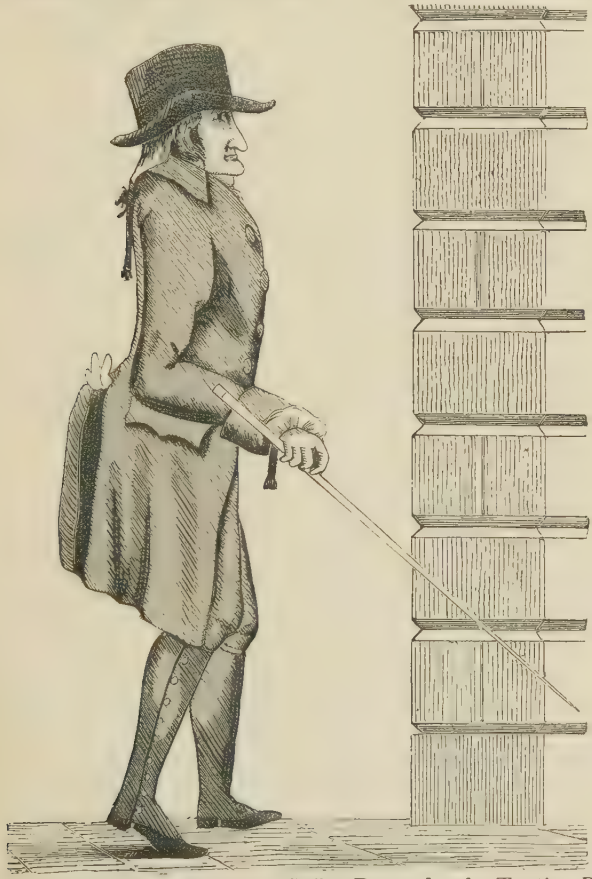
The *Plain Stanes* in front of the Piazzas of the present *Tontine* was protected by a Row of Cannons, by way of Posts, having their mouths uppermost, and sunk in the ground to the breech. Many, in their School-days, have played *Leap Frog* over them; and he was thought a clever fellow who could jump over *the big Cannon* which

stood at the South West corner. The Shops under the Piazzas were miserably dark *Pigeon Holes.*

This Mercantile Walk was taboo'd against Ladies, for she was thought an impudent brazen-faced Woman who would venture to thread her way through the throng of our dignified Merchants perambulating this *sanctum.* Ladies, in their progress towards the East, stept into the mire of the Carriage-Causeway, and trudged along in the dirt to the South of *King William,* rather than venture to trespass upon the *Plain Stanes.* The last Personage who continued to walk these *Plain Stanes,* decked out with his Scarlet Cloak and Cocked Hat, was *Dr. Peter Wright.* The Doctor's Scarlet Cloak, however, was then getting threadbare, and had lost a little of its brilliant hue, so that much could not be said for the learned gentleman's dignified appearance. There was another *Doctor,* who was of rather an eccentric character. He might have been seen walking our Streets, in a brown Great Coat, and supporting his left side with a Crutch. This was *Dr. Marshall.* This gentleman took it into his head to try an experiment whether he or his Horse could hold out longest upon a minimum of food; and, accordingly, he himself took just *one Raisin* each day, and he allowed his Horse only *one Straw* daily. The consequence was, that his Horse died, and the *Doctor* lost the power of his left side; and what was, perhaps, even worse than that, he lost his Patients, who very naturally said, "If the Doctor tries such experiments upon himself, what will he not try upon us?"

[Among the many "Characters" who rendered themselves remarkable by their Dress or Figure, there were none who, for a long time, occupied this peculiar position on *the Trongate* more than Captain Archibald Patoun or Paton, David Dale, Dr. Porteous, and Dr. Findlay. As the former lived opposite *the Tontine* or Old Exchange, notice of him may appropriately be introduced here. He was a son of Dr. David Patoun, a Physician in Glasgow, who left to his son the Tenement in which he lived for many years preceding his Decease, called "Paton's Land." He resided with his two Maiden Sisters and an old Servant Nelly. The *Plain Stanes,* in front of his House, formed the daily Parade ground of this Veteran. He held a Commission in a Regiment that had been raised in Scotland for the Dutch service. While a Denizen of the Camp, he had studied well the Art of Fencing, and excelled in Small Sword exercise (an accomplishment he was rather proud of), which might be easily discovered from his happy but threatening manner of handling his conspicuous Cane, when sallying from his own Domicile towards the Coffee Room, which he usually entered about 2 o'clock, to study the news of the day in the pages of his favourite "*Courier.*" The Wags of the period got up a Caricature of the Captain *parrying the horned thrusts of a belligerent Bull in Glasgow Green.* The Wood Cut is from an Engraving done in 1826 from an original Drawing in the possession of a Gentleman from whom the

late Gabriel Neil had the use of it for the purpose. It was acknowledged by some who knew the Captain to be in all respects a most faithful Resemblance. He is represented in his Military "*Leggins*," which he wore much oftener than *the Blue-striped Stocking* of Mr. John Gibson Lockhart's Ballad (Page 428), which was set to Music by Mr. Archibald Kennedy, Stationer, Glassford Street. The gallant Captain frequently indulged in speaking of his own brave



CAPT. PATOUN on his way to the Coffee-Room, by the Tontine Piazza, to read *The Courier*.

doings on the *Tented Field*, "at Minden and at Dettingen," particularly when seated round a Bowl of his favourite cold *Punch* made with *Limes* from his own Estate in Trinidad, and with Water newly drawn from the West Port Well. He was, in fact, a worthy though remarkable "Character," and fully entitled to the epithets bestowed upon him by the late able Editor of *The Quarterly Review*, Mr. Lockhart, in *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, *Blackwood's Magazine*, 1819.]

Lament for Captain Paton.

Touch once more a sober Measure, and let Punch and Tears be shed,
For a Prince of good old Fellows, that, alack a-day! is dead;
For a Prince of worthy Fellows, and a Pretty Man also,
That has left the Saltmarket, in Sorrow, Grief, and Wo.
Oh! we ne'er shall see the like of Captain Paton no mo!

His Waistcoat, Coat, and Brecches, were all cut off the same Web,
Of a beautiful Snuff-Colour, or a modest genty Drab;
The blue Stripe in his Stocking round his neat slim Leg did go,
And his Ruffles of the Cambric fine they were whiter than the snow.
Oh! we ne'er shall see the like of Captain Paton no mo!

His Hair was curl'd in order, at the rising of the sun,
In comely Rows and Buckles smart that about his ears did run;
And before there was a Toupée that some inches up did go,
And behind there was a long Queue that did o'er his shoulders flow.
Oh! we ne'er shall see the like of Captain Paton no mo!

And whenever we foregather'd, he took off his wee *Three-Cockit*,
And he proffer'd you his Snuff-Box, which he drew from his side pocket·
And on Burdett or Bonaparte, he would make a remark or so,
And then along the Plain Stones like a Provost he would go.
Oh! we ne'er shall see the like of Captain Paton no mo!

In dirty days he picked well his footsteps with his *Rattan;*
Oh! you ne'er could see the least speck on the Shoes of Captain Paton;
And on entering the *Coffee-Room* about *Two*, all men did know,
They would see him with his *Courier* in the middle of the Row.
Oh! we ne'er shall see the like of Captain Paton no mo!

Now and then upon a Sunday he invited me to Dine,
On a Herring and a Mutton Chop which his Maid dress'd very fine;
There was also a little Malmsey, and a Bottle of Bourdeaux,
Which between me and the Captain passed nimbly to and fro.
Oh! I ne'er shall take *Pot-Luck* with Captain Paton no mo!

Or if a Bowl was mentioned, the Captain he would ring,
And bid Nelly to the West-Port,* and a Stoup of Water bring;
Then would he mix the genuine Stuff, as they made it long ago,
With Limes that on his Property in Trinidad did grow.
Oh! we ne'er shall taste the like of Captain Paton's *Punch* no mo!

And then all the time he would discourse, so sensible and courteous;
Perhaps talking of the last Sermon he had heard from Dr. Porteous,†
Or some little bit of scandal about Mrs. So-and-So,
Which he scarce could credit, having heard the *Con* but not the *Pro*.
Oh! we ne'er shall hear the like of Captain Paton no mo!

Or when the Candles were brought forth, and the night was fairly setting in,
He would tell some fine old Stories about Minden-Field or Dettingen—
How he fought with a French Major, and despatch'd him at a Blow,
While his blood ran out like water on the soft grass below.
Oh! we ne'er shall hear the like of Captain Paton no mo!

But at last the Captain sickened, and grew worse from day to day,
And all missed him in the Coffee-Room, from which now he stayed away;
On Sabbaths, too, the Wee Kirk‡ made a melancholy show,
All for wanting of the presence of our venerable Beau.
Oh! we ne'er shall see the like of Captain Paton no mo!

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* A Well, the water of which was famous for the compounding of Cold Punch, now removed, but in the days of the Captain, a little East of the Black Bull, Argyle Street.

† A favourite Preacher in the Tron Kirk.

‡ Now the Tron Church.

And in spite of all that Cleghorn and Corkindale could do,*
It was plain, from twenty symptoms, that Death was in his view;
So the Captain made his Test'ment, and submitted to his foe,
And we laid him by the Ram's-Horn Kirk†—'tis the way, we all must go.
Oh! we ne'er shall see the like of Captain Paton no mo!

Join all in Chorus, Jolly Boys, and let Punch and Tears be shed,
For this Prince of good old Fellows, that, alack a-day is dead:
For this Prince of worthy Fellows, and a Pretty Man also,
That has left the Saltmarket, in Sorrow, Grief, and Wo!
For it ne'er shall see the like of Captain Paton no mo!

THE EQUESTRIAN STATUE OF KING WILLIAM

Is erected near the Cross of Glasgow, upon the North Side of the Street, the King being mounted upon a stately Horse, with his Baton in his hand, fixt upon a curious Pedestal of fine workmanship, bestowed upon the City by our generous Countryman, Governor M'Crae, to his immortal honour. It is fenced about with a curious Iron Rail of excellent workmanship.

A Poem on the Erecting the Equestrian Statue of King William, near the Cros of Glasgow, given in compliment to the City by the Honourable James M'Crae Esq., anno 1734.

With grateful hearts the Statue we receive
Of great King William, Glorious and Brave.
Nassaw, the Prince of Orange, by Heav'n design'd,
To curb the proud Oppressors of mankind;
With generous thoughts of Liberty inspir'd,
And against Tyrants and Oppressors fir'd;
Boldly declared, he for Britannia's Laws,
Appear'd in our injur'd Country's Cause.
He bought our Liberty, and resign'd his all,
Our sacred Rights from ruin did recall.
Sure great his genius when the Traytours crowd,
Ready to strike the blow, their fury vow'd,
Quell'd by his look, and list'ning to his lure,
They dissipated, and rebell'd no more.
He drove old Saturn out, and all his host,
Asham'd, and, with their own Politicks, lost.
They view'd their ancient seats with upcast eyes,
And with despair their abdicated skyes;
He raised our downpast hopes, dispell'd our fears,
And all the Patriot in his scene appears;
Of Liberty by him we stand assur'd,
By him the mighty blessings stand secur'd.
By him the widow'd lands no more bemoan,
A broken Lineage and undoubtful Throne,
He fixt Succession in our Georges' Line,
Whereby our future Peace the source we find,
With him is fitly plac'd the gen'rous Horse,
This represents the Hero in his force.
Methinks the Steed doth spread with corps the plain,
Tears up the Turff and pulls the Curbing Rein;
Exalts his Thunder-Neck and lofty Crest,
And force thro' ranks and files his stately Breast.
His Nostrils glow, sonorous War he hears,

* Eminent Physicians. † Now S. David's Church.

He Leaps, Jumps, and Pricks his list'ning Ears,
Led by the Hero, he the Files invades,
And forceth passage through the thick Brigades.
Hoofs up the Turff, spreads Havock all around,
Till blood, as torrents, overflowes the ground.
For glorious ends our Hero's Wars design'd,
Promote the common Welfare of Mankind;
No proud ambition mov'd but Europe's fears,
The Cries of Orphans and the Widow's tears.
Oppress'd Religion gave the first alarms,
And injur'd Justice set him in his arms.
His Conquest Freedom to the World afford,
And Nations blest the Labour of his Sword.
'Tis certain endless Joys from Freedom spring,
And life in bondage is a worthless thing.
O Sacred Freedom! which the powers bestow,
To season blessings and to soften woe.
Plant of our Growth and arm of all our Cares,
The Toil of Ages and the Crown of Wars,
Be thou our everlasting Charm,
And may this Image thy remembrance warm.

It was said of Henry Dundas, the late Lord Melville, that on his visits to Edinburgh he took infinite delight to mount up five or six flights of the dark and narrow Staircases of the ancient City Buildings, in order to pay his respects to his old dowager Acquaintances, and there to crack over the Stories of olden time. Under like impressions, there are few of our aged Citizens who do not feel a certain undefined regard for the *Statue of King William,* and can never look up to it without the idea flashing upon their minds, that they are beholding an old acquaintance, with his bare toes and Baton frappant, still gracing our *Old Exchange.* What a multitude of bygone Events does this *Statue* bring to the mind of an aged Citizen! Here, in days of yore, our Tobacco Lords, with their Scarlet Cloaks, Bushy Wigs, and Cocked Hats, proudly walked to and fro upon the *Plain Stanes,* graced by this, the finest Statue yet erected in Glasgow. But how changed are the times! This lordly Esplanade is now usurped by a motley crowd of ragged, idle, but able-bodied Workmen, and of sauntering Recruiting-Sergeants. Here our Magistrates yearly, on the 4th of June, were wont to issue from *the Town Hall* to drink the healths of George III., and of all the Royal Family, throwing their Wine-Glasses aloft with laughter and merriment, amongst the assembled Multitude, who eagerly contended for the prizes of the falling Glasses, at the no little hazard of broken Pates and cut Fingers. Here was also the scene of many a melancholy *Execution;* and here, likewise, for many a year, was exhibited the busy concourse of our bustling Citizens, entering to and departing from our now forlorn *Coffee-Room.* Here were daily heard the merry Chimes of our Music Bells, now miserably decayed and out of tune; and here was the renowned *Tontine Hotel,* with its once 200 Bed-Rooms in full occupation. But, notwithstanding this sad decay of Local grandeur, *King William* still stands forth the

brightest Monument of our City. This fine Equestrian Statue was presented to our Citizens by James MacRae, Esq., Governor of the Presidency of Madras, in 1734, and was erected at *the Cross* in the following year (1735), during the Provostship of the Hon. Andrew Ramsay, Mr. MacRae being at that time a Burgess of the City.

"Senex" had in his possession the Family Tea-Pot of Provost Ramsay. It is a beautiful Article, of the richest India China, and was presented to his Family by Miss Sophia Ramsay after the death of her father, the Provost. No other part of the Tea-Set now remains.

The Inscription on the Pedestal of the Statue is as follows:—

OPTIMO PRINCIPI,
WILLIELMO III. BRITANNARUM REGI, PIO, FORTI,
INVICTO, CUJUS VIRTUTE, CONSILIO, ET FELICITATE,
IN SUMMO SÆPE DISCRIMINE SPECTATIS,
FŒDERATI BELGII CIVITATIBUS TANTUM NON DELETIS,
INSPERATA PARTA EST SALUS;
BRITANNIÆ ET HIBERNIÆ
RELIGIO PURIOR, JURA, LIBERTASQUE,
RESTITUTA, CONSERVATA, ET POSTERIS,
SUB LEGITIMO PIORUM PRINCIPUM BRUNSVICENSIUM
IMPERIO, SUNT TRANSMISSA;
INTENTATUM DENIQUE, A GALLO TOTI EUROPÆ
SERVITUTIS JUGUM EST DEPULSUM:
HOC IMMORTALIUM MERITORUM MONUMENTUM,
LABENTE SEPTIMO POST OBITUM LUSTRO,
SUMMO SENATUS, POPULIQUE, GLASGUENSIS PLAUSU
ACCEPTUM, POSUIT, CIVIS STRENUUS ET FIDUS,
JACOBUS MACRAE,
COLONIÆ MADRASSIANÆ EXPRÆFECTUS.
MDCCXXXV.

Translation.

IN HONOUR OF
THE MOST EXCELLENT PRINCE,
WILLIAM III. SOVEREIGN OF GREAT BRITAIN,
PIOUS, VALIANT, INVINCIBLE,
BY WHOSE COURAGE, COUNSEL, AND ADDRESS,
OFTEN DISPLAYED IN THE GREATEST DANGER,
TO THE UNITED PROVINCES, WELL NIGH OVERPOWERED,
UNEXPECTED SAFETY WAS OBTAINED;
TO BRITAIN AND IRELAND
PURER RELIGION, LAW, AND LIBERTY,
WERE RESTORED, MAINTAINED, AND TRANSMITTED
TO POSTERITY,
UNDER THE JUST GOVERNMENT OF PATRIOTIC PRINCES
OF THE BRUNSWICK LINE;
AND THE YOKE OF SLAVERY,
INTENDED BY THE FRENCH FOR THE WHOLE OF EUROPE,
WAS AVERTED:
THIS MONUMENT OF HIS IMMORTAL DESERTS,
IN THE XXXIII YEAR AFTER HIS DECEASE,
BEING ACCEPTED, WITH THE HIGHEST APPROBATION,
BY THE MAGISTRATES AND PEOPLE OF GLASGOW,
WAS ERECTED, BY HER ACTIVE AND FAITHFUL CITIZEN,
JAMES MACRAE,
LATE GOVERNOR OF THE PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS.
MDCCXXXV.

In the *Glasgow Mercury* of 2nd February, 1781, we find the following Notice regarding the Statue of King William:—

"Yesterday se'ennight, a young man, disordered in his mind by intemperance, got upon the Pedestal on which the Equestrian Statue of King William stands, and mounted the Horse, when his phrenzy led him to cut off the Laurel with which the Statue was crowned, and otherwise maltrait it. What is surprising, he got up and down without receiving any hurt. He is since confined in the Cells."

From the following Extract, it appears that in 1766 there was a Garden in *the Trongate*, and that *the Stamp Office* was situated at the Old Exchange, Tontine:—

Glasgow Journal, 16th January, 1766.—"The Garden at the head of Mr. William Anderson's Tenement, and Closs of Houses in Trongate, to be Sold off within the Stamp Office, at the Exchange, in Glasgow, upon Tuesday the 21st inst., precisely at 12 o'clock; to be Sold in whole or in parcels,—Entry at Candlemass. Apply to Jas. Graham, writer."

It is rather singular that none of the Historians of Glasgow have handed down to us any *Account of the Life of Governor MacRae*, although it exhibits a series of interesting and uncommon Events, which may justly be placed alongside of the Life and Adventures of the famous Whittington, Lord Mayor of London: for they seem more like Fictions than Realities.

Knowing that a Lady, a near Relation of my own, was in possession of many Particulars regarding the History of Governor MacRae, which she had acquired partly through her Grandmother (an aged Lady, residing in a neighbouring Shire), and partly through the late Rev. Mr. Fleming of Neilston, I requested her to furnish me with a Statement of what she recollected to have heard from these, or from other parties, regarding the History of an Individual to whom our Citizens are so greatly indebted, and I now give the Relation of this Lady in her own words, without any Alterations or Additions of my own:—

"AN AYRSHIRE TRUE STORY.

A long time ago there lived in a little thatched Cottage in the Vicinity of the Town of Ayr, a poor but respectable Widow, of the name of MacRae. She had two Sons, young Boys; the eldest was of a kindly and sociable disposition, and having a taste for Music, turned his attention to the study of that Art, and in due time became a Fiddler by profession, and was much taken out to play at Weddings, Harvest-Homes, and *Rockings*, the last a species of Merry-Making peculiar to Ayrshire, at which the services of the country Musician are much appreciated. But poor Widow MacRae's youngest Son was a disobedient Scapegrace, and so early in life as at nine years of age he disappeared, no one knew where; and although his Mother made many efforts to discover where her erring Boy had gone, they all proved fruitless, and she became old, and died without finding any trace of his retreat. A period of forty years had elapsed from the time of the disappearance of the little Boy, when a Lawyer in Ayr and his Wife were sitting together one day after Dinner conversing, he asked her if she knew any person in the Town of the name of MacRae;

she replied that the only one of that name that she knew was old Willie MacRae the Fiddler. My reason for asking, said he, is on account of having read to-day an Advertisement in the Papers, saying that if there are any of the Descendants of a Widow MacRae (who lived in such a part of the Town of Ayr at such a time) yet in existence, that by making due application at a certain Office in London they will hear of something to their advantage. The Lady suggested that by sending for Willie he might be able to throw some light upon the subject; so a Servant was sent to tell the Fiddler that her Master wished to speak to him. Willie came immediately, and after being questioned as to his Pedigree was found to be the Son of the Widow, and said that he had a 'ne'er-do-weel Laddie o' a Brither that ran awa lang syne, and was ne'er heard o' since; that mony a sair day Mither had, wondering if he had come to an untimely end.' As to Willie's own situation, he said that he was Married, and had twa wee Dochters. The Lawyer then said that he would write to London, and make the necessary Statements, and would let him know the result. Willie was agreeable to this Proposal; but appeared neither sanguine in expectation, nor elated with the prospect of better circumstances—being perfectly happy as he was. However, no time was lost in making Application as directed; and an Answer was promptly returned, giving the Lawyer instructions to come to London, and to bring William MacRae and his two Daughters with him. So, dressed in their best, the Four set off for the great Metropolis; and, although the Journey in those days could not be performed with the degree of speed that it is done in now, yet the Party arrived at last, and went direct to the Agent with whom they had Corresponded, and he conducted them forthwith to a splendid Establishment in one of the genteel Streets in London. But what was poor Willie's astonishment when he was ushered into the presence of the Governor-General of Madras, as one and the same with the little bare-foot Runaway—even his long lost Brother, (the same who had at this time presented the City of Glasgow with the beautiful Equestrian Statue of King William the Third, which now stands in front of the Tontine). There was indeed a contrast of qualities between the two Brothers—the one polished and polite; the other bashful and awkward. Willie gazed incredulously, while the two Girls clung to him, and timidly took an occasional peep at their great Uncle; but mutual confidence, however, was soon established. He received them kindly; and while they stayed with him, he suited his manner so as to make them easy and at home. It would have been gratifying, had we been able to trace the Governor's History from his ninth year till the time that he made himself known to his Brother; but although we have no Account of it, we may conclude that, before he arrived at distinction he must have had much up-hill work, and that he must indeed have been an enterprising boy. But, my young friends, let us here pause, and extract our Lesson from this little Story, which is not a Fiction. Although we are willing to give credit to Mr. MacRae for his abilities, which were of a superior order, oh, how we must lament his want of natural affection, particularly to his Mother! He set Parental authority at nought, by going away without her knowledge and liberty; his youth in some degree apologizes for this

step; he was not then aware of the extent of his fault; but when his mind became developed, and was capable of reflection, did he never think of the many bitter tears that she must have shed in secret for the loss of her youngest Child? Did he think that if he made himself known that she would expect support from him? Could he have used a portion of the money with which Providence had blessed him to better purpose than aiding his Widowed Parent with it? or was it cowardice, was he ashamed to own that his was a poor and plebeian Mother. Why, she was well doing, and his Mother. This was enough. The Creator has appointed to each individual their position in the world; that there must be the rich and the poor, to constitute the framework of society, is indisputable. Yet, as a sense of poverty renders the feelings acute, and is a principal cause of its being felt a burden, never, then, add to it the sting of neglect; be bland and compassionate to your poorer fellow mortals, and if they are discreet, they will not impose upon you for being so. But it is pleasing to think that before it was too late he felt the ardent desire to repair, in some measure, the errors of his youth, by improving the condition of his Mother's Descendants. For this purpose he returned to his Native Land, for he was childless.

Governor-General MacRae then made a handsome Settlement upon Mr. William MacRae, Professor of Music, for we like to give a respectful turn to things; but such was his simplicity, that notwithstanding his changed condition, he made the proviso with his Brother, that he might still be allowed to go to the Weddings and Harvest-Homes in Ayrshire, and to dissent would have been to rob him of one of the greatest enjoyments of his life; so when he went home he continued his Vocation, but at these Entertainments he was now quite the King of the Company.

The two little Girls were placed by their Uncle in a fashionable Boarding School, to be brought up and educated as gentlewomen. These, and business arrangements completed, the Governor sailed for India again to attend his Charge; but he had not been there above ten or twelve years, when information of his death was received by his Law Agent in London, stating at the same time that the bulk of his fortune, which was immense, was bequeathed to his two nieces, daughters of his late brother William; for William was now lying side by side with his Mother, and the grass had grown long and rank over their narrow beds in the old Churchyard. The Misses MacRae were now grown up, and fashionable young Ladies; and after becoming Heiresses, were invited to visit a genteel Family in Ayrshire. One day at this time, Lord Glencairn and the Lawyer of whom I have already spoken, were engaged in earnest and private conversation in his Lordship's Library. The Estates were already considerably burdened with debt. His Lordship being no adept at husbanding money, was now seeking Legal advice as to the safest means of raising more. The Lawyer said that if his Lordship would excuse the liberty of his making a suggestion of a peculiar nature, it was one that, should it meet with his approbation, would not only clear the Estates, but leave a considerable Sum over. He desired him to be perfectly explicit. He then said, 'Why, my Lord, marry an Heiress who is at

present resident in this County!' The proposal was met with a smile, and a demand of 'Pray, Sir, who is the Lady?' The Reply was—'Miss MacRae, niece of the late Governor-General of Madras, and an elegant woman.' This was a brilliant Description. His Lordship was now in love; if not yet with the Lady, at least with her Fortune; but not a word of a Fiddle. No, no, let his Lordship's Musical information break upon him by degrees; time enough for that branch; it is not an essential one. Independent of any sinister motives, the knowing Lawyer was cautious what mode of speech he made use of, for he was now about to Emancipate his noble Client from the thraldom of debt, and also to give his Heiress-Client a title —the prospect of which is, at all times, a honeyed morsel to a young and ambitious girl; but, in some cases, is not possessed a year till she discovers that it is only a sound, as hollow as the decayed trunk of a stunted oak; but who can stem the current of life's events and vicissitudes?

Lord Glencairn found no difficulty in being introduced to the Heiresses, for they were now upon intimate terms with the Ayrshire Gentry, and they possessed that which is a passport to the best society; not that the Fortune was their only advantage, for, although they were not beautiful, yet their native gentleness and their liberal education had moulded them into what, at a glance, distinguishes the cultivated female. He paid his addresses to the eldest, and was accepted, and in a short time the Marriage was Solemnised in presence of a large and gay assemblage of the Ayrshire Nobility and Gentry. When she was an old lady, and a Widow, she, accompanied by her Factor, rode out one day to give him directions as to some improvements upon her Property; she then pointed to an old Tenement which was falling into decay, saying, 'There, Sir, is the Cottage in which I was Born, and the ten years that I spent in it with my poor Father and Mother, were infinitely more happy than the forty years that I have been Lady Glencairn.' Her Sister was also Married, but to a Gentleman in private life; and long long after those, whose names I have mentioned, were gone the way of all living, there was assembled at a County Ball, in Ayr, a fashionable Company, and among the rest were the respective Families of Cassillis and Glencairn, between whom there existed a feeling of jealousy; and when there was a party on the Floor about to dance, the inconsiderate young Lord Glencairn said to the Master of Ceremonies, in an audible tone of voice, 'Tell the Musicians to play "Johnny Faa."'* 'Yes,' said the Earl of Cassillis, 'and, after that, let us have the "Fiddler's Daughter,"'—neither of the Tunes being at all suitable for the Figure about to be Danced, which might be a *Cotillon*, or, possibly, the *Minuet de la Cour;* but no matter, each young Noble shot his poisoned arrow in hopes of a successful hit. So much for the manners of polished Society, in the middle of the last Century."

GOVERNOR MACRAE AND HIS HEIRS—ANOTHER VERSION.

"EDINBURGH, 24th *June*, 1850.

"In your Paper [the Ayr Advertiser] of the 13th inst. there appeared a Story copied from '*Glasgow in the Olden Time*,' entitled, 'An Ayrshire Story.'

* In allusion to one of the Ladies of the Cassillis Family who went off with a Gipsy.

The Tale is so romantic, and the moral reflections so touching, that I hesitate to say anything to destroy their efficacy. But, as moral reflections are not calculated to do much good when not founded on truth, I think it best to state the real facts of the case.

Somewhere about the beginning of last Century, or perhaps the close of the preceding one, there lived near Ayr an itinerant Musician (or as Lord Eldin would have said, 'a blin' Fiddler,' only he wasn't blin') called Maguire. A Brother of his Wife, whose name was MacRae, had run away from home when very young, and was not heard of for upwards of 40 years, when he returned with a Fortune acquired as Governor (not Governor-General, for no such title exists) of Madras. How he had attained to this station it is impossible to say, but somehow he had raised himself, and in those days there was a way of making money as Governors of the Indian Presidencies, which seems now to be unknown. He immediately intimated his intention of giving his Fortune to the four Daughters of his Sister. To the eldest he gave the Estate of Drumdow (now the Property of John Rankine, Esq.); to the second, that of Alva; to the third, that of Houston, in Dumfries Shire; and to the fourth, his Favourite, who was born after his return from abroad, and who was named MacRae, after him, that of Orangefield, in your Neighbourhood. I may mention that the name MacRae is still kept up as a Christian name in some Families connected with her Husband, of whom I shall speak hereafter.

The eldest of these four Daughters was Married A. D. 1744, to William, 13th Earl of Glencairn. They had issue, William, Lord Kilmaurs, who died unmarried; James, 14th Earl of Glencairn, who died unmarried; John, 15th and last Earl, who Married Lady Isabella Erskine, Daughter of the Earl of Buchan, and died without issue; Lady Hennet, who Married Sir Alexander Don, of Newtondon, Berwickshire, from whom the present Baronet is descended, and two other Children, who died unmarried.

With regard to him there is a Story told of his smart Reply to Lord Cassillis, who, having quarrelled with him at a Ball, reproached him for so far forgetting his rank as to Marry a Fiddler's Daughter. 'Yes, my Lord,' was his Reply, 'and I remember that one of my Father-in-law's favourite Airs was "The Gipsies cam to Lord Cassillis's yett,"' referring to the Elopement of a Countess of Cassillis with the Gipsies, celebrated in the old Song of 'Johnny Faa.'

The second Daughter was Married A.D. 1749, to James Erskine, an Advocate, who, being raised to the Bench, took the name of Lord Alva, from the Estate which he acquired by his wife. Of their further History I can tell nothing.

The third Daughter Married James MacRae, a Nephew (or, as was more generally believed a Natural Son) of the Governor. This Son James, (or as he was commonly yclept) Jemmie MacRae, fought a Duel with Sir George Ramsay of Balmain, at the Figgate Whins, near Edinburgh. The cause of this Duel was a most silly affair. Sir G. Ramsay was coming out of a Theatre with a party of Ladies; MacRae was escorting another, and they found their Servants disputing which Carriage should draw up first at the door. They had come to abusive language; each of the Gentlemen took his Servant's part, and the result was a Duel in which Sir George was shot, and MacRae made his escape in a Dutch Smuggler which was hovering about the Coast.

The fourth Daughter, MacRae Maguire, was Married to Charles Dalrymple, the nephew of Charles Dalrymple of Langlands, and Brother of the Rev. Dr. William Dalrymple, formerly Minister of Ayr. This Gentleman held the office of Sheriff-Clerk of Ayrshire, in which he succeeded his father, James Dalrymple. She, as has been stated, was the Governor's favourite, and among other things he presented her with a large Box of Tea, then a great rarity in this Country, which he had brought home with him. But, on taking the Box out to Orangefield, it was found that the doors were too small to give it admittance, and so they had to crane it up outside the House. The Box is bound very strongly with brass, and is now used as a Corn-Chest by Dr.

Whiteside of Ayr. I may mention that a Portrait of Lord Glencairn, the great Friend and Supporter of John Knox, and which had come somehow into the hands of Mr. Dalrymple, is now in possession of his Grand-Niece—a member of my own Family.

It may serve to show the state of poverty, as well as the ideas of happiness of Mr. and Mrs. Maguire, that on learning of their good Fortune, they procured a Bottle of Brandy and a Loaf of Sugar, in the latter of which they scooped out a hole; and, pouring in the Brandy, they supped the Liquor with spoons.

The above are the true Facts of this Story. Being myself connected with the Dalrymples, and having acquired much information from an aged Relative, the only surviving Daughter of the Rev. Dr. Dalrymple, besides what I have derived from an examination of the Scotch Peerage, I am able to attest the truth of the above Statements.

The friends whom I have consulted tell me that they never heard of the Fiddler going to London. As will be seen, he was a *Brother-in-law*, not a Brother of the Governor. He had four Daughters instead of two, and though I have no doubt Miss Maguire's Fortune was a considerable attraction to Lord Glencairn, I much fear that the Conversation between him and the Lawyer, as well as that between the latter and his wife, are only the products of 'Senex's' fertile imagination.* From the Story which I have above told, Lord G. must have been well aware, as the rest of the country people were, that his Father-in-law was a Fiddler.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant, J. T. M."

CHARLIE'S STABLES.

[The Buildings which bore the soubriquet of "CHARLIE'S STABLES" (the site of which is now occupied by the Warehouse of Thomas Chalmers), were removed about 33 years ago. They acquired this designation from the circumstance of the horses of Prince Charles Edward Stuart having been Stabled in the *Out Houses* attached to them, during the time he resided in the Mansion of Mr. Campbell of Shawfield, where the Warehouse of Messrs. Thomas Muirhead & Co., now stands. The *Stables proper*, (which were subsequently

* "J. T. M." should have fathered "the products of Senex's fertile imagination" upon the "lady, a near relative of *his* own," who supplied him with "an Ayrshire True Story."—*Ed.*

a Tavern), were up the second Close (on the left hand side) from *Leitch's Court*, where the old Stamp Office was.

The Wood-Cut embraces a View from *the Granite Warehouse*, East corner of Stockwell Street, to the Head of the New Wynd.]

"ROBERT M'NAIR, JEAN HOLMES, & Co."

The Directors of "The Buchanan's Society applied" in 1849 to the Dean of Guild Court for leave to take down and rebuild the Land of houses situated at the corner of King Street and Trongate. Now, the Land next to this Property, situated in King Street, was built by a Mr. Robert M'Nair, a Grocer and General Dealer. The stones of this building were got from the Black Quarry, which at this time contained a deep Pool of stagnant water, and was used as the receptacle of the rubbish and carrion of the District. Some persons who were intoxicated, or had lost their way in the dark, and children who had been playing in the neighbourhood, were drowned from time to time, in this Hole. Mr. M'Nair was a man of abilities, but of very eccentric manners. Amongst his other whims, he ordered the Key-Stones of the Arches above the Shops in this Building to be cut so as to represent ludicrous human faces, and each one to be different from another. It was a source of amusement to him, on Market-days to join the crowds of country folks who were gazing upon these *Heads*, and to hear their remarks upon them. At present, most of these Figures are covered by the Signboards of the present Occupants of the Shops, but some of them are still to be seen peeping out.

Many amusing Anecdotes are told of Mr. M'Nair. At the time in question, there were few individuals in Glasgow possessed of large Capital; in consequence of which, all extensive undertakings were carried on there by Joint-Stock Companies, having several Partners, perhaps six or eight, who each respectively furnished his quota of Capital. Such were our East and West Sugar House Co.'s, Tan Work Co., Soap Work Co., Deltfield Co., Inklefactory Co., Ropework Co., Bottle Work Co., Smithfield Nailree Co., and many others. Mr. M'Nair was resolved not to be behind these Companies, and accordingly assumed his Wife as a *Partner*, and had his Firm painted above his Shop Door, "Robert M'Nair, Jean Holmes, & Co."—There happened one season to be rather a scarcity of Oranges in Glasgow, and, unfortunately for Mr. M'Nair, his stock of them was very small, while a neighbouring Grocer held nearly the whole stock of Oranges in Glasgow. Mr. M'Nair, however, told all his Customers that he had a large cargo of Oranges, which he expected to arrive every hour. In the meantime, he made up apparently a barrow-load of Oranges with his small stock, and employed a Porter to wheel them past his neighbour Grocer's Shop, and to deliver them to his own Shop (as if he was getting delivery of a Cargo), but immediately afterwards he privately sent away the Porter with his load well covered, by a back door and through cross Streets, and made him again wheel the same barrowful of Oranges (openly exposed) past his opponent's Shop; and so the Porter continued employed for many hours. Having thus apparently laid in a large stock of Oranges, he engaged a person to call upon his neighbour Grocer, and to buy his whole Stock, which his

friend did on very moderate terms, the Grocer believing that Mr. M'Nair had received a large supply, and that, certainly, Oranges would fall in value.

Mr. M'Nair kept his Phaeton, and had his Town and Country House. The latter was situated on the Camlachie Road, and he named this Property "Jeanfield," after his wife, Jean Holmes. The House stood upon an eminence in the middle of a Park of considerable extent. It now forms the "Eastern Cemetery." At this period, Government laid on a Tax upon two-wheeled Carriages, to the great annoyance of Mr. M'Nair, who was determined to resist payment of this obnoxious Tax, and therefore he took off the wheels from his Phaeton, and placed the body of it upon two long wooden Trams, on which Machine he continued to visit his Country-House, and to carry Jean Holmes and his Daughters to Church. The Public of Scotland is indebted to Mr. M'Nair for obtaining the abolition of a shameful Custom, which then existed in our Exchequer Court. It was at that time the practice, in all Exchequer Trials, for the Crown, when successful, to pay each Juryman one Guinea, and to give the whole of them their Supper. It happened that Mr. M'Nair had got into some Scrape with the Excise, and an Action was raised against him in the Exchequer Court at Edinburgh. When the Case came to be called, the Crown Advocate, after narrating all the Facts and commenting on them, concluded his Address to the Jury by reminding them, that if they brought in a Verdict for the Crown, they would receive a Guinea each, and their Supper. Upon hearing which, Mr. M'Nair rose up, and asked the Judges if he might be allowed the liberty of speaking one word to the Jury. To which request the Judges readily assented. Mr. M'Nair then turned round to the Jury and thus addressed them:—"Gentlemen of the Jury, you have heard what the learned Advocate for the Crown, has said, namely—'that he will give you a Guinea each, and your Supper, if you bring in a Verdict in favour of the Crown.' Now, here am I, Robert M'Nair, Merchant in Glasgow, standing before you, and *I* promise you Two Guineas each, and your Dinner to boot, with as much Wine as you can drink, if you bring in a Verdict in my favour;" and here Mr. M'Nair sat down. The Trial went on, and Mr. M'Nair obtained a Verdict in his favour. After this Trial, the Crown never made any attempts at influencing the Jury by this species of Bribery. Mr. M'Nair had two Daughters, buxom lasses, and, as he was known to be wealthy, these Ladies had abundance of Wooers; but Mr. M'Nair became afraid that they might make foolish Marriages with some penniless young fellows; to prevent which, he inserted an Advertisement in the *Edinburgh Courant* of 26th October, 1758, and which was as follows:—

"Glasgow, 23d October, 1758.—We, Robert M'Nair and Jean Holmes, having taken into our consideration the way and manner our daughter Jean acted in her Marriage, that she took none of our advice, nor advised us before she Married; for which reason we discharged her from our Family for more than twelve months; and being afraid that some or other of our Family may also presume to Marry without duly advising us thereof, we, taking the affair into our serious consideration, hereby discharge all and every one of our Children from offering to Marry without our special advice and consent first asked and obtained; and if any of our Children should propose or pretend to

offer Marriage to any without, as aforesaid, our advice and consent, they in that case shall be banished from our family twelve months; and if they should go so far as to Marry without our advice and consent, in that case they are to be banished from our Family seven years: but whoever advises us of their intention to Marry, and obtains our consent, shall not only remain Children of the Family, but also shall have a due proportion of our goods, gear, and estate, as we shall think convenient, and as the bargain requires. And, further, if any of our Children shall Marry clandestinely, they, by so doing, shall lose all claim or title to our effects, goods, gear or estate. And we intimate this to all concerned, that none may pretend ignorance."

It happened at one time that Mr. M'Nair required a quantity of Copperas, for his Business, and accordingly he wrote to his Agents in London to send him 2 cwt. of that article; but Mr. M'Nair was not very expert at either Writing or Spelling, and, in the letter ordering the Copperas, he spelled the words "2 cwt. of Capres!" The Agents in London, however, read these words "2 cwt. of Capers," and it was with much difficulty that they could make up the order for such a large quantity. Upon the *Capers* arriving in Glasgow, Mr. M'Nair was quite astonished, and immediately wrote back to his Agents, saying that he ordered them to send him "2 cwt. of Capres," instead of which they had sent him a large quantity of "*sour peas*," which nobody in Glasgow would look at; therefore he was going to return them. The mistake, however, turned out better than Robert expected, for *Capers* in London (in consequence of the Market being cleared), suddenly rose greatly in price, so that Mr. M'Nair re-sold his "*sour peas*" again to great profit. Several of the descendants of Mr. M'Nair were eminent Merchants in Glasgow, and were much esteemed for their abilities and integrity. These were his Grandsons: first, Robert M'Nair, Bailie and Dean of Guild; second, John M'Nair, Manufacturer, who Married a Daughter of Provost French; third, James M'Nair, who built the large Sugar-House which stood at the Corner of Ingram Street and Queen Street, being the opposite Corner to the present British Linen Company's Bank.

In 1736, the Firm of *Robert M'Nair, Jean Holmes, and Co.* was placed on the List of Glasgow Shopkeepers. At this period, and for some time afterwards, all our great Manufactories were carried on by Joint Stock Companies: and the Partners of these Companies generally consisted of from five to ten of our high-class citizens, such as our Provost, Bailies, and Deans of Guild, with a "Sir John" or a "Sir George" scattered here and there among them. About the period in question, the partners of the four Glasgow Sugar-Houses consisted each of them, of five or six of these aristocratic gentlemen. The Partners of the Eastern Sugar-House, lying on the south side of the Gallowgate, near Charlotte Street, then were—Provost Pedie, Bailie George Bogle, Bailie John Luke, Goldsmith, John Graham of Dougalston, and Robert Cross, Treasurer of the City. It was with no little astonishment therefore, that the Public heard of plain *Robert M'Nair, Jean Holmes and Co.* buying up the great Concern of the Eastern Sugar-House in the Gallowgate, which had required the Joint Stock of five of our wealthiest Merchants to carry on.

On the occasion of Mr. M'Nair making this Purchase, a Satirical Song was composed and handed about, which began thus:—

"You're welcome to the Sugar-House,
Robin M'Nair;
You're welcome to the Sugar-House,
Robin M'Nair.
How is your sister Bell?
And how is Jean Holmes hersel?
Robin M'Nair," &c.

From Scots Magazine, June, 1779.—"Died, at Glasgow, aged 76, Mr. Robert M'Nair, Merchant in that City."

THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRONGATE.

The first object to be attended to with regard to this (now perhaps), the oldest House in the Trongate, is the small Family Escutcheon placed near the eastmost Window of the Floor immediately above the Shop of Mr. George Love, Stationer, No. 138 Trongate, and close to the Water-Pipe. It bears the date of 1596; but in none of the Histories of Glasgow is there any reference made with regard to the original Proprietor of this Building. It appears, however, from the above Date, to have been erected during the time of *the Reformation*, about seven years before the Old Tolbooth at *the Cross* was erected, and when Sir Matthew Stuart of Minto was Lord Provost of Glasgow. As for the Bailies of the City, the Dean of Guild, Deacon Convener, Treasurer, Bailies of the River, and of Gorbals, with the Officials, the Town Clerk, and Master of Works, of the above Date of 1596, the names of all these parties have perished, or escaped the notice of our Glasgow Historians.

It would be difficult now to trace back the names of the different Proprietors of this Property, for although it bears every mark of having been in former times the Family Mansion (with extensive Offices and Garden) of a wealthy Glasgow Patrician, yet it seems in after times to have been parcelled out to different Proprietors, down to our own days. Even in the Chronicles of honest John M'Ure, it is difficult to trace this Property in them; for, notwithstanding of his having given us a list of all the Tenements on the North Side of *the Trongate* in the year 1736, we nevertheless are not sure of being in the right when we fix upon his description as being applicable to the Property in question; we can merely say that it comes nearest to it, agreeably to his Statement, which is as follows:—"The great Tenement belonging to the Heirs of Michael Coulter, late Bailie; the Tenement within the Closs thereof belonging to William Anderson, late Bailie; the Tenement at the back thereof, within the Closs, belonging to the Heirs of Charles Crawford, Merchant; the Tenement at the back thereof, belonging to the Heirs of John Bryson, of Craigallion; the Flesh Market, and Shades within the same, belonging to the City of Glasgow." A question here occurs very fit for Notes and Queries: Was the Back Court of this Building our old Flesh Market, and if not, pray where was it situated? We all know where the *Country*, or *Bell-Street Market* was then situated; but there seems no existing trace of this Market, which appears to have been carried from the Trongate to the Candleriggs, and ultimately from thence to King Street, in 1754, when the present Markets there were erected.

By examining the Map of Glasgow in *Stuart's Views* (dated 1783), we will see an accurate Sketch of the Property in question, as it stood at that time. Mr. Baird of Craigton then occupied the Back Premises, and also the long Stripe of Ground (now Brunswick Street) extending to the Back Cow-Loan, or Ingram Street. Mr. Baird kept this Park or Garden wholly in grass, which afforded pasture for his Horses. He was a Sporting Gentleman; and, at the south end of this said Garden (now the narrow part of Brunswick Street) he erected a *Leaping Bar*, encircled with Furze and Thorns, about 4½ feet high, over which he trained his young hunting Horses to leap. Mr. Baird also, in the centre of his Garden, and extending its whole length from north to south, formed a broad Roadway, all laid down with Tan Bark, which made a pleasant soft Path for giving his Horses exercise upon. In these days here, daily, might have been seen Mr. Baird's Jockeys trying his Horses in all their paces. This Ground was known over the City by the name of "*Baird's Yard.*" But Mr. Baird having died, and times having changed, Mr. Baird's House became a *Tavern*, and his Garden *Brunswick Street.* At present, Mr. Baird's House is occupied as the *Christian News Office.*

As for the *Front Property*, in after times, the Ground Floor having been turned into Shops, they at first were let for about £5 of rent for each Shop; but they soon rose in value, and at the beginning of the present Century, Mr. Robert Gray, Jeweller, bought the eastmost Shop, at what was then considered the enormous price of £600. James Hamilton, Grocer, occupied the next to it; and John Swanston, Grocer, the westmost one. Provost Mills had his Writing Office in the Second Floor above the Street. The first Floor above the Shops, and the Attics, belonged to the late Francis Reid, Esq., of Greenlaw, who was Bailie of Gorbals in 1771.

Glasgow Mercury, 22d September, 1789.—"To be Sold, by Public Roup, on the 20th inst., that Garden, belonging to the Magistrates of Glasgow and Town Council of the City, sometime ago acquired by them from John Clark, Trustee of John Baird, Merchant in Glasgow, lying on the North side of the Trongate Street, on the West side of the Candleriggs Street, and on the South side of Ingram Street, together with an Entry of thirty feet wide from the Candleriggs into the said Garden, with the Houses and Buildings erected on the said Entry. Apply to the Town Clerks."

Mercury, 29th July, 1794.—"To be Sold, by Public Roup, on the 7th of August next, a Tenement of Land in the fifth Close west from the Candleriggs, Trongate, as possessed formerly by Mr. Baird of Craigton, and last by Mr. John Auchincloss, with a piece of Garden ground at the Back, or on the North side of it, which lies in the line of Brunswick Street, and which will come to be of consideration when the junction of that Street with the Trongate is carried on. Apply to James Mathie, Writer."

NORTH-WEST CORNER OF SALTMARKET.

I must now take a glance at the opposite Corner of *the Cross*—namely, the North-West corner of Saltmarket and Trongate.* Here

* At present tenanted by J. & W. Todd, Watchmakers; William Taylor, Watchmaker; D. Law & Son, Shoemakers, &c.

was situated of old a very handsome Tenement belonging to the Merchants' House of Glasgow, as the following Notice shows:—

Glasgow Journal, 14th August, 1766.—"That all and whole that first Storie of that great Tenement of Land, sometime belonging to the Merchants' House in Glasgow, lying within the Burgh of Glasgow, fronting to both these Streets, called the Saltmarket and Trongate Streets of Glasgow, together with two Cellars (formerly three) immediately under the first Storie, next to the Staircase of the said Tenement, and Houff under the said Turnpike, and a piece of waste ground adjoining to the Houff under the said Turnpike, with the Shade above, together with the Middenstead of the said Land, and benefit of the Dung or Fuilzie thereof, is to be exposed to sale by voluntary Public Roup, upon Tuesday, the fourth day of November next to come, within a vacant apartment of the said Storie.

N.B.—The first Storey may be commodiously possessed as a Public House."

The Articles and Conditions of the Roup, &c.—

"Any person intending to make a private purchase of the Premises may apply to Messrs. Arthur Connel, Alexand. Campbell, and George Buchanan, Merchants in Glasgow."

At this date Provost Connel, the father of Sir John Connel, and David and James Connel, lived in the third Storey of a House situated on the South Side of Bell's Wynd, which is thus described—

"1766.—The third Storie is possessed by Mr. Connel, Dean of Guild, consisting of four Rooms, a Kitchen, and two Garret Rooms."

So much for primitive times. Mr. Connel afterwards acquired Eroch Bank, comprising a Mansion House and 3½ acres Scots, of land.

The celebrated Printers, the Messrs Foulis, had their Place of Business in the Merchants' House Land:—

November 17th, 1755.—"To be set, just now, these two rooms in the old Coffee House which front the Saltmarket Street, the one of which is at present possessed by Messrs Glen and Peter, and the other by Messrs Foulis."

Journal, 2d May, 1757.—"Upon the 3d of May instant, within one of the Rooms of the Corner Land betwixt the Saltmarket and Trongate Streets of the first Storie, forming the Old Coffee House, will be sold, by way of auction, for ready money only, to the highest bidder, a large assortment of Tea and Table China, Glass, and Stone ware, &c."

There is a good View of the old Merchants' House Land in "Stuart's Views of Glasgow," p. 80 [See Page 369, left hand Corner], with a Perspective of the Pillars under the Houses of the South Side of the Trongate westward to the Tron Steeple. On the 3rd and 4th Floors there was a curious Projection overhanging the Corner of the Street, in which there were two Windows to each of the little Closets which led off from the Dining Room of the respective Floors. In my boyish days the third Floor of this Tenement was occupied by David Crawford, Esq., who so long filled the honorary office of Preceptor to the Town's Hospital. This Gentleman, being a Relation, I had free access to the little Closet in question upon the great occasions—of the King's Birthday; of the Lords of Justiciary walking in Procession to the Court House, attended by the Magistrates, and preceded by the Red-Coat Officers with their Halberts; of the Whippings and Hangings at *the Cross*; and, from the said little Windows I beheld M'Iver, M' Callum, and Herdman, stand in the Pillory in 1784,—probably the last Exhibition of the kind that will ever take place in Glasgow.

Mr. Crawford married a daughter of Mr. William Horn, who built Glassford Street, Horn's Court, and numerous Edifices in Glasgow. There were two daughters of the Marriage, who died in their "*teens*" of Consumption; and, as all Mr. Horn's Estates had been settled on them, these Estates, at their death, passed to a distant Relation of Mr. Horn, in Stirling.

NORTH-EAST CORNER OF SALTMARKET.

The North-East Corner of the Saltmarket at *the Cross* was occupied by *the Trades' Lands* which were pretty extensive both in the Saltmarket and in the Gallowgate. [*The Presbyterian Close* adjoined.]

Journal, 10th July, 1766.—"That the little laigh fore Shop or Booth, lying on the north side of the Close leading from the Saltmarket, haill houses, cellars, garrets, middenstead, and lands in the Closs, high and laigh, all commonly called the 'Trades' Land,' lying near the Market Cross of Glasgow, and a great part of which Lands are very commodious for Warehouses, are to be exposed to Public Roup and Sale, in different lots and parcels, within the house of Mrs. Armour, at the Cross, &c."

Glasgow Journal, 4th October, 1764.

"To be sold, by Public Roup, on the 7th November next, All and Haill that high fore Shop and laigh one, lying under that great Tenement of Land belonging to the Town of Glasgow, being the Corner Land betwixt the Gallowgate, and above the Cross, and which fore Shop is the one next the Cross presently possessed by Andrew Carrick, Merchant.

The conditions of Roup and progress of Writs are to be seen in the hands of Peter Paterson, writer in Glasgow."*

Thomas Buchanan, Esq., the father of the late John Buchanan, Esq., of Ardoch, had his Place of Business in the first Floor of *the Trades' Land*, at the North Corner of it. He was the most extensive Hat Manufacturer in Glasgow of his day, and, from the following Notice, he perhaps was also the best Maker of Hats in the City:—

Scots Magazine, 1757, page 49.—"Edinburgh, January 22, 1757.—The Edinburgh Society for Encouragement of Arts, Sciences, and Manufacturers, think it their duty to acquaint the public that the premiums proposed by the society for the year 1756, have been adjudged in the following manner:—

For the best dozen of Hats, FOUR GUINEAS, to Thomas Buchanan, Junior, and Company, at Glasgow.

N.B.—These Gentlemen appointed the premium adjudged to them to be applied as a premium for the best dozen of felt Hats for the year 1757."

Our townsman, Thomas Dunlop Douglas, Esq., commenced his Mercantile career with the Messrs Buchanan, of *the Trades' Land*.

One of our Glasgow Characters, Peter Paterson, Writer, *alias* "*Pawkie Pate*," had his Writing Office in *the Trades' Land*. I remember him when he was a Clerk with John Wilson, junior, the Town-Clerk, of Glasgow, and he was then considered a shrewd, clever fellow, which he abundantly proved in his after life. To the best of my recollection, William Watson, Esq., the father of the Faculty of the Glasgow Procurators, was then an Apprentice with "*Clerk Wilson*," at the foot of the Saltmarket; or if he did not sit at the same Desk with "*Pawkie Pate*," he must have handled the Quill there very soon after "*Pawkie Pate*," had commenced business for himself.

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* *N.B.*—Purchased by David Allan,– and, afterwards, by John M'Intyre & Co.

By far the most important change, however, which has taken place at *the Cross* of Glasgow was the demolition of *the Trades' Land* and contiguous Tenements, and the opening up of London Street—an alteration of so great magnitude that *the Cross* of Glasgow would scarcely be known to our Grandfathers, were they to come back now and take a look at the place. The cost of the Ground paid for that part of London Street which opens into Saltmarket Street was no less than £50 per square yard—perhaps the highest price ever paid for Ground in Glasgow. At the time when London Street was projected, it was illegal to sell Property by way of public Lottery; but the Directors of this Joint Stock Company got over this difficulty by making it a private Drawing of Chances among the Subscribers themselves. In Parliament, this was considered an evasion of the Lottery Act, and the Directors were threatened with an Action for transgressing the Law; but as the Improvement was represented as being so benefical, and so important for the City of Glasgow, the Members of Parliament who denounced the Scheme as a direct evasion of the Lottery Act were induced to withdraw their opposition, upon the express understanding that this was not in future to be considered as a precedent.

The Burning of *the Long Stairs* in 1792, and subsequent Erections on their site, made a great change in the appearance of the City at *the Cross*, for these *Stairs* were very curious and antique in their structure, and gave a venerable look to the place; but they were very far from being an ornament to the Locality, and their destruction was lamented by none of our Citizens, except by those who were directly interested in their preservation.

It was called the "*Long Stairs*," on account of its having two outside Stairs to the Floor above the Street, one of them on the East, and the other on the West, with a wooden Platform or open Gallery between the said Stairs. From this Gallery there were Entrances to the upper Flats of the Tenement.

It was a favourite Frolic for boys to make this Place a sort of Race-course or Play-Ground by Chasing one another up one Stair then along the Gallery, and down the other Stair. There were no Police Officers in those days to interrupt these Amusements, and the place itself was the lounging Resort of all idle Blackguards. Behind the said "*Long Stairs*" there was an extensive Close, running directly down to the Molendinar Burn. This Close was the Tontine Close of olden time, and was the Den of Thieves and Prostitutes. Luckily for the Public it was accidentally consumed by fire, although many persons believed that the Fire was occasioned by an act of wanton mischief.

Glasgow Mercury 30th October, 1792.—"Yesterday (29) evening, about six o'clock, an alarming Fire broke out in that Land near the Cross, called the 'Long Stairs.' It raged with alarming rapidity, and threatened destruction to the Trades' Land and a number of Houses backwards. The Fire for some time baffled every effort used for extinguishing it, and spread terror and dismay among the people who inhabited the houses adjoining; but by a steady perseverance of the people who had the direction of the Water Engines it was got under by ten o'clock at night, but the Rubbish continued burning, and the Engines, with a proper Guard, remained all night. About seven this morning

it appeared to be gaining head, and the alarm was given, but no bad consequences ensued. This alarming Fire was occasioned by one of the Bravoes, who frequent Houses of bad fame, throwing a bottle of Rum into the Chimney of a Bawdy-House, which set fire to some linens that were drying at the fire. The Tenement is rendered untenantable, with an adjoining back Land. Little of the furniture was saved. The premises were insured in the Sun Fire Office."

In 1768 the Magistrates of Glasgow obtained an Act of Parliament (8th Geo. III.) in which they state—"That it would be of great advantage to the City to have an Exchange or Square near the Town Hall, for which purpose the Magistrates have purchased several old Houses and Areas on the north side of the said Hall and Tolbooth, but the Premises are not sufficient for building the said Exchange or Square." They, therefore, sought Parliamentary powers to make additional Purchases, and the following Property appears to have been one of them:—

Glasgow Mercury, 17th March, 1785.—"Sale of Houses.—To be sold, by Public Roup, &c., these two back Tenements of Land, lying behind the Tontine Coffee House of Glasgow, and upon the common passage between the Trongate Street and Bell's Wynd to the east of the Exchange, to which there is also an Entry from the High Street above the Cross, as the said subjects are possessed by Mrs. Reid, Change Keeper, James Cullen, Silversmith, and others. Apply to John Wilson, jun., writer, Glasgow."

To which, shortly afterwards, was added, as follows:—

Glasgow Mercury, 26th September, 1787.—"Notice.—That the Stones, Timber, and Slates, and whole other materials of that Tenement of Land called 'Legat's Back Tenement,' lying at the back of the Clerk's Chamber of Glasgow, and on the east side of the Tontine, are to be sold by Public Roup, within the Laigh Council Chamber of Glasgow, upon Wednesday, the 3d of October next, between the hours of 1 and 2 of that day. Apply to the Town Clerks of Glasgow."

These Properties came to form a principal part of the back Court behind the Tontine Hotel, and likewise on their site were built the *Sugar Sample Room*, and the large back Tenement lately occupied by the Messrs. Cross and others. The back Tenement was originally built for the greater accommodation and extension of the Tontine Hotel, and was used by the late Mr. Smart as a suite of Bed Rooms in addition to those of the Hotel itself.

In the *Glasgow Mercury* of 12th September, 1787, we find the following regarding the Tontine:—

"About two o'clock on Wednesday morning the upper flight of steps of *the Hanging Stairs* leading to the Assembly Room in the Tontine Buildings fell and broke the under flight. The goodness of Providence was very conspicuous on that occasion. One of the Patroles was just returned from going their round, and about taking the Stair to go up to the Hall where the Citizens of the Guard staid, when the Captain of Patrole ordered the Roll to be called, during which the Stair fell, and struck them with astonishment, and with gratitude to their Omnipotent Preserver; for had they been on the Stair they could not have escaped being crushed to death."

It was at this time that a Riot had taken place in Glasgow among the Weavers, in consequence of the prices of Weaving having been lowered, and three men had been shot by the Military in the course of quelling the said Riot, on the Monday before *the Stairs* fell. A

Company of the 56th Regiment had arrived from Ayr to assist the 39th Regiment in preserving the peace of the City, and there happening to be a want of bed-accommodation at the time in Glasgow for the Military party so suddenly arrived, temporary Bedding had been laid underneath *the Hanging Stair* two nights before the Accident happened, and some of the Soldiers of the 56th Regiment had slept there on the Monday night unconscious of the danger which had been pending over them. The *Hanging Stair* which fell was a remarkably fine Structure, and was greatly admired for its Architectural beauty. It was immediately replaced by the recent Stair which led up to the Tontine Hotel from the Court under the Piazzas.

THE "JOHN M'INTYRE CORNER."

Now, let us take a look at the remaining Corner at *the Cross* of olden time. The ancient Tenement at the South-East Corner of the *High Street* and *Gallowgate*, which had so long withstood the ruthless hand of change, has lately undergone the fate of its fellow Corners, and has been demolished to make room for a new and elegant Structure. In my early days, the Corner Shop of this old Tenement was a small and dismal Apartment under *the Pillars*, and was occupied by David Allan, for the sale of Duffles, Flannels, Blankets, Linens, Fustians, Drugget, Harns, Durants, and a variety of Woollen Stuffs. After Mr. Allan's death, his Widow continued the Business and attended to the affairs of the Shop, which throve greatly under her management. I think it was late in Mrs. Allan's life before Mr. John M'Intyre took the principal charge of the Establishment. At the death of Mrs. Allan, her daughter, Miss Betty Allan, succeeded not only to the said Business, but also to a respectable competency, in consequence of which she did not attend the Shop as her mother had done, but assumed Mr. M'Intyre as the Managing Partner, under whose energetic direction the Business rapidly increased. The little dark Shop was extended in size, by the addition to it of the space under *the Pillars*, and it then had a light and cheerful look. After the death of Miss Betty, Mr. John M'Intyre became the sole Partner of "*the concern*," which still increased in the magnitude of its dealings, under his able exertions. He soon required more space to show off his valuable Stock of Goods, which now consisted of all the costly Articles of a first-rate Haberdashery Establishment.

The first Storey of the said Tenement, about that time, was occupied as the Printing Premises of the *Glasgow Courier* Newspaper, and when the *Courier* Office was removed, Mr. M'Intyre took this Flat, and by an inside Stair connected it with the Ground Floor. This addition to the Shop, however, continued still too small for Mr. M'Intyre's rapidly increasing Business, so that he, from time to time, enlarged his Premises, by adding one Flat after another to the original Tenement, until Mr. M'Intyre became the sole Proprietor of the Corner Land at *the Cross* of Glasgow, so well known in the City, by the name of "John M'Intyre's Shop in the Gallowgate."* The Firm of John M'Intyre & Co. built new and very extensive premises in Argyll Street, nearly

* These well-known Premises were bought and taken down by Bailie Wm. Millar, upon the Site of which he erected the present range of elegant Warehouses.

opposite to Queen Street, at the cost of £26,000, [now occupied by Mr. John Anderson's "Royal Polytechnic Warehouses."]

SPREULL'S LAND.

Glasgow Mercury, 12th February, 1784.—"On Friday the 6th current, died, in the 84th year of her age, much and justly esteemed, Mrs. Margaret Spreull, daughter of the deceased Mr. John Spreull, Merchant in this City."

Miss Spreull possessed an old Tenement in the Trongate. It stood about midway between Hutchesons' Hospital and the Shawfield Mansion. Immediately after it became the Property of Mr. James Spreull, who took it down, and built upon its site the present Tenement, Nos. 180—186, now called *Spreull's Land*. This Property is strictly Entailed, and I believe that it is the only Burgage Heritage in Glasgow subjected to the stringent fetters of an Entail. (See Page 209 for Trial of John Spreull, "Bass John," who occupied the site of this Land.)

THE TRONGATE "FREEHOLD."

It may seem strange, but it is nevertheless a fact, that in *the Trongate*, within one hundred yards from *the Cross*, there is a Tenement of Houses from which not one single farthing of Rent has been lifted for the last 20 years. Having the responsibility of Poors' Rates and Police Assessment before his eyes, the Landlord has literally disowned his own Property; and every Tenant now lives in his own Castle. The Place is mostly inhabited by what are termed "*ould people;*" and it is strange to mark the way in which a new *Incomer* manages to secure an "Inheritance." If the party in possession intends to leave the Town, the case is clear, as the Infeftment is passed by the *Incomer* before the old one leaves. But should it happen that one of the Tenants is ill, and not expected to recover, the excitement becomes tremendous. The laws of Primogeniture are here set at nought, and the prize remains with him or her who first takes possession. This has even been done before the breath of the expiring Tenant has passed away. For months before the demise of an old or shaky Residenter every one is on the watch; but those who live in the same Close *(the Bush Tavern Close)* have the best chance; and Houses have even been taken by some in that Lane for the very purpose of being near, and waiting the chance of obtaining a footing in, the "Freehold." It is curious to note the *Free-Masonry* which exists among the Fraternity. If you ask them who is the Laird or Factor, they have invariably forgotten his name; but they state that there is no earthly doubt that he will turn up, as usual, about Whitsunday or Martinmas, and screw the Rent out of them. Such was House Property in 1849 in some parts of Glasgow.

BAILIE ARMOUR'S MANSION.

[Down the long narrow Close, No. 49 Trongate, and at its extremity is the Back Entry into *Bailie Armour's Mansion House.* M'Ure says: "ARMOUR'S WYND reaches South from the Trongate to Princes' Street, and is of length 52 Ells, and 4 Ells wide. It hath in it two new Lodgings belonging to the Heirs of William Douglas and William Hendry.]

THE COLLEGE OF GLASGOW, GILMOREHILL, OPENED 1870.

NORTH KENSINGTON PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Bailie Armour was a Magistrate of Glasgow in 1717, 1720, and 1723, and Convener in 1718, 1719, 1724, and 1725. His House (which is still to the fore) was purchased by the father of the late William Aitken, Esq. of Frisky Hall, and here the late Robert Aitken, Esq., of the Bank of Scotland, was Born. Alas! the Bailie's queer old Domicile with a Green and Rail in front has been turned into two paltry Shops, No. 36 and No. 40 Prince's Street, the one of them a Rag-Store, and the other an old Iron-Repository. The Bailie's Dining-Room was below the Dutch Gable facing Prince's Street, and its corby steps still give it a respectable appearance. No doubt, the Bailie spent many a pleasant Summer evening admiring his Flowers and Shrubs in front of his Dwelling. This Property included the Tenement at the South-East Corner of the Laigh Kirk Close and Prince's Street, and it appears to have been erected at the time when Prince's Street was first laid off for Building purposes.

Immediately East of the Close, No. 49, is the Shop, No. 47 Trongate, which, in days of yore, was a dark little Hole under the Pillars, and was Gibby Shearer's Cloth Establishment. It got the Nick-Name of the *Clish-ma-Claver Shop*, as there daily resorted to it a number of idle Saunterers, fond of a Slang talk, and of Gossiping away an hour or two, as they were sure to hear there, and afterwards to retail, all the *Clashes* and *Haivering* Stories that were passing in the City, which, like the Tale of the Black Crows, came forth from them greatly embellished and improved, to the no small amusement of our Newsmongers. One day, when there were five or six of these idle Saunterers assembled about Mr. Gilbert Shearer to hear all the newest City-*Clashes*, Sandy Robertson, the Writer, came hurriedly in amongst them, apparently quite excited, and bawled out:—

"Mr. Shearer, Mr. Shearer, what do you think has happened to me? Only guess, Mr. Shearer? It is so wonderful—so very curious."

Here not only Mr. Shearer pricked up his ears to hear the extraordinary Tidings, but also all the Idlers who had congregated in his Shop to pick up the Glasgow *Clashes*, stood with open mouths and extended necks, lest they should miss a single particle of the mysterious Communication.

Sandy then continued, "Do you know, Mr. Shearer, that this morning I bought a large Salmon in the Market, of 30 pounds weight; and, when my Servant was cutting it up, what do you think, Mr. Shearer, she found in its Belly? Only guess, Mr. Shearer, how amazingly strange it was!"

"Oh," said Mr. Shearer, "I cannot guess."

"Ah," said Sandy, "just try now, Mr. Shearer; just try to guess."

"Well then," said Mr. Shearer, "perhaps a Gold Ring?"

"Na, na," said Sandy, "something far heavier than that."

Mr. Shearer, now anxious to learn what it possibly could be, eagerly exclaimed, "Maybe it was a Gold Watch?"

"Hoot—toot, man," replied Sandy, "you're a' wrang again, for it was mair than twice as heavy as that."

"Tuts, Sandy, you're talking nonsense now!" said Mr. Shearer (pulling out and exhibiting a massy Gold Watch from his Fob), "do you say that it was twice as heavy as that?"

"Aye, aye," replied Sandy, "it was four times as heavy as that;—ah, noo, Mr. Shearer, just try anither time if you can guess what it was."

But Mr. Shearer was now getting a little crusty, and impatient to know the secret, and accordingly answered in a snappish way, "No, no, Sir, I won't guess any more about the matter, so just tell us at once what it was, and have done with your Story."

"Weel-a-weel, Mr. Shearer," said Sandy, "since you canna guess what it was, I will e'en tell you what has happened. Noo, do you ken, Sir, that there was fund in the Wame o' the Salmon, exactly three pun acht unce o' Guts, and the Deil a hait else. Gude morning, Gude morning, Mr. Shearer; I maun awa' to the Coffee-Room."

So saying, off went Sandy to *the Tontine;* and in half an hour thereafter the Story of Mr. Shearer and the big Salmon was buzzing about over the whole Room.—[From Page 423 onwards compiled from various Contributions in the *Glasgow Herald.—Ed.*]

The Union Railway has lately changed the appearance of the Saltmarket and Bridgegate, and when the Improvement Commissioners commence operations in right earnest we may look for a complete transformation. These changes may be regarded with a mixed feeling of regret and satisfaction—regret at seeing the old Landmarks disappearing one after another, and satisfaction in finding Dens of Crime, Disease, and Wretchedness removed. Nearly 200 years ago, the greater part of the Saltmarket and Bridgegate was destroyed by Fire; and after this great Calamity, the old Wooden Erections were replaced by a substantial class of Tenements, and not a few stately Mansions belonging to the Merchant Princes of Glasgow. The Corner Building between the Saltmarket and the Trongate consisted of a *Coffee-House*, with *Lodgings* above the same, and belonged to the Merchants' House. The North Corner, between the Saltmarket and Prince's Street, was occupied at the beginning of last Century by the grand Mansion-House of Walter Gibson, Lord Provost of Glasgow, and the first Merchant who brought Iron direct from Sweden to the Clyde. A little farther down, stood the Family-Mansion of Marcus Knox, a Merchant-Burgess of credit and renown, who (according to M'Ure) married Isabel Lyon,"* grand-daughter of Lord Glamis, and became Progenitor of all the Knoxes in the North of Ireland. This gentleman, at the close of the

* If he did so, there is unmistakeable evidence from the Title Deeds of this Property in the possession of James Robb, Esq., Banker, that he had a Wife designated *Margaret Greenlies*, who was alive from 1593 till 1603, and that Marcus her husband was alive in 1610. They acquired two Properties in Saltmarket during that Period,—one burdened with 10 Merks annually, which they redeemed. They had two Sons, William and Thomas. William had a Son *John*,—alive in 1663-4. Marcus and his elder Son William must have Died either insolvent or in poor circumstances, as we find that, in 1659, *Thomas* sells for £300 Scots (£25 Stg.) one of his father Mark's Properties, "then brunt and ruinous," to Donald M'Gilchrist,—and afterwards "appryses" this Property from *John*, the Heir of Mark and William, in total *satisfaction* of a debt of nearly £230 Stg. due by them to Thomas, who evidently could get nothing more, and took all that he could get,—even transferring his *whole* debt to Donald M'Gilchrist in *security* of this *small* purchase!

Joseph Bain, Esq., Rock Lodge, Lynton, Barnstaple, writes to me as follows:—"My view, hitherto partly founded on negative evidence, that Marcus Knox was not the Son-in-law of Archibald Lyon, is thus proved: as it is not the least likely that there were two contemporary *Marks*, any more than two Archibalds, in a small

16th Century, presented the great Bell to the Cathedral; and after it had done duty for 195 years, it got Cracked, as the Legend runs, in "the hands of inconsiderate and unskilful men." It was taken down and recast in 1790 by Thomas Mears of London, and returned to its "sacred vocation." Near the foot of the Saltmarket stood the Residence of the Montgomery Family—a fine Mansion, or "*Palace*," as it came to be called, after Lord Darnley (a Scion of the Family) was united to Mary Queen of Scots. Opposite the East end of the Bridgegate stood a Tenement called "Silvercraig's Land," in which Oliver Cromwell lodged a week after the Battle of Dunbar. (Page 239.)

The Bridgegate however, was the aristocratic Quarter of the City 160 years ago. In this old-fashioned Street was situated *the Merchants' House and Guildhall* with its fine Steeple and curious Clock of molten brass, the whole capped by a copper Ship in place of a Weather-Cock. Here were held the gay Dancing Assemblies of a bygone age; and last Century it was not beneath the dignity of the Duchess of Douglas to lead off the Ball in the Bridgegate. The Steeple still remains, but the House itself and its beautiful Flower Garden have been swept away. Between *the Merchants' House* and the Saltmarket, on both sides of the Street, stood the fine Mansions of Sir John Bell, Provost Aird, Bailie Gilmore, Campbell of Blythswood, Robert Dreghorn, and George Johnston, the latter of which has lately been appropriated by the Union Railway. John Johnston, the father of George, was rather a remarkable man in his day, although his name does not figure in any History of Glasgow. He was a wealthy Tobacco Merchant, and owned the Estate of Clathrie. He was Provost of Glasgow from 1684 to 1686; and when the War broke out between Great Britain and Holland in the former year, he joined with a number of other merchants in fitting out a War-Ship or Privateer, to go in pursuit of his Majesty's enemies at sea. This Vessel was dignified by the title of a "Friggate," was called "*The George*," of Glasgow, and was commanded by Captain Robert M'Allan. She was 60 Tons' burden, and had a Crew of 60 Officers and Men—being exactly a man for each Ton in weight or Measurement. Her Armament consisted of 5 small Cannon, 32 Muskets, 12 Half-Picks, 18 Pole-Axes, 30 Swords, and 3 Barrels of Gun-Powder, with Provisions for six months. "*The George*" was duly commissioned by Royal Warrant; and, being ready for Sea, the Captain was instructed to "seize and apprehend all our Enemies' Ships that he could find, and bring them home to the River Clyde for behoof of the Partners or Owners." Captain M'Allan sailed upon his mission, and succeeded in capturing several Prizes which he brought to Port-

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Place as Glasgow then was. M'Ure was equally in error regarding his Sons—making Thomas the elder instead of *William*—and the latter certainly does not appear to have been 'a Merchant of considerable Estate and figure in Dublin,' judging by his Son John's *refusal to enter as his Heir*. This is a very strong piece of evidence indeed, that the Family were not persons of much mark or consideration in a pecuniary way up till 1664,—whatever may have afterwards happened to Thomas the Uncle, or John the Nephew, and asserted 'Lord Mayor of Dublin.'—I still maintain *the unlikelihood of his being the Donor of the Bell to the Cathedral Church*. He does not appear to have been a person of note enough for such a Present, and the utter silence of the Kirk Session Records on the point is remarkable. The Burgh Records of course can do nothing here, being imperfect during the Period of Marcus' days."—*Ed.*

Glasgow; but Peace was soon restored, and the great "Friggate" found its occupation gone.

Mr Johnston had proved his Loyalty in helping to fit out "*The George;*" but, nevertheless, he was a staunch Whig, and a hater of "Black Prelacy." In the Summer of 1686, while presiding at a Meeting of Council, he ventured to call Archbishop Sharp "a bloody-minded Prelate and a Villain," thus throwing a stigma on the memory of the man whom the King delighted to honour while in life. The words of Provost Johnston were duly reported to the Privy Council at Edinburgh, and immediately thereafter a Warrant was granted for his apprehension. He was taken to Edinburgh as a Prisoner, lodged in the Tolbooth, Tried, and found *Guilty*. He was Sentenced to beg pardon on his bended knees at the Bar of the Privy Council, or to suffer Imprisonment during the King's pleasure, while his Houses and Lands were Confiscated, and he was Deposed from the office of Provost. Mr. Johnston refused to beg pardon in the manner prescribed, and was sent to Prison; but after 5 days' Incarceration he was liberated, on Petition, through the influence of Archbishop Cairncross, on condition that he should acknowledge his fault in presence of the Glasgow Town Council. We have no means of ascertaining whether Mr. Johnston complied with this Condition or not, but in all probability he did. At all events he was ruined by the Prosecution; the only fragment of his Property that remained untouched being the House in the Bridgegate, which was fortunately secured by Marriage Contract to his Wife. This House, as has been said, was lately acquired by the Railway Company, and till then it was owned by a Lady residing on the South Side of the River, who is a lineal Descendant of Provost Johnston. She is still in possession of his "Breeches' Bible" and other Family Relics, besides a bundle of curious Documents relating to the Trial. It may also be worth noting that the Ancestors of Mr. Charles S. Parker, the Member for Perthshire, became connected with the Johnstons by Marriage, and also with the Babingtons through the Maternal Uncle of Lord Macaulay. The Johnstons were Whigs, while the Parkers were Jacobites to the core; but this did not hinder a fusion of the Families. The Member for Perthshire is called "Charles Stuart," and his Father and Grandfather bore the same name, in honour of "Prince Charlie," the Young Chevalier. Another member of the same Family was Vice-Chancellor Sir James Stuart Parker, while the Aunt of Mr. C. S. Parker is the wife of Mr. Cardwell, her Majesty's Secretary of State for War. It will be seen, therefore, that the man who defeated Sir William Stirling-Maxwell in Perthshire at the late general Election is not altogether a nameless Adventurer; and none will think the less of him for acting as Secretary to his Uncle-in-law.

When Tucker visited Glasgow in 1655 there was a small Jetty or Landing-Place at the foot of the Saltmarket for the accommodation of the Shipping. At that time, the Citizens owned a Fleet of Vessels, consisting of one Sloop of 50 Tons, three Gabbarts of 30 Tons, one of 15 and one of 12 Tons, but none of these "Sea Monsters" could come further up the River than Port-Glasgow. The whole Merchandise was taken up the River on Rafts, or small Boats of from three to six

Tons' burden, but six Tons were the heaviest that could undertake the hazardous Navigation. Many of these "small Craft" traded to different Ports in the Highlands, as well as Ireland. The larger Vessels made Voyages to France and Norway, carrying out Coals, Plaiding, and Herring, and bringing home Wood, Resin, Salt, Pepper, dried Fruits, Claret, and Brandy. In those days, and for many years afterwards, the Clyde was a pure limpid Stream, abounding in Trout and Salmon, which were caught in such quantities that Servants and Apprentice lads revolted against having too much of them to eat.

Alas the change! Where is now the River purer than amber, and the "siller Salmon" that were wont to sport in its Shallows and Pools? The Salmon are gone, but the River still remains, and has become a Sink and Receptacle of every abomination generated in the midst of a vast Population. The Gardens, the Orchards, and the green Fields which environed and intersected the Regions round the Bridgegate and the Saltmarket are also gone. The stately Mansions have either been demolished or are turned into Whisky Shops, Ham-Stores, Old-Clothes-Emporiums, Brokers'-Stalls, and common Lodging-Houses. The great "Tobacco Lords," Princely Merchants, and fashionable Ladies of other days, have gone the way of all the earth; and their places are filled with a new and strange race of Traders from the Emerald Isle. The whole Region has lost every shred of its Gentility —the *Transformation* is complete, and leaves the Reader to moralise over fallen greatness, as exemplified in the fate of *the Bridgegate and the Saltmarket.—See "The Note Book of a Native" in the Glasgow Weekly Herald, March*, 1869.

SALTMARKET STREET.

This Street is in length 300 Ells, and 10 in breadth, and the Tenements are—1. The Tenement belonging to Robert Cross, Merchant. 2. The Tenement now belonging to John Cameron, Merchant, with Office-Houses for the use and behoof of the Neighbourhood. 3. The Lands belonging to the Heirs of John Forbes of Knapperly. 4. The Tenement belonging to the Heirs of Fleming, Merchant. 5. The Tenement belonging to the Heirs of Robert Alexander, late Bailie. 6. The Land belonging to Mr. John Anderson, Minister of the Gospel. 7. John Glen, Merchant, his Land. 8. The Lands belonging to John M'Clean, Merchant. 9. The Tenement of the Heirs of Thomas Smith, late Bailie. 10. The Lands belonging to the Heirs of Matthew Gilmour, late Bailie. 11. The Tenement of Robert Wallace, Chirurgeon. 12. The Tenement of Alexander Foster, Cooper. 13. The Tenement of James Montgomery, of Pearston. 14. The Coffee-House,* and Lodgings above the same upon the West side of the Saltmarket, situate upon the South-West [East] Corner of the Trongate, belonging to *the Merchants' Hospital*. 15. The Tenement belonging to the Heirs of John Anderson of Dowhill. 16. The Tenement of Joseph Man. 17. The Tenement of

* This was afterwards called *The Old Coffee-House*. It was used by R. & A. Foulis as an Auction Room in 1766-9.

the Heirs of Robert Dinwoodie and George Thomson, Merchants. 18. The Tenement of Robert Buchanan, Writer. 19. The great and stately Tenement of Land built by the deceast Walter Gibson, Merchant and late Provost of Glasgow, standing upon 18 stately Pillars or Arches, and adorn'd with the several Orders of Architecture, conform to the direction of that great Architect, Sir William Bruce. The Entry consists of four several Arches towards the Court thereof. This magnificent Structure is admir'd by all Foreigners and Strangers.

Early in 1823 this Tenement fell; but, thanks to the Dean of Guild Court of that day, the Tenants had all been warned out the evening previous. It is a curious Coincidence, that Mr. Burnet, (the Fiscal of the Dean of Guild Court,) was the Agent of the Tenant of *the Jerusalem Tap-Room* there, at whose instance the parties were so removed for their own safety—the same Gentleman being now the Fiscal of the Dean of Guild Court, at whose instance ricketty Fabrics are ordered down all over the City.

In consequence of several alterations being made in the Property to meet the demands of the time, a part of one of the walls of *Gibson's Land* fell on the 3rd March, 1814, and killed Mrs. Bishop, while several other persons were severely wounded.

Dr. Cleland gives the following Account of the Catastrophe:—

At ½ past 8 on the morning of the 16th February, 1823, the great Tenement fronting the Saltmarket and Prince's Street, known by the name of *Gibson's Land*, fell into the Saltmarket and Prince's Streets, with a tremendous crash, carrying part of the opposite corner Tenement in Prince's Street along with it. It is almost miraculous that in such a Catastrophe one man only lost his life. Mary Hamilton, Servant in a House of bad fame, was on the one-pair-of-Stairs Floor when the House fell. I was early on the spot, and found the woman on the Street Floor, standing erect in a space just large enough to contain her—the Stones and Timber of the four upper Storeys forming an immense pile over her head. It was six hours before she could be removed from her perilous situation; and when extricated by John Love, Joiner, at the risk of his life, she complained of a pain in her arm, from its being fixed in between two pieces of wood. The interposition of Divine Providence was manifested in a remarkable degree in favour of this woman.

After this Accident the present plain-looking Tenement was erected, and it presents a curious medley of Drinking-Saloons, Brokeries, &c.

The fall of *Gibson's Land* caused many of the Houses in the Saltmarket to be taken down, which altered completely the former appearance of the Street. It was fatal to the old Houses with Wooden fronts.

Saltmarket, more than any other Spot of the olden time, has seen great and direful changes.

[See Page 210 for Details of the Great Fire, Nov. 3rd., 1677.]

We may add that an external part of the fine old *Gibson's Land* may still be seen at the East end of Prince's Street; but the Arches have been taken into the Shops, and the Cornices have been hewn away, in the same way as the Pediment of *the Mutton Market* was shaven down a few weeks ago [1849].

WOODEN HOUSES, No. 28 SALTMARKET.

WOODEN HOUSES, No. 122 SALTMARKET.

The Citizens of Glasgow have, at different times, raised Monuments and Statues in honour of various celebrated Individuals, but they have neglected, nay, I may say, unfairly treated, the memory of one of the most distinguished Merchants that ever adorned our Native Place. The name of Walter Gibson, who was Provost of Glasgow in 1687 and 1688, is now scarcely known to our Citizens; although he was the father of the Foreign Commerce of Glasgow, the Originator of its Iron Trade, and the *Founder of the Broomielaw Harbour*. Besides, he embellished our City with one of the most superb Buildings of his time, and otherwise was the leading Merchant of Glasgow during all

the days of his life. Here is M'Ure's Account of this eminent Personage (pp. 206 and 148, *M'Vean's Edition*):—

"Walter Gibson was the eldest son of the deceast John Gibson of Overnewton, Merchant, and late Provost of Glasgow. His first appearance was in Malt Making, and his Stock being improven that way, he left the Trade, and betook himself to Merchandizing, and began first with the Herring Fishing, and in one year he made, packed, and cured 300 Lasts of Herrings, at £6 Stg. per Last, containing 12 Barrels each Last, and having fraughted a Dutch Ship called the *St. Agat*, burdened 450 Tuns. The Ship, with the great Cargo, arrived safely at St. Martin's in France, where he got for each Barrell of Herring, a Barrell of Brandy and a Crown, and the Ship at her return was loaded with Salt and Brandy: and the Product came to a prodigious Sum, so that he bought this great Ship and other two large Ships. He Traded to France, Spain, Norway, Sweden, and Virginia. He was the *first* that brought Iron to Glasgow. The Shopkeepers before bought the same with Dyeing Stuffs from Stirling and Borrowstounness."

It was in the first Flat of this Tenement so brilliantly described by M'Ure, and one hundred years ago, that Mr. John Orr, the Grandfather of Sir Andrew Orr, late Provost, resided; and his Place of Business was the Corner Shop of the Tenement fronting the Saltmarket and Gibson's Wynd, respectively. In this Tenement, also, in 1765, was born Mr. Francis Orr, the father of Sir Andrew. Mr. Francis Orr subsequently became Proprietor of that part of Gibson's Land which fronted Gibson's Wynd. This portion of the ancient Building having fallen down, he rebuilt it, but the whole Fabric since that time has been swept away, and replaced by the present modern structure. Mr. Francis Orr was only one year old at the death of his father.

I have stated above that the memory of Provost Gibson had been unfairly treated by the public Authorities of Glasgow. Only think of their having changed the name of "Gibson's Wynd," and bestowed the new name in honour of Frederick, then Prince of Wales (the father of George III.) *Ehue Pietas*—could they not have called this ancient locality "Gibson Street"? Honour should be to whom honour is due.—"*Senex*" *in Glasgow Herald.*

There are some queer things to be seen yet in the Saltmarket, and we cannot help giving the following *verbatim et literatim* Transcript of a *Chimney-Sweep's Sign*, which we copied the other day, when inspecting the Locality. Truly, the "Schoolmaster is abroad":—

"Thomson Black Chimney Sweep He does Live Here Hel Sweep your Vent and not to Dear if your Vents take on fire Hel put it out at your Desire Soot Merchant in this Close."

"Senex" says—"My Great-Grandfather was a Magistrate of Glasgow in 1726, and was Shot in the Saltmarket endeavouring to quell a Riot. As our Glasgow Historians have left us no Record of this Affair, I shall now give the Particulars of it, taken from a Family Manuscript in my possession. As above-mentioned, the old Gentleman in question was one of our Bailies in 1726, and also filled some other Public offices in the City at this period. In consequence of a Riot having taken place

in Saltmarket Street, which caused great alarm, not only to the Inmates of the Houses near the Spot, but also to the whole adjoining Neighbourhood, the Bailie was loudly called upon by the respectable part of the Populace to interfere, and to endeavour to quell the Disturbances by Seizing the Ringleaders. At this time, it was considered the duty of those who either were Magistrates of the day, or who otherwise held office in the City, to take into custody, any Riotous persons whose conduct appeared dangerous to the Lieges. The Bailie, being a resolute man, readily complied with the Request which was made to him; and it being pointed out that the principal Rioter had taken refuge in a House in Saltmarket Street, and there had set everyone at defiance, being Drunk and possessing Fire-Arms, which he threatened to use against any person who attempted to come near him—the Bailie, notwithstanding these circumstances, ordered the Rioter to open the door of the House, and deliver himself up to the Public Authorities, otherwise that he (the Bailie) would break open the door and take him into custody. To this demand the Rioter gave a pointed Refusal, and dared the Bailie or any one else to touch the door at their peril. On hearing which, the old Gentleman forced the door, when the infuriated Inebriate *Fired* directly at him, and Killed him on the spot. Amidst the confusion which ensued, the Vagabond escaped and fled the Country. This happened in 1729. The Bailie was buried in the High Churchyard within a few yards of the Church Door, and I have in my Iron Safe the Title Deeds to his Lair, which has descended to me in consequence of being his Namesake; and this Lair is now the only Remains in the Family of the worthy Bailie's Lands or Gear."

SALTMARKET TAVERNS.

Previous to the year 1830, in one of the snuggest Parlours of that most comfortable of Saltmarket Taverns—the *Shakspere*—in which, through the good cheer of its staid and *soft-speaking* Landlady, and the untiring attentions of her two pretty *Anne Pages*, various most respectable Knots of Gentlemen nightly congregated; but, while many such Applicants were but too frequently refused admittance for want of room, "*the Sma' Weft Club-Room*" was always kept ready and comfortable for those who had the liberty of access to it. Notwithstanding the advantage which the members of this Club possessed over the other Frequenters of the then well-patronised "Shakspere," they nevertheless were not content; for, we find that, about the time when *Reform* politics ran high, and when angry Discussions, connected therewith, were even found penetrating into the domestic circle, *the Sma' Weft* exchanged Mrs. Kerr's well painted and papered Parlour in the Saltmarket for a dark and dingy Room at the entrance to Dunlop Street, which, however, was at that period kept by a very respectable and attentive Host. It was in this quiet and unseen locality, that the Club assembled for many years,—each Member acting either the part of a Paul Pry or a bitter Scrutineer of all public and private matters; and here they continued to toss off their *Timothies* till, like the Members of similar Fraternities, they were tossed from the crust into the core of this earth, which however, did not fully come to pass till several years after the passing of the Reform and Municipal Acts.

Among the many Taverns in the Saltmarket, that kept by Mrs. Anderson at the Sign of the "Sun" may be mentioned. It was situated a little way below the entrance to London Street, on the East Side of the Street. The House was a quiet, clean House, in the old style, and was the occasional Haunt of William Motherwell and other Literary Acquaintances. In one of the Apartments, many odd things were concocted, connected with the City; among these, the proposal to erect a Monument to Sir William Wallace was first started in 1818; and subsequently the famous "Harvie's Dyke Case" was commenced, and which was so successfully gained by the Public in the Jury Court, and thereafter in the House of Lords. At an earlier Period, there met in the same close a Social Club, called the "Papin," which arose from the common appellation of the *Tipple* used by the Members. This was composed of Whisky, Small Beer, and a little Oatmeal sprinkled on the top, and was drunk out of wooden Bickers or Quaighs. A rather Apocryphal story goes, that through the rather copious Libations of this drouthy Fraternity, an outside Stair in the Close was undermined.—*Glasgow and its Clubs, by Dr. Strang*, 436.

GIBSON'S LANE, NOW CALLED PRINCE'S STREET,

Consists of the Buildings after-specified, viz.:—1. The Tenement belonging to the Heirs of William Douglas. 2. The Tenement belonging to Daniel Montgomery, Post-Master. 3. The great Tenement of Land belonging to John Robertson, Elder, Merchant. On the other side of *Gibson's Lane* are—4. Two Tenements of Land belonging to the Heirs of George Rae, Merchant. 5. And other three Tenements of Land belonging to John Armour, Taylor and late Bailie. Next to the Tenement of the said George Rae is—6. That Tenement belonging to Walter Buchanan, Baker. 7. The Tenement belonging to John Robertson, Bookbinder. 8. The Tenement belonging to the Heirs of James Stuart of Lumloch. 9. The Tenement belonging to the Heirs of James Walkinshaw, of that Ilk. 10. The Land belonging to James Peadie of Roughill, late Provost. 11. The Land belonging to the Heirs of James Muir. 12. The Land belonging to the Heirs of William Smith, late Bailie. 13. The Land belonging to George Crawfurd, Esq.

BRIDGE STREET (BRIGGATE).

Upon the South-West Corner of the Saltmarket and [N. E. of] Bridge Street, stands the Land belonging to Bailie Robert Bogle, elder; the Tenement of the deceast William Barr, Skinner; the Tenement of Alexander Forrester, Cooper; and William Paterson, Tobacconist; the Tenement, Closs and Lodging of Thomas Crawfurd, of Crawfurdsburn. The Tenement belonging to John Peadie, Skinner; the Tenement of John Hunter, Merchant; the Tenement of George Johnston, Merchant; the Tenement of John Ranken, Tobacconist; the two great Tenements of Mr. John Mitchel,

Merchant; the Tenement belonging to the Heirs of Daniel Morison, Merchant; the Tenement of Roderick M'Leod, Merchant; the Tenement of Robert Manoch, Wright; the Tenement of Robert Dickie,

EAST VIEW OF THE BRIDGEGATE FROM STOCKWELL.

Wright; the Tenement of James Finlay, Baker; and two Tenements belonging to ; the Tenement of the Deceast Provost Aird; the Tenement belonging to John Hunter, Merchant in Greenock.

And on the South Side of the Bridge Street, the great Tenement belonging to Sir John Bell, late Provost of Glasgow; the Tenement of Richard Maxwell, Skinner; the Tenement of John Campbell, late Bailie in Paisley; the Tenement of Young, dyer; the Tenement of the Heirs of John Campbell of Woodside; the Tenement of John Craig, Wright; the Tenement of the Heirs of Matthew Gilmour, late Bailie; the Tenement of Robert Dreghorn, Wright; the fine Lodging of Colin Campbell of Blythswood, Esq.; the Tenement of Robert Reid, Taylor; the Tenement of Taylor; the Tenement of William Hadden, Weaver; the Tenement of James Wotherspoon.

The Fiscal presented a Petition [1849], setting forth that the old Tenement at the corner of the Back Wynd, Bridgegate, was in a dangerous state, and it was consequently remitted to Mr. Robert Taylor, to Inspect and Report. This was one of the most antique-looking Buildings in the City. It occupied the whole frontage between the New and Back Wynds, having four crow-step Gables to the Street, with moulded Chimney-Stalks; and from its aspect and style, it seemed to be one of the oldest buildings in this part of the Town. On the east corner, about 20 feet above the level of the Street, we observed a Stone, bearing the Inscription 1589. In bygone days it must have formed a very respectable City Mansion-House; and if the skill of the Inspector can suggest means of securing the Fabric, we would be loath to part with it. It is not yet entirely taken possession of by *the Irish*, as is the case with most of the Buildings in the Neighbourhood; for here is still one of the nice old Eating-Houses for which the Bridgegate was so famous in former times, kept by a Mrs. Dickson, whose Surname would leave us to believe that her origin is not *Milesian*.

While visiting this Locality, on Friday and Saturday last, we took a turn through the Saltmarket Closes. We were gratified at the improved external appearance they presented, as compared with only two years ago, [1847]—several large Spaces having been opened up to the light, and the portion of the Molendinar Burn, between St. Andrew's Street and Low Green Street, is now in course of being covered in, and formed into an ordinary common Sewer. This place will, in all likelihood, be Asphalted, and form a continuation of London Lane towards the Green.

Near to this Spot, three Closes have their termination, and though much altered of late years, they still present a curious Specimen of labyrinthine City Architecture. The Southmost belonged to the late Dr. Rae Wilson, the Eastern Traveller, whose remains are interred in the Necropolis here. In this Close [Blackstock's Close], about 70 years ago, the few Roman Catholics then in Glasgow gathered together and "*Heard Mass*" for the first time since their expulsion from the Cathedral more than 200 years before. They met by stealth, as if engaged in a deed of darkness; but our old Chronicler, "Senex," gives us some curious information upon this subject from his own experience. He says:—

"John Wilson (generally called "*Red Haired Wilson*)," Town-Clerk of Glasgow, resided in, and had his Office in, that Land in Saltmarket Street, directly opposite the Bridgegate. At the bottom of *the Long Close* there, near the Molendinar Burn, Mr. Wilson had an old Property in pretty much the same condition as the Houses at present condemned by the Dean of Guild Court. Up a narrow turnpike Stair there, and in a small Room, was the Roman Catholic Chapel of Glasgow situated in my younger days. I have sometimes stopped when the Service was over, looking at the Hearers returning from Worship, and *I never could count more than a dozen of poor people*, who went in and came out as by stealth, for they seemed to be afraid of being mobbed if they attended a Roman Catholic Chapel more openly. This was in 1783."—[In 1870, the Catholic Population is 130,000.]

We may mention that a gentleman, still living, remembers when the first Irishman planted himself down in Gorbals, where he was almost considered as much a Curiosity for a time, as if he had been a tatooed New Zealander.

A glance at the *Signs* shows the entirely *Milesian* character of the Population in the Bridgegate. We have Lodging-Houses kept by the O'Doughertys, the Trainers, and Widow Carroll; there is the "Londonderry" Hôtel for the Orangemen, and the "Emerald Isle" Tavern for the Papists; Spirit-Cellars are kept by the Kellys, the Conaghans, and the Macnamees; Washing and Dressing is done by Mrs. Harkin; and a Rag-Store is kept by O'Connor and Mount. At the South-Eastern extremity of the Street, and partly in the Saltmarket, we noticed an old House with tympany windows, which has evidently been a respectable Family Mansion in bygone times. The under Floor is now composed of Shops, one of them occupied by Mr. Arthur Finnigan, who deals in second-hand Watches, Jewellery, Guns, and Musical Instruments. The upper Story is occupied by Mr. James Lynch, as an Undertaker's Establishment; and he, at the same time, lets out Coaches, Gigs, Hearses, and Harringtons. Mr. Lynch's windows are filled with Miniature Coffins, Ornaments for Coffin-Lids, with a variety of Gilding and Decoration, &c., and altogether he has done his best to make the Grim Tyrant look as respectable and inviting as possible.

One of the Staples of the Bridgegate is now the Old Clothes Trade. In *Scanlan's Close*, on the South Side of the Street, and nearly opposite the foot of King Street, was held the wholesale Old Clothes Market, for the supply of "Hand-me-Downs" to all Ireland—often at the cost of the garments of the West-Enders. The Trade is not only a Home, but an Export one, for vast quantities are periodically sent to Ireland; and it may be almost said, that for every Crate of Cabbage, or Hamper of Poultry or Eggs, we receive from the Sister Isle, we send in return a bale of fine old "Hand-me-Downs," consisting of Coats, Trousers, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Shirts and Shifts, Cloaks, Greatcoats, Gowns and Petticoats, &c., of every size, and in every shade of condition; and these, after a slight renovation, reappear on the persons of the *Milesians* at Chapel, Fair, or Market. In fact, on looking at the handsome uniform of the Glasgow Yeomanry the other day, we could not help reflecting, that part of it, when too shabby for the original wearer, is inevitably destined to deck "Pat's outer man," and enable him to make a figure at Donnybrook or Balinasloe. No one can tell how many sloe-eyed Judys and Biddys may have their tender

hearts rent by the fascination of a cast-off Glasgow Yeoman's Jacket, with its red facings.

It will hardly be believed that sometimes £1000 a-week change hands in the Old Clothes Trade; but we are assured of this, on Authority which we deem highly trustworthy. There are positively Capitalists in the Trade, to whom the minor fry, who collect the *Toggery* in all parts of the City during the day, repair in the evening, and dispose of their armful of old Coats, Gowns, and Breeches. These Collectors consist of the honest Trader, who gives Crockery or Cash in exchange for your "*Cast-Offs*," as well as "the Artful Dodger," who removes a silk Handkerchief from your pocket without your leave. Unpretending and humble though the Old Clothes Shops or Booths may appear, the Rents, in proportion, are as high as in Buchanan Street; and yet we hear much less from this Quarter of the dreadful Public Burdens to which both Proprietor and Tenant are subjected, especially in the shape of the Poor-Rate. Property in the Bridgegate has, however, been gradually decreasing in value for the last 15 years.

We need scarcely remind our Readers that, from time immemorial, the Bridgegate has been celebrated for the quality of its Tripe, Potted-Meat, and Cow-Heel. Even the most fashionable Families used regularly to send to the Bridgegate for their supply of Tripe; and thousands of Convivial Parties have regaled themselves on this Dish upon the Spot, followed by libations of Glasgow Punch or Whisky Toddy. Until within the last 20 years, when so many respectable Chop-Houses have sprung up, a man could not get a Meal in the business part of the Town, unless he ordered at an Inn or Hôtel; but he could always get a plain "Check" or "Snack" in the Bridgegate, for something under a Shilling. The institution of the Chop-Houses, or *Restaurants*, throughout all the City, destroyed the monopoly of the Bridgegate in this respect; and though Tripe was, some 15 years ago, got there in rare perfection, and in Blythswood's old House too, made by John George, the Trade is now there extinct. We have warrant for saying, that fortunes, amounting to £30,000, have been made in this Street, in the Tripe and Spirit Trade.

Old Citizens, still living, remember the "Lazy Corner" in the Bridgegate being an important place. It is situated at that portion of the Street where the Goose-dubs runs into Bridgegate; and here we may mention that this vulgar name is quite a modern one; for the original and correct appellation of *Goose-dubs* is "Aird's Wynd," called after the Provost of that name. In days before every man was pestered to Subscribe to, or Buy, a Newspaper, the Citizens used to assemble at this Spot in great numbers, and learn the News of the day—the progress of the Rebels in 1715 and 1745; and the Events of the American War some time later, in which Glasgow was deeply interested, from the extent of her Virginian Trade. Now the Spot is the Rendezvous of all the Navvies, Sweeps, Speech-Criers, and idle Vagabonds of the District; but even they are leaving it, from the many adjacent Dwellings in the Wynds, where they herded together, having been dismantled by what may be termed the Dean of Guild epidemic.

The Bridgegate may still be called our local Donnybrook. A Row can be got up here in almost no time, especially on Saturday night,

and accordingly Policemen are then stationed in it as thick as Blackberries. At times, the District was wont to be so excitable that the appearance of an Orange Flower or Ribbon was enough to produce something like an Insurrection, which was productive of sundry Black Eyes and Bloody Noses.

The Bridgegate, from its low-lying position, used to suffer dreadfully from the Floodings of the Clyde in those days, before the Dredging Machine had cut out such an ample Scour for the Waters; and also before the protecting Parapets were built. The most memorable Flood is that of Tuesday, 12th March, 1782, which is still remembered by some living, in the light of a "judgment." After long and heavy Rains, the Clyde rose on the afternoon of Monday to an alarming extent. It covered all the lower parts of the Green, stopped the communication with the Country to the South by the Bridges, and laid the Bridgegate under water to the depth of several feet. As the Inhabitants were accustomed to Floods, many of them went to bed in the hope that the Waters would have subsided by the morning; but they continued to rise during the night until the Fires on the ground Floor were extinguished, and then the Flood entered the beds, from which the Inmates hastily retreated to the upper Storeys. The night was a wild, dark, and dismal one; there were heard throughout the whole Street cries of distress and despair; and at the distance of more than half a Century, many of the Bridgegate denizens still spoke of it as the most gloomy night they had ever spent in their lives. By early day-light, the Inhabitants were relieved by means of Boats, which sailed up and down the Street, supplying the Families with Cordials and Provisions, and removing such of them as desired to escape from their Dwellings. The lower parts of Saltmarket, Stockwell, and Jamaica Streets, were in the same condition; and the then Village of Gorbals was so completely surrounded, that it seemed like an Island rising up in the midst of an Estuary. A young woman was Drowned there, which was the only loss of life occasioned by the Flood; but a great many Horses and Cows were drowned in their Stables; and the Merchants suffered much from vast quantities of Tobacco, Sugar, and other Merchandise having been carried away or damaged. The Flood subsided in the course of Tuesday; and on Wednesday, the Clyde returned to its wonted Channel, after having at one time risen no less than 20 feet above its ordinary level. The exact height to which the waters rose was marked on the walls of a House at the foot of Saltmarket, on the east side, but it has now been taken down.* This House we may add, was that in which, it is said,

* On looking at the House the other day, where the above-named Messrs Lynch and Finnigan do their Trading in, we observed, on the Gable fronting the Saltmarket, a Stone bearing the following Letters, being evidently part of an Inscription:—"He River 12 Ma." We have no doubt that this Stone refers to the great flood of 12th March, 1782, but it is inserted in the Building at the height of more than two Storeys —in fact, in that part where the Gable tapers towards the Roof—and had the River at any time risen to this height, it must have swept the City into perdition, and ruined the whole Vale of Clyde. We think we can explain the matter, however. Bailie David Smith said, that, in his young days this House projected many feet beyond the Bridgegate, into the Saltmarket, and formed a narrow neck or gut in the Street where "two wheel barrows trembled when they met." When some renovations were made in Saltmarket, this Projection was shaven off, and the present line of Street

Cromwell resided during his stay in Glasgow; and, even when it was demolished, the Mouldings and Carvings of the great Dining-Hall exceeded in beauty anything of the kind which was then in Glasgow. In a few days, the sum of £500 was collected to succour the poorer classes who had suffered from the Inundation.—*Dean of Guild Court Reports, Glasgow Herald, June*, 1849.

In connection with these Floods, "Senex" in a letter to the *Herald*, July 9, 1849, writes,—"In King Street, the River reached the second Shop above the Mutton Market; I stood upon the upper Step of that Shop on the 12th of March of that year; and, while I was there, a Boat arrived close to me, having been through the Bridgegate with Provisions for the inmates of Houses in that quarter. Both the Markets were inundated, and I remember that this Flood cleared these Markets of Rats; for, after the River had resumed its usual Channel, there were taken up two large tubfulls of dead Rats.

On the 18th November, 1795, the Clyde again 'wide o'er the brim with many a torrent swelled;' and, as before, the lower parts of the City were completely submerged. About mid-day two of the Arches of the Bridge, then recently erected at the foot of Saltmarket fell down with a crash, and the displacement of water was so tremendous, that the doors of the Public Washing-House, though situated at a great distance, were burst open, and a portion of the Clothes and Utensils floated away. The remaining Arches fell in the course of the afternoon, and thus the Edifice was entirely destroyed. During this Flood a Boy was drowned in attempting to reach his Home at the foot of the New Wynd.

On 18th August, 1808, the Bridgegate and lower parts of the Town were again visited by a tremendous Flood. The loss of Grain and Cattle along the banks was very great, and 'Flocks, Herds, and Harvests' floated past the City for several hours. A young man who sailed in a Boat in *the Green* lost his life while attempting to secure some of the floating Grain.

In 1816, the Clyde rose 17 feet, and there have been various Floods since; but from the change already noticed, they have become gradually less and less destructive, and now their coming is not looked to with apprehension.

As to the great Flood of 1808, I was living at that time in a self-contained House on the south side of the City—which House stood by itself, being quite detached from any other; but the Ground on which it was built was a little higher than the surrounding Grounds.

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thus obtained. But it would be necessary to build a new Gable to the still remaining old House; and as the Tenement on the opposite side of the Street, which bore the original *Flood Inscriptions*, may have been taken down about the same time, we think it not improbable that the Masons inserted the old Stone in the new Gable, rather with the view of preserving it, than of actually marking the Height of the River. Since the above was written, we learn that the Inscription Stone was actually placed in this elevated position as a bit of waggery by the Mason. We may add, that at the East side of the South entrance door to the Court House, and a little above the ground, is inserted a Brass Plate, marking the Height of this Flood. So far as we could make out, for the surface is blackened and partially covered by a Rail, there is the following:—"The upper edge of this represents the Height of the great Flood in Clyde, 12th March, 1782."—The present Court House was not built till upwards of 30 years after this Flood, but no doubt the Height was accurately measured before the Plate was inserted.

At night, the River had put out all the Fires of our lower Apartments; and when I went to bed it stood 3 feet deep in our Dining-Room. We could not get out of the House that night, except a Boat had come to us; for the adjacent Ground being lower than the House, the Water all around was not only deeper than the height of a man, but it was running past us with the rapidity of a Mill-Lead: I do not believe that any Boat could have breasted the Current. I think that we were not less than 400 feet from dry land; and, to tell the truth, I was very much afraid at one time that our House would have been swept away altogether. It was not till the evening of the next day that the River fell sufficiently low to permit me to come out; and I was even then the only one in the Family capable of venturing with safety to make the trial, for I was an excellent Swimmer, and was not afraid. I put on a shirt before making the attempt (seeing a number of people viewing our proceedings), and having taken my usual dress and a spare shirt upon my head, tied up in a bundle, I commenced my escape. At the deepest part of my retreat, the Water was as high as my shoulders; but I kept my feet the whole way, and having safely landed, I went in to a neighbouring House, where I was obligingly received, and there I threw off my wet shirt, and dressed myself in the clothes which I had carried out with me upon my head. The rest of the Family, however, could not get out till next day."

THE BRIDGEGATE CLUB.

Was the Remembrancer of the many Spates or Floods to which Glasgow was so long subjected. This Fraternity first met, in 1812, in one of those once comfortable Eating-Houses so long famous for Tripe, Cow-Heel, and Minced Collops—on the ostensible plea of commemorating the Great Spate of 1782—the Members being then restricted to those who had drawn their first breath within the boundaries of the occasionally Clyde-covered City, and who could protect themselves against Drowning by having studied the noble science of Swimming.

To protect this Club in some manner from the dangers which might befall them at their Annual Meetings, which, till lately, took place in the Bridgegate, it was considered indispensable that one of the chief Officers of the Fraternity should be an adept in the Art of Natation; and, consequently, there has always been among the Office-Bearers one who is designated "Professor of Swimming," and who has the privilege, during his Incumbency, of wearing a handsome Silver Chain and Medal, on one Side of which is represented, in beautiful relief, *Glasgow Green* and *the River Clyde;* and, on the Reverse, a *View of the Bridgegate*, with its handsome Spire, at the moment when, over its submerged pavement, numerous Boats are floating and carrying relief to its flooded and imprisoned Population.—*Glasgow and its Clubs, by Dr. Strang*, 468.

THE MANSION HOUSE OF THE CAMPBELLS OF BLYTHSWOOD.

The most remarkable old Tenement in the Bridgegate, (which was demolished in 1869 by the Union Railway) was the Mansion House

or Town Residence of the Campbells of Blythswood. This Building, to have judged from the style of its Architecture, would have been Built in the Reign of Charles II. It originally consisted of two Houses, which afterwards came to be united so as to form a single Dwelling House.

The Campbells (afterwards of Blythswood) are descended from one of our oldest Mercantile Families, for they seem to have been Traders in Glasgow during the Reign of Queen Mary, when the City contained only 4,500 inhabitants, and thereafter to have gradually acquired considerable wealth and influence in the Burgh.

Colin Campbell (the First), styled *Senior*, Merchant-Burgess, was Baiiie of Glasgow in 1615. His only son, Colin Campbell (the Second) of Elie, was Bailie of Glasgow in 1628, and Provost in 1636. His *eldest Son* was Robert Campbell of Elie and Silvercraigs, in whose house, situated in the Saltmarket, opposite the Bridgegate, Oliver Cromwell took up his abode in 1650. It was taken down about 35 years ago, and had been previously occupied by a Furniture-Broker. His *second Son*, Colin Campbell (the Third) styled "*Elder, of Blythswood*," was Provost of Glasgow in 1661; and his Brother James was Provost in 1669. Another Brother, named Robert, was Dean of Guild about this time. The City then contained 14,678 Inhabitants. Colin purchased the Estate of Blythswood from Sir George Elphinstone, or rather from his Creditors,* and built various Tenements in Glasgow. He died in 1706, and was Succeeded by his Son, Colin Campbell (the Fourth), styled "*Younger, of Blythswood*," who left an only daughter named Mary. She Married her Cousin-German, Colin Campbell† (the Fifth), the Grandson of Colin Campbell (the Third), styled "*Elder*." Colin Campbell (the Fifth) was Succeeded by his only Son, James Campbell, the Father of our late member, Archibald Campbell, Esq., of Blythswood. James Campbell, the Younger Brother of Colin Campbell (the Fifth), was left the Estate of Mains by his Mother's Father, in consequence of which he changed his name to *Douglas* and became *Douglas of Mains*. The Family Mansion-House was in the Bridgegate, a little to the west of Blythswood's House. The late John Campbell Douglas, Esq., was descended from this Branch of the Blythswood Family. James Campbell, who, as above-mentioned, acquired the Mains Estate, and took the name of *James Douglas*, was succeeded by his Son, John Douglas of Mains. This Gentleman, in 1732, Married Miss Agnes Jones, on which occasion her Mother, Mrs. Janet Norie, settled 20,000 Merks upon the young Couple and the issue of the Marriage. John Douglas of Mains died about 1760, in debt, and his Creditors raised an Action in the Court of Session claiming 10,000 Merks of the Sum Settled at the Marriage, for which they obtained Decree in their favour.

The following Narrative is taken from the printed Papers laid before the Court of Session (in the course of this Lawsuit), by James Douglas,

* It was Sir George Elphinstone who got the Gorbals erected into a Burgh of Barony and Regality. He Died in 1634, and so poor, that his Body was arrested by his Creditors, and privately Buried by his friends, in his own Chapel adjoining his House, lately the Gorbals Town-House and Tower.

† His father's name was John, who was a brother of Colin Campbell (the Fourth.)

the Son of the said John Douglas of Mains. The petitioning Creditors were James Stirling, Archibald Hamilton, and John Hamilton, Merchants in Glasgow, and others:—

"*Narrative* 1*st December*, 1763.

Upon Mr. Douglas's death, it appeared that he had contracted Debts to the extent of about £3300 Sterling of principal sums, upon which his eldest son, James Douglas, who succeeded to the entailed Estate of Mains, brought a Process of Sale of the said Ten Shilling Land of West Clober, with another Ten Shilling Land contiguous to it, which had been acquired by his Father, and after the Lands were sold, and the Creditors had produced their interests in the Ranking, a long Interlocutor was drawn out of 19 Pages, Ranking the Creditors upon their interests, which was Signed by the Lord Ordinary, as usual.

It is rather singular that the Heirs to the large Entailed Estate of both Blythswood and Mains, viz., James Campbell of Blythswood, the father of our late Member, and John Douglas of Mains (being Cousins), should each have *died in debt*—showing very strongly the necessity for the late change in our Scotch Law of Entail.*

The Town Residence of the Campbells of Blythswood was situated in the Bridgegate (No. 109), represented in the Cut. It presents an extensive Front to the Street; and it had a large Garden reaching to the banks of the River Clyde. About a Century and a half ago, the Family of Blythswood ceased to occupy this Mansion as a place of Residence, and began to let it, in various portions, to different Tenants. The Back Premises, or ancient Garden Ground, were at

RESIDENCE OF THE CAMPBELLS OF BLYTHSWOOD, BRIDGEGATE.

*To the best of my recollection the last Duchess of Douglas belonged to the Mains branch of the Campbells of Blythswood. She was a Miss Douglas of Mains, and lived in the Family Mansion in the Bridgegate. The following Story is told of the manner of her first introduction to the Duke of Douglas:—A Glasgow Party had been made up to take an Excursion to see Bothwell Castle and its Pleasure Grounds, and among this Party was Miss Douglas of Mains, a very lively rattling girl. The Duke of Douglas was a man of very retired habits, and saw little company, living

first let in one lot to David Lilly, a Wright,—but subsequently they were divided into three Portions: *First*, to William Martin, Wright (Father of the late Mr. Martin, Ironmonger); *Second*, to John Robertson, Cooper; and 3rd, to an Englishman of the name of Lin Dillon, a Plasterer (Father of the late Mr. Dillon, Writer), of whom I will presently speak.

With regard to the Lands now forming what is called *the Blythswood Annexation*, these Lands, as I have heard from old people, were Purchased by Provost Colin Campbell of Blythswood, at a very small Price indeed. In my younger days, people alleged that the Provost had bought them at merely a nominal value, the Town-Council of Glasgow, in these times, being very liberal in their dealings, particularly with their friends, and with Members of their own Body, as the following Entry in the Town's Books, dated 18th July, 1670, will abundantly show:—

"The Bailies and Counsel 'ordains ane tack to be wrytten and subscryvit in favors of Sir James Turnor of the tounes houss and tour in Gorbals, quhilk he presentlie possesses, and that dureing his lyfetyme, for payments yearlie of thrie punds Scots (5s.), gif the samyne be requyred.'"

The Magistrates and Council of Glasgow also, about this time, made a present to Mr. Hugh Tennant of some of the City Lands in the Gallowgate, on which Mr. Tennant erected the Saracen's Head Inn; and they further gave him liberty to use the Stones of the Bishop's Palace towards the building of the said Inn. It is, therefore, to be presumed that the then Magistrates of Glasgow would not stickle in making a Bargain with their own Provost. A great deal has been said by the Citizens of Glasgow regarding the price which Campbell of Blythswood paid to the Magistrates and Council of the City of Glasgow for the *Annexation Lands* in question; but I have never heard the exact amount named, and I am sure that it would give much satisfaction to the Community, if our City Records were searched, and a fair Statement laid before the Public regarding the important Sale of these Burgh Lands, now yielding upwards of £25,000 per annum of Revenue. *The Blythswood Annexation Lands* contain 470 Acres, 1 Rood, and 2 Falls, Scotch Measure, or 1,892,150 Square Yards, which, at *one half-farthing* per Square Yard, amounts to £1506 6s. 6¾d. Now, from what has been told to me by old people, I do not believe that the City of Glasgow ever received £1500 from the Campbell Family for *The Blythswood Annexation Lands*; indeed, I have heard it stated again and again by aged folks, that Blythswood had got these Lands from the City of Glasgow for a *mere Wanworth*.

generally at Bothwell Castle. Upon the Glasgow Party reaching the Castle, and finding that the Duke was there, they sent a message requesting liberty to take a view of the Castle and Pleasure Grounds, which was readily granted. The Duke himself very politely received them, and not only made them welcome but accompanied the Party himself through the Castle and Pleasure Grounds. On this occasion Miss Douglas rattled away with his Grace, and chatted with him in so easy and lively a manner, that the Duke was quite taken with her. The Glasgow Party, after having viewed the House and Pleasure Grounds, were about to depart, when Miss Douglas said to the Duke, "Please your Grace, everything here is most beautiful, and very fine indeed; but, I think, this Place might be wonderfully improved." "How so," said the Duke quickly. "Why," answered Miss Douglas, "just by your Grace taking a Wife." Of course, this passed off with a laugh. However the Duke returned the call, and ultimately Married the lively young Lady.

I have strong doubts if the Blythswood Family ever paid one half of £1500 for the Lands in question; but, even supposing that the Purchase-Money had absolutely amounted to £3000, still this would only have made the price a Fraction less than *One Farthing per Square Yard!* I really hope that some explanation will yet be given to the Community regarding the unfortunate Sale of these City Lands—the baneful effects of their Alienation extending down even to our own times. It would be curious to see from the Council Books the amount of, and how and when the Price of these Lands was paid; or if like the 5s. Tack Duty, due by Sir James Turnor, it was only to be payable "*gif the samyne be requyred.*"

The *Tailzie* of the Blythswood Estates, embracing *the Annexation Lands* and the different Family-Tenements within the Burgh, was executed by Colin Campbell, younger, of Blythswood, on the 13th of December, 1739, and contained the usual Prohibitory, irritant, and resolutive Clauses. Colin Campbell was succeeded by his Grand-Nephew, James Campbell, the Father of our late Member, Archibald Campbell, Esq., of Blythswood.

In the year 1779, the Annual Rental of *Annexation Lands* before mentioned, and of the Family Burgage Tenements, appears to have been about £320 Sterling; and the total Rental of the whole of the Blythswood Estates amounted, at that time, to a trifle more than £2000 per annum.

James Campbell of Blythswood died in 1773, and was succeeded by his eldest Son, John Campbell afterwards Colonel Campbell, who, dying unmarried, was Succeeded by his Brother Archibald Campbell, our late M.P., then Captain, afterwards Major Campbell.*

There was only a small portion of *the Blythswood Annexation Lands* feued during the life of Colonel John Campbell; but shortly after Major Archibald Campbell had Succeeded to the Blythswood Estates, William Harley, Merchant in Glasgow, took a very large Feu of the said *Blythswood Annexation Lands*, and, in 1804, erected thereon (in Bath Street) extensive Dairies, Baths, and other Buildings; and, at the same time, he tastily laid off and improved the whole of the Grounds which he had Feued. In short, Mr Harley may be considered as the founder of the present New Town of Glasgow upon *The Annexation Lands*. Mr. Harley, however,was unfortunate in not being able to retain the Purchase a sufficient length of time to remunerate him, otherwise his Heirs might have ranked amongst the wealthiest of our Citizens. Even the successors to Mr. Harley's speculation—Mr. Archibald Cuthel, Writer, Mr. James Cooke, Engineer, and others—also failed in their attempts to retain Mr. Harley's Purchases, owing to the want of means, or to these not being sufficiently large to

* Colonel John Campbell was killed at Martinico in 1794. He was wont to perambulate the Trongate with a fine Military step; but he was careless about his dress: for his white silk Stockings used to be dangling loose about his ankles in all weathers. His brother Archibald (our late Member), then Captain Campbell, was a Prisoner at Toulon, where the news reached him of his having Succeeded to the Entailed Estates of Blythswood. Their father, James, mentioned above, was Married to Henrietta, danghter of James Dunlop of Garnkirk (she died in 1788), by whom he had three Sons and five Daughters, viz.:—1st, this Colonel John; 2nd, his brother Major Archibald, M.P.; 3rd, James, who died a Lieutenant in the 55th Regiment, while in Antigua; 4th, Henrietta; 5th, Agnes; 6th, Grace; 7th, Janet; and 8th, Mary.

have enabled them to hold the said Feued Lands until the Market-Price rose by the extension of the City. The exertions of these gentlemen, however, had called the attention of the Public to the capabilities of *the Annexation Lands* for Building purposes, and a course of Speculation of Feuing Grounds in that quarter of the City rapidly increased. Amongst these early Feuing Speculators were the late Mr. Dugald Bannatyne, Mr. William Jack, of Jack, Paterson, & Co., and Dr. Cleland.

About 1799, and shortly before this spirit of Speculation had commenced, *the Blythswood Annexation Lands* produced an annual Rental of only £223 1s. 3d. About 70 years ago, Major Archibald Campbell, M.P., seeing the probability of the whole of *the Blythswood Annexation Lands* being speedily Feued, applied for, and obtained power under the superintendence of Trustees, (some of whom were Lords of Session,) to purchase the said Entailed *Annexation Lands* and Family Burgage Tenements, at the then valued Price, which Price the said Trustees were taken bound to lay out in the purchase of other Lands to be substituted for *the Annexation Lands*, and Burgage Properties so sold, and these newly purchased Lands were to be Entailed in strict conformity with the terms of the original Deed of 1739. In this manner Major Archibald Campbell came to hold *the Blythswood Annexation Lands*, and Family Burgage Tenements in Glasgow, in *fee simple*. Major Campbell sold the ancestral Mansion-House and Pertinents in the Bridgegate, in 1802.

In 1777 a Question of the greatest importance, in so far as regarded our Scotch Law of Entail, arose in consequence of a Lease of part of the Garden of the above mentioned Mansion-House having been granted by James Campbell of Blythswood, to a person of the name of Lin Dillon, an Englishman, in 1770. The Question was twofold, but the principal Legal one was, whether or not a Burgage Tenement could be validly entailed in the same manner as Lands. The Public of Glasgow at the time felt great interest in the Question, not so much for the issue of the Legal point, as in compassion for the hardship of Dillon's Case, in the event of his being unsuccessful.

The following are the Facts, taken from Printed Papers that were laid before the Court of Session:—

On the 22d day of May, 1770, James Campbell of Blythswood, granted a Tack to Lin Dillon, a Plasterer, and to his heirs or Assignees, of part of his Garden, lying behind his Mansion-House in the Bridgegate of Glasgow, for the space of 19 years, with Breaks at the end of 7 and 13 years, "and with liberty to erect Shades [Sheds] or other Buildings thereupon; and the Landlord, at the end of this Tack, to pay the value of the said Shades and Buildings, as the same shall be ascertained by two persons, to be mutually chosen by the Parties."

Dillon entered into possession of the Premises under full faith of the validity of the Tack, Mr. James Campbell in the said Tack having designed himself "Heritable Proprietor of the Yard after mentioned." Mr. Dillon then raised the Ground of the Garden about three feet, to prevent its being Inundated during the ordinary Floods of the river; built a Dwelling-House of three Floors upon it; also erected Sheds, Offices, and Workhouses, and enclosed the Ground with a brick Wall;

all these he did under the eye of Mr. James Campbell, who every day saw the Buildings going on, and who expressed his approbation and satisfaction at the Improvements making on the Subjects. Dillon regularly paid the Rent of the Premises to Mr. James Campbell during his lifetime, as the same fell due.

James Campbell of Blythswood, after a lingering illness of nine months, Died in the latter end of 1773, leaving no Real or Personal Estate whatever, after Sick-Bed and Funeral Charges were defrayed. His eldest son, John (afterwards Colonel Campbell), succeeded to the Blythswood Entailed Estates, to whom Dillon regularly paid the Rent of the subjects, in conformity with the terms of his Tack. But, having entered into another line of Business, he gave intimation to Colonel Campbell's Factor, on the 2d of July, 1776, that he was going to quit the Subjects, and give up the Tack, at the "Break" of seven years, viz., at Whitsunday, 1777; and again (no answer being returned) did the same in proper Legal form at the Term, when the first seven years of the Tack had expired, requesting a proper person to be named in order to ascertain the Value of the Buildings, so that the Amount thereof might be paid to him, as provided by the Tack. This request being unattended to, or refused, Dillon brought an Action against Colonel Campbell upon the Tack and Circumstances before mentioned, and denying the validity of the Blythswood Entail, in so far as regarded Burgage Tenements, concluding against Colonel Campbell, the Defender, for £300, as the value of the Buildings erected on the Blythswood Grounds under the faith of the Tack.

When the case came before Lord Braxfield, Ordinary, Colonel Campbell appeared and pleaded as follows: "That he was Heir of Entail to the deceased James Campbell of Blythswood, and that as he represented him in that character only, so he could not be liable to the Pursuer's claims."

The Lord Ordinary (8th December, 1778) took up Colonel Campbell's view of the Case, and assoilzied him from the Action; reserving to Dillon his power to make his Claim effectual against the other Representatives of the late Blythswood; but this Reservation was of no value to poor Dillon, as Mr. James Campbell had not left one Farthing of available Property.

Dillon had one of the ablest Advocates of the day for his Council, viz., Robert Cullen, afterwards Lord Cullen, and he presented one of of the most eloquent and most powerful Memorials to the Court of Session that ever appeared there. The following is part of it, and the Italics are in the Original.

"The Petitioner (Dillon), who is a Stranger, was induced to enter into this Tack, and to advance his all upon these Buildings, entertaining no doubt that the Bargain was to be fairly fulfilled. He knew nothing about strict Entails, or of any secret fetters which Mr. Campbell might be under. That Gentleman set himself forth in the Tack merely as *Heritable Proprietor of the Garden;* and this poor Stranger never dreamed that, by making what he understood a fair Bargain with this Gentleman, he was to find himself hooked in, and caught in a Snare; for, what he has met with cannot now be considered in any other light. Mr. Campbell, who contracted with the Pursuer,

is now dead, and is succeeded by his Son in a very opulent Estate of more than £2000 Sterling a-year; but when this poor Plasterer comes and says to him—*Perform your Father's Contract, and give me what the Subjects are worth*, the Defender tells him—*I am an Heir of Entail; I am not bound to fulfil any of my Father's engagements: I will take and pocket your Rents, and I will keep your Buildings; but I won't pay you a single Farthing.* And he adds this notable Reason—*that he has prodigious occasion for money to buy himself up in the Army.* Such is precisely the Defence here maintained by this Gentleman, who gets by his Father so very large a Fortune; and it just comes to this, that he will deprive this poor Stranger of his whole fortune, and convert it to his own use, without giving him a Penny of equivalent."

This most splendid Address to the feelings of their Lordships, so far influenced them, that they Pronounced the following Interlocutor in favour of Dillon:—23d February, 1779. "Find the Respondent (Colonel Campbell) liable in performance of the Prestations in the Lease, within mentioned, prestable by the Master."

But Colonel Campbell having given in a reclaiming Petition, and being fully Heard thereon, and also on the subject of the validity of an Entail of Burgage Tenements, their Lordships finally, in substance, returned to the Interlocutor of the Lord Ordinary; and, on the 18th November, 1779, found that "in respect of the prohibitory, irritant, and resolutive Clauses, *de non contrabendo debita*, in the tailzie of the Estate of Blythswood; and that the Defender, the Heir of Entail in said Estate, does not represent the late Blythswood in any other manner; and therefore finds that he, the Defender, is not liable in payment of the Buildings within mentioned."

So poor Dillon, to the great regret of the Citizens of Glasgow, lost his Suit on both Points.

There are few Cases on record, where the injustice of the Scotch Law of Entail has been so glaringly exposed.

Dillon's House was on the West side of the Close, No. 109, Bridgegate. It appears to have been sold by Major Campbell of Blythswood, M.P. along with the other parts of the same Subjects, in 1802.

I am not aware of any Family in Glasgow, or in its neighbourhood, who owe so great a debt of gratitude to our Citizens as the Campbells of Blythswood. Setting aside altogether the alleged *Wanworth*-Acquisition from the City of Glasgow of *the Burgh Lands*, now called *the Blythswood Annexation*, we see that these Lands, in more recent times, have been turned into a Mine of Gold; not by the spirit or energy of the late Blythswood, but principally by the enterprise of William Harley, Hamilton Garden, and other early Feuars, who commenced laying off these Grounds in Streets, Squares, and other Improvements, but unfortunately to their own ruin, while Blythswood himself lay quietly past on his oars, reaping all the advantages of these meliorations, and of the immense rise in value of his Property in consequence thereof. To these circumstances must be added, as tending still further to enhance the value of these Lands, the extension of the City, through the Industry and Commercial spirit of our Citizens, thereby causing an immense influx of wealthy Strangers and Citizens to congregate upon *the Annexation Lands.* Notwithstanding this,

we look in vain for the Campbells of Blythswood amongst the benefactors of the City.—"*Senex*" *in Glasgow Herald.*

Our excellent friend, "Senex," in dealing with this Subject, seems to forget that the Campbells of Blythswood, of an early day, in acquiring the Lands in the Neighbourhood of the City, now so valuable, may, for anything we know to the contrary, have paid their then actual value. It could not have been foreseen that Lands then yielding scanty Herbage or stinted Crops, would, in a Generation or two, form the *Solum* of a mighty City, and afford Feu Rents of great value. If Colin Campbell paid anything at all for these Grounds, it is more than can be said of the Ancestors of many of our most amiable Noblemen, who seized on the fair acres of the ancient Church at *the Reformation*, and considered they had given enough for them by becoming "*Protestants.*" Within the last 20 years some hundred thousand pounds have been realised by River-Side Proprietors. It was a happy accident that they possessed Lands which the growing Commerce of the City rendered immensely valuable; and no one blames these Gentlemen for making the most of them. The position of Campbell of Blythswood is not much dissimilar. Whatever blame there may be in this *Blythswood Annexation* Transaction, would lie fully as much with the Council for giving, as with Mr Campbell for accepting.

Our Correspondent, Mrs. Isabella Alderson, the youngest and last surviving member of the Family of the late Mr. Lawrence Phillips, says:—"In your Paper of Monday, the 11th current, I noticed some Statistics of 'Glasgow in the Olden Time,' and I beg to mention that a slight mistake seems to have occurred in stating that Mr. Harley was one of the first Feuars on the Blythswood Estate, as it was my father, the late Lawrence Phillips, who was the first who had a Feu from Archibald Campbell, Esq., of Blythswood, and built Willowbank House, &c., which he sold to Mr. William Harley some years after he had done much to improve that Locality. I may also mention that my father, at the same time, had what is now called Garnet Hill, part of which he let to the Town's People to graze their Cows. Perhaps it it would be out of place to mention further, that after selling Willowbank, my father feued largely on the Woodside and St. George's Roads, and built Dundas Vale House, and various other Dwellings in that Neighbourhood, many of which are now, like Willowbank, levelled, to make way for more modern Mansions. I fear I am using too great a freedom in mentioning one circumstance:—It is, that the father-in-law of the esteemed James Lumsden, Esq., Mr. Merrilees, rented a House from my father, adjoining his own, at Willowbank, while my father resided there; and I should think that the survivors of his Family could give most correct and interesting information of the early History of that now wonderful Locality."

Mrs. Alderson has also sent us, for perusal, the original Plans of the first Feu on the Blythswood Lands—a Document now in our temporary possession, and one of rare interest, when we look upon it as the original Record of the small beginnings of the great Western Glasgow.—*Ed. Glasgow Herald*, 1850.

Referring to the above, "A Known Hand" communicated the Sequel to *The Glasgow Herald* on the 10th Dec., 1870:—"During the early part of the present Century, a number of Feus were taken on the Lands of Blythswood, and the example was quickly followed by other parties. The first Feuar on the Estate was a Mr. Lawrence Phillips, who erected *Willowbank House* on the South side of Sauchiehall Road, and did a good deal to improve the Locality. A few years afterwards, this House and Grounds were Sold to the late William Harley, who, in 1804, erected extensive Byres, Dairies, and Baths on the line of the present Bath Street. Mr. Dugald Bannatyne, Dr. Cleland, and other gentlemen, also became Builders in the same Locality, and as the City was increasing rapidly in wealth and population, Blythswood Hill was rapidly covered by long and massive Ranges of Buildings. It may be worth stating that the Blythswood Lands extend to rather more than 470 Scotch Acres, and that in the year 1799 the exact Rental which they produced was £223 1s. 3d. They have now been Feued all over, and the Income derived from the Feu-Duties exceeds £25,000 per annum—a princely Revenue truly; and yet we are told that the said Lands were Purchased by old Provost Colin Campbell from the Town Council at a mere nominal Sum, or a 'Wanworth,'—as the Phrase then ran.

The fashionable part of the City was now found seated on Blythswood Hill, and there it continued for perhaps a Generation. Then another Move was made towards the West. The Royal Terrace, Claremont Gardens, Woodside Crescent, Place, and Terrace were erected. The self-contained Lodgings in St. George's Road, the long Lines of Houses and Tenements on the North side of Sauchiehall Street, the Queen's Crescent, &c., &c., were erected about the same time, or shortly afterwards, and the South and East portion of Garnethill in turn was covered with Buildings. Twenty-five years ago we passed along *Sauchiehall Road*, as it was then called, and found it quite in a rough and rural condition. There was not a single Tenement to the West of Blythswood Square, on the South side, where the splendid Ranges of Houses and Shops now stand, with the Streets and stately Churches behind. A portion of Sandyford Place was then erected, but from Berkley Street to Douglas Street the space was occupied by green Fields or Market Gardens, and a Bowling Green. There was also a solitary Mansion House, situated about 50 yards from the Roadside, in the centre of a nice little Park, which was adorned with trees. We are inclined to think that this was the *Willowbank House* above referred to; but, at all events, it stood alone in its glory, and looked as if it had seen better days."

The following Advertisement is interesting and humbling enough:—

Glasgow Mercury, 28th September, 1790.—"Notice—To the Creditors of the late James Campbell of Blythswood, Esq. John Jaffrey, late Watchmaker in Glasgow, now in Stirling, to whom certain Creditors of the said James Campbell indorsed for behoof of their claims, having now recovered a Dividend from the price of the unentailed Lands of the said James Campbell, those Creditors or their Representatives will call on John Wilson, one of the Town Clerks of Glasgow, to receive their Dividends and sign a Discharge. The Dividends will be paid at Mr. Wilson's Writing Office, foot of Saltmarket,

on Fridays and Wednesdays, from eleven o'clock forenoon till one o'clock afternoon, from Friday the first of October next. And as several of Mr. Jaffrey's constituents were cut off by the Court of Session from a Dividend, by reason of their having neglected to depone to the verity of their Debts, in order to save unnecessary trouble, and to give notice to those who are entitled to receive Dividends, there is hereunto annexed a List of the Creditors, his Constituents, now entitled to receive Dividends, viz.,—Alexander Bannatyne, seedsman, Glasgow; William Purdon, tenant, Woodside; Robert M'Lintock, senior, merchant, Glasgow; Will. Swan, smith and ferrier, Renfrew; James Park, shoemaker, there; Robert Brand, vintner, there; George Paterson, smith, there; Thomas Brown, mason, there; Matthew Burn, at Blackhall; John Ritchie, wright, Renfrew; William Balcanquhal, corkcutter, Glasgow; Edward Collins & Co., bleachers, Dalmuir; Andrew Ramsay, merchant, Glasgow; Casper Clawson, South Sugar House, there; A. and H. Blackburns, merchants, there; William Boreland, weaver, Paisley; William Tassie, glover in Glasgow; James Watson, staymaker, there; Archibald Campbell of Succoth, Esq.; John Brown, cooper, Renfrew; William Campbell, butcher, Paisley; Alexander Nasmith, wright, there; John Christie, merchant, there; Thomas Crichton, there; Hamilton and M'Farlane, merchants, Glasgow; Shortridge and Martin, merchants, there; John M'Aslan, gardener, there; James Clerk and Arthur Robertson, merchants, there; John Mitchell, nurseryman, Renfrew; Patrick Croo, slater, Paisley; Michael Bogl and Scott, merchants, Glasgow; James Philips & Co., manufacturers, Paisley; Thomas Manfod, wright, there; John Robertson, mason, Renfrew; Janet Hume, milliner, Glasgow; Buchanan and Crawfords, merchants, there; Alexander Spiers, merchant, there; John Brock, mason, Cowcaddens; Hugh Niven, merchant, Glasgow; Robert King, hosier, Port-Glasgow; Elizabeth Graham, residenter in Glasgow; Carre, Ibetson, & Co., merchants, London; John Anderson in Blewarthill; Home and Cleghorn, coachmakers, Edinburgh; Walter Macfarlane, wine merchant, there; John Wilson, late town clerk of Glasgow; and Mrs. Lionell Walkinshaw, relict of William Walkinshaw, late ship master in Port-Glasgow.

Not to be repeated."

From the foregoing, it appears that several of Mr. Campbell's Creditors had made no Claims against his Estate. These were, probably, Creditors who had supplied the Family with Furnishings either for the Person, or for the Table, which description of Furnishings being generally paid in full by the persons succeeding to large entailed Estates, the said Creditors might have expected that Colonel John Campbell, having succeeded to an entailed estate of £2000 per annum, would have paid such family Debts in full according to use and wont.

Among the List of Creditors we do not see a *Tailor*. This Tradesman, probably, rendered Colonel John and his two Brothers separate Accounts for their respective Habiliments, and so may have got paid; but we find an unhappy *Milliner* on the List, whose Account against so many Ladies must have been pretty heavy. There also shine among the Family furnishing Creditors a *Staymaker*, *Hosier*, *Shoemaker*, *and Glover*.

With regard to the Creditors supplying the Family with *Vivers*, we do not see any *Grocer* in the List; but several of those enumerated in it called "*Merchants there*" were, in fact, Tea-Dealers, Grocers, and general Merchants. *Sugar* seems to have been supplied by Casper Clawson of the South Sugar House; and we have the Coachmaker, also Wrights, Masons, Coopers, Smiths, and Ferriers for jobbings, besides a poor Paisley Weaver, no doubt a Creditor for Weaving some

house-made Shirtings or Sheetings, and Collins of Dalmuir for Bleaching the same. Mr. James Campbell appears to have got his Wines from Edinburgh but his *Corks* in Glasgow; perhaps he paid ready money for his Bottles. There is a gardener in the List for Vegetables and Garden-Seeds, viz., Bailie John M'Aslan, and as for Milk, Butter, and Cheese, these Farm-Productions were most likely supplied from the Dairies of Mr. Purdon of Woodside, and of Mr. Purdon of Blackhall. There is also in the list that very necessary furnisher of family-wants *a Butcher*; but what has become of *the Baker*, the most important personage of them all, as to Vivers, hot Rolls to Breakfast, quartern Loaves to Dinner, Cookies, Short-Bread, and *Bell Gordons* * to Tea, to say nothing of piping hot Penny Pies to Supper, for such a large Family as that of Mr. Campbell, would form no small item of Household Expenditure. The late James Rankin, Esq., Tobacconist, however, explained to me how there came to be no Baker among the Creditors of Mr. Campbell in the foregoing published List of them. Mr. Rankin said that he was appointed Executor upon the Estate of a deceased Baker, in whose Book there stood an Account of upwards of £100 against the Blythswood Family for Bread furnished to them during the lifetime of James Campbell. The said Baker alleged that Colonel John, his two Brothers, and five Sisters, having all Intromitted, art and part in the act of consuming his bread, he therefore considered that they were all and each of them liable to him for the debt, "singuli in solidum," as the Lawyers say. The Baker's demand on the Family, however, was repudiated by them, and shortly after the Baker died, in consequence of which the matter lay over. Mr. Rankin told me that he several times attempted to get payment of this debt from the Blythswood Family, but without success. It was thought, however, that Major Archibald, on succeeding to the Blythswood Estates, would have discharged the debt if he had been applied to in a gentle and courteous manner, but that he considered the Demand had been made upon him in a bullying and threatening style, which he was resolved to resist.

Mr. James Rankin's Dwelling-House, Shop, and Tobacco Manufactory were situated in the Bridgegate, immediately opposite to the Blythswood Mansion House. His father, John Rankin, is taken notice of by M'Ure as being the Proprietor of these Premises in 1736, and then carrying on the business of a Tobacconist. There was a large Garden behind the Tobacco Manufactory, lying between the Old and the New Wynds, at the North end of which there stood a neat Summer House, where Tea Entertainments were occasionally given during the Summer season by the Rankin Family.

In Fleming's Plan, annexed, there is a large vacant space of ground shown between the two Wynds; but I think that this space was not wholly Mr. Rankin's property, but that it included Mr. Urie's Cooperage. The Irish have now got possession of this once rural spot, and of late it has become a place of some notoriety, in consequence of Mr. James Fleming, of the celebrated Jessie M'Lachlan Case, having been

* "Bell Gordon" is Short-Bread with large Sweeties baked upon its upper surface. The term is a corruption of the French phrase "Belle Guerdonne"—"A handsome reward."

accustomed to resort there every week, for the purpose of collecting the Rents due by the tenants to the Rankin Family. This duty Mr. Fleming performed in a manner most satisfactory to Mr. Rankin's heirs. Mr. James Rankin mentioned rather a singular Circumstance to me regarding his Father's family. He said that if his eldest brother had been then alive that he would have been 120 years of age, there being upwards of 60 years of difference between the ages of the brothers. Of course they were by different mothers. At the death of Mr. Rankin's father, his widow (Mr. James Rankin's mother) continued to carry on the Tobacco business for behoof of the family, which she did to their great advantage. When the American War of Independence broke out, about 1776, Tobacco, from 3d. per pound, suddenly rose to 6d. per pound. On this occasion, Mr. Wm. Cunningham (who built the original House of the Royal Exchange) called on Mrs. Rankin, as a friend and an old acquaintance of the family, and strongly advised her to lay in a stock of Tobacco forthwith, as he was sure that there would be a still greater rise of the Tobacco Market. Mrs. Rankin, however, hesitated to speculate upon an Article which had already risen to double of the ordinary price. Mr. Cunningham, notwithstanding of her objections, still urged her to purchase a few Hogsheads, when she at last rather unwillingly agreed to buy one Hogshead, but she refused to venture on any greater purchase, considering the risk to be too great. She had scarcely concluded the bargain when Tobacco rose to 9d. per pound, then to 1s., and thus continued to rise step by step till at length it reached the extraordinary price of 3s. 6d. per pound; so that ultimately, by manufacturing this single Hogshead of Tobacco, Mrs. Rankin cleared £1500. Mrs. Rankin's eldest Daughter, Janet (Sister-German of Mr. James Rankin), was married to Humphrey Ewing, Esq., the brother of Walter Ewing Maclae, Esq., of Cathkin, and uncle to James Ewing, Esq., of Strathleven.

It has already been stated that James Campbell, of Blythswood, had let his Garden or Yard in the Bridgegate to David Lillie, a Wright, who was Deacon of the Craft in 1772. Mr. Lillie was also an extensive Builder. About this time, or shortly after, James Maxwell, Esq., the Grandfather of the late Sir John Maxwell of Pollok, being then a young man, and having no expectation of succeeding to the Pollok Estates, resolved to go out to St. Christopher, and settle in that Island as a Planter. Preparatory, however, to going there, he thought it would be of great service to him to get lessons as a Joiner, so that he might be able to show the Slaves upon any Estate that he might acquire how to handle the Saw and the Plane. Accordingly, he applied to David Lillie to be admitted to his Shop as one of his Operatives, and there he sedulously worked at the Bench for a considerable time among Mr. Lillie's Journeymen, till he became an expert Joiner, and was familiarly addressed by his Fellow-workmen as "Jemmy Maxwell." At the time when Mr. Maxwell was thus working at the Bench in Mr. Lillie's Shop, there were two Individuals between him and the Pollok Estates—viz., Sir Walter Maxwell of Pollok and his son John, so that Mr. James Maxwell felt that he must depend upon his own exertions for rising in the world; but Providence

interfered in his favour, and ordered matters otherwise. Sir Walter Pollok died in 1761, and in nine short weeks thereafter, Sir John, his only son, followed his father to that place from whence none return: and so Mr. Maxwell, as next heir, succeeded to the Estates of Pollok, and became Sir James Maxwell of Nether Pollok. Sir James Maxwell, after succeeding to the Pollok Estates, took a great interest in the affairs of the City of Glasgow, and was a leading man in all Public Measures tending to benefit its Citizens. In 1782 he became the head Partner of *The Thistle Bank*, the Firm being "James Maxwell, James Ritchie, and Company."

Among the higher class of our Citizens, who of old had their Domiciles in the Bridgegate, Goosedubs, and upon the banks of the Molendinar Burn, we find the names of the Campbells of Blythswood, of Douglas of Mains, including her Grace the Duchess of Douglas (who died in 1774), of the Campbells of Silvercraigs (in whose House Oliver Cromwell lodged), of Crawford of Crawfordsburn, of Provost Sir John Bell of Hamilton Farm, of Campbell of Woodside, of the Honourable John Aird (who was ten times Lord Provost of Glasgow, and who, in 1720, projected the opening of the Candleriggs, and of King Street to the Bridgegate), of Bailies Robert and George Bogle, of the Reverend Dr. Wodrow, of the Reverend Dr. John Gillies, of Provost Cochrane and of Provost Christie, of Bailies Dickie, Gilmore, Craig, Dreghorn, Clark, and Robertson; of Conveners Findlay and Crawfurd, of Dean of Guild Bogle, and also of Sir Robert Pollok of Pollok. In this quarter were likewise situated the original *Ship Bank* and *The Glasgow Arms Bank*. M'Ure mentions two of my Great-Great-Grandfathers having their places of residence in the Bridgegate—the one situated next to Campbell of Blythswood's House, and the other the second House east of the Bridge; so that, perhaps, I may be excused for feeling some interest in this old locality. John Craig, who was Bailie of Glasgow in 1734, and Robert Dreghorn, who died in 1760—the Grandfather of the well-known *Bob*—resided, early in life, in the Bridgegate, a little to the east of Blythswood House; but Bailie Craig, like other great folks of our own day, took a start to the West, and built a large House in Clyde Street, which was lately taken down. M'Ure, page 322, thus describes it:—"Bailie John Craig has built, and is yet building (1736), a stately House, of curious workmanship, beautifully inclosed with several Workhouses, Shades, and Storehouses, with a Garden and Summer Parlour, of hewen stone, so that no Carpenter or Joyner in the Kingdom has its parallell."

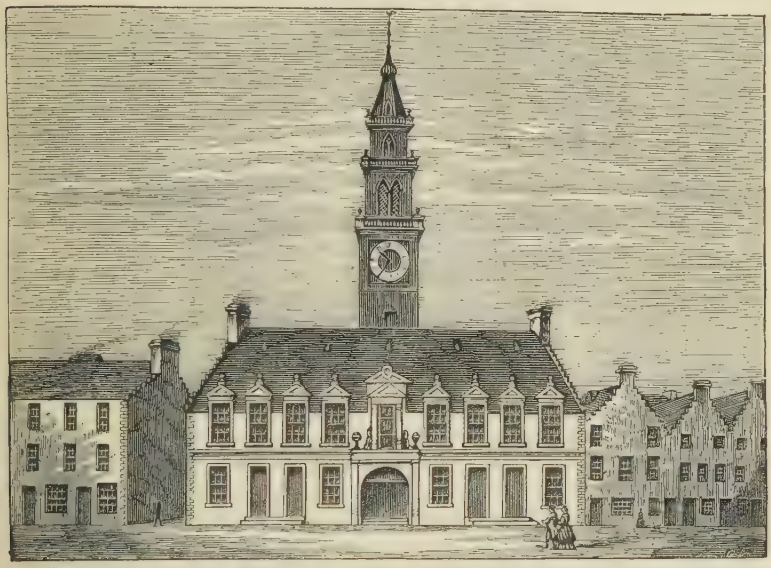
Mr. Robert Dreghorn's son, Allan Dreghorn, Bailie in 1741 (the father of *Bob*), soon after followed the example of Bailie Craig, and built the large House in Clyde Street (still to the fore), which is now the Warehouse of Mr. Thomas Smith, Cabinetmaker and Upholsterer.

Glasgow Journal, 25th Oct., 1764.—"On Friday last (19th), Died at his Seat in the Country, Allan Dreghorn, Esq., an eminent Merchant of this City." Mr. Dreghorn's Seat in the Country was Ruchill.

In the *Glasgow Mercury* of 20th October, 1785, there is the following Notification:—"On Thursday the 13th instant, was Married in this City, by the Rev. Mr. Taylor of S. Enoch's, James Denniston, younger, of Colgrain, Esq., to Miss Margaret Dreghorn *(Bob's Sister)*,

daughter of the late Robert Dreghorn of Blochairn, Esq." In consequence of this marriage, the Denniston Family succeeded to the large Property of Robert Dreghorn of Ruchill, best known in Glasgow by the name of *Bob Dragon*.—*See Old Glasgow*, pp. 114—118, 89.

THE MERCHANTS' HALL.



This magnificent Structure stands in the Bridge Street. It was rebuilt in a most stately manner in the year 1659, Sir John Bell, late Provost being then Dean of Gild [Provost]. It is of length, from East to West 72 ft. The Steeple thereof is of height 164 ft. The Foundation is 20 ft. square. It hath three Battlements of curious architecture above one another, and a curious Clock of Molten brass, the Spire whereof is mounted with a Ship of Copper, finely gilded, in place of a Weather Cock. The Entry to the Hall is very fine and splendid. Above the top thereof are three old men resembling the decayed Members of the Merchant Rank, and a Ship with full Sails, with the Arms of the City, all purely cut out of free-stone, and well illuminated with the Inscription after mentioned, finely Gilded.

ΑΠΟΔΟΧΕΙΟΝ*

HOC CIVITATIS GLASGUANÆ MERCATORUM PIA
LIBERALITATE ET IMPENSIS FUNDATUM ÆRÆ, VULG. CIↃ.IↃCI. DENUO
EJUSDEM REDITIBUS ORDINIS, AC MUNIFICENTIA REÆDIFICATUM
AUCTUM ET ORNATUM EST CIↃ.IↃLIX.

MUTUAT JEHOVÆ QUI LARGITUR PAUPERI
ET RETRIBUTIONEM ILLIUS REDDET EI.

* M'Ure's extraordinary word is ΑΠΟΡΕΜΠΟΔΟΧΕΙΟΝ. This may mean a *Dochier* or *Exchange* for unravelling Mercantile Knots.

Translation.—Ed.

This Hall was founded by the pious liberality of the Merchants of the City of Glasgow in the year of the common Era 1601. Again it was rebuilt, enlarged, and improved, by the contributions and munificence of the same class, in the year 1659.

"He that hath pity upon the poor lendeth unto the Lord; and that which he hath given will He pay him again."—PROVERBS xix. 17.

The Gild-Hall, which comprehends the breadth and length of the House, is beautified with the gilded Broads, Names, Designations, and Sums mortified for the use of the poor old Members of the Merchant-Rank, by such Charitable persons as did Mortify the same, whose number is persons; likewise a large written Broad with Scripture Directions how to Buy and Sell with a safe conscience; together with the Effigies in full length of the deceast John Aird, late Provost of Glasgow, and late Dean of Gild; and of Robert Saunders of Auldhouse, Printer in Glasgow, both in full length; with the Effigies of the Deceast James Govan, Thomas, Peter, and Thomas Thomson, all of them being late Dean of Gilds, great Benefactors to the Poor. The Hall is illuminated with 14 Chess Windows, together with the Apartment for the Dwellings of four poor old men. The Steeple hath a stately Bell,* being 10 ft. in circumference, which rings for the behoove of the Churches,—Meeting of the Merchants' House; and hath likewise a large Flower-Garden fenced about on the East, South, and West, with a strong stone Wall of 9 ft. high. On the North Side it is fenced with the House-side Wall. This Garden is of length 201 ft., and in breadth 72 ft.—*M'Ure's "Description of the Merchant's Hospital and Gildhall, with the stately Steeple thereof."*

THE MERCHANTS' HALL

Stands in the Bridgegate, upon the South Side of that Street, and near to its West extremity. It was rebuilt in the year 1659, by Sir Patrick Bell, then Dean of Guild, and consists of two Storeys of ashler work. The lowest, or Ground Flat, on each side of the main Gate, is occupied by Shops,—and in the second Storey, a range of large Windows, with triangular Pediments, give light to the Hall. On each side of the principal Entry from the Street are two Doric Pillars, with an ornamented Entablature;—and immediately above, two Columns of the Ionic Order enclose a Sculpture in bas relief, representing a Vessel, and in another Compartment, three old Men in the habit of Pilgrims. (See Page 481.)

After passing through the Lobby, and ascending the Staircase you enter into the Hall, one of the largest in the City, being about 80 ft. in length, and near 30 wide. In it is hung a List of all the Deans of Guild of this City, from the erection of the Guildry in the year 1605, to the present time. Also the Portraits of several of the most eminent Benefactors to the Poor of the Merchants' House, and a long Roll of

* Cleland says: "The Bell in the Steeple of this Hall is 11 ft. $3\frac{3}{8}$ in. in circumference, and has the following Inscription—"Makers, Stephen Miller & Co., Glasgow, 1815."—This Bell weighs 2140 lb. at 2s—£214.

others who have, by their generosity, befriended the Institution. Here also formerly hung a Board with an Inscription in golden letters, containing Directions, from Scripture, how to Buy and Sell.* It is now, however, removed. This Hall is exceedingly well lighted, especially from the North, and contains two Fire-Places upon the opposite sides of the Room. In the centre is hung from the Roof a large and beautiful Model of a Ship, with her whole Tackling. Immediately adjoining this Building upon the South is a handsome and lofty Spire,—one of the finest, if it is not absolutely so, in the City. After rising somewhat more than half its height from the ground, in the form of a Square, it is surrounded by a Balustrade, within which the Steeple again rises in the same form, but of a more contracted diameter, till it meets with another, from which it springs as formerly. A third Balustrade embraces it, and from this issues a pyramidal Spire, terminated by the figure of a Ship in full sail, gilt. This Steeple, if we except that of the Cathedral, is the highest in Glasgow, being no less than 164 ft. from the Ground to the top of the Vane.—*Denholm's Description in* 1804.

* These Scripture-Rules are given in Hill's "View of the Merchants' House."

FROM GLASGOW MEMORABILIA—MINUTES OF TOWN COUNCIL.

7th Feb, 1663.—The same day recommends to the Deane of Gild and Deacon Conveinar to provyd for ane knock and ane paill of belles to be put in the steiple, now in building in the Briggait, and ordaines the tounes armes to be fixit on the belles.

18th April, 1663.—The same day its concludit that the monye quhilk is to be debursit for the paill of belles to the steiple in Briggait, be sent to Holland upon the tounes venter.

9th Dec., 1665.—The same day the said Baillies and Counsell taking to their consideratioune how the toune hes been slightit be Jon. Brodbreidge in not performing his ingadgment in relatioune to the perfecting the knock in Briggait, It is concluded that he be seased wpon by the Magistrats, and compellit to perform theis his ingadgments; and as for the chymes he wes to mak there, for sundrie guid reasones it is concludit that the samyne chymes be maid and put up in the stiple of the tolbuith.

6th Jan., 1668.—Deburst to Jon Borbreidge, in compleat payment of his making of the Knock in Briggait, and chymes in the Tolbuith, and uthir work £312 [Scots].

4th Oct., 1736.—Ordain Robt. Cross, thesaurer, to pay to Robt. Fulton, coppersmith, £2 3s. 2d., for making a new jack pinnet [Pennon or Pendant] and new ensign, raising the main mast and fore mast, and making a new rudder, and other reparations on the ship on the Bridgegate steeple, per account revised, &c.

The Merchants' Hall, Bridgegate, was taken down in 1818,—with one reservation, viz. *the Steeple.* It formed a subject of consideration whether a provision should be made as to the Plan of Building circumambient, with a view of shewing off the Spire from its Base; but as the lower Half consists of a naked Square Tower, and as the whole elegance is confined to the upper Part, it was considered sufficient to restrict the height of the Tenements in Front, so as to preserve the appearance uninjured.

"On the 12th June, 1821, Mr. Daniel M'Kenzie, Convener of the Committee, on the subject of *the Bridgegate Clock,* made a verbal Report:—and the same Committee was then authorised to put a new Clock into the Bridgegate Steeple at the expense of the House, and to arrange that the House shall then convey the Steeple to the Town of Glasgow, on condition of the Town keeping up the Steeple and Clock in all time coming."—*(Minute Book.)*

Previously to 1605, there is no authentic Record of the Mercantile Incorporation of Glasgow. Export-Trade is said by M'Ure, (M'Vean's Ed., p. 93), to have commenced in 1420. He says:—

"The first Promoter and Propagator of Trade in this City, was Mr. Wm. Elphingston, a younger Brother of the noble family of Elphingston, who transported himself to this City in the reign of King James I., and became a Merchant."—He Traded as an Exporter and Curer of Salmon and Herring for the French Market, for which Brandy and Salt were brought back in return. M'Ure continues to narrate, that Mr. Archibald Lyon, Son of Lord Glames, thereafter Earl of Strathmore, was *the Second Promoter of Trade here.* The said Mr. Archibald (to whom M'Ure

claims to be Great Grand-child), came to Glasgow with Abp. Gavin Dunbar, in the 15th [? 16th) century, and resided a long time in the Castle with his Grace. He became a Merchant, and undertook great Adventures and Voyages in Trading to Poland, France, and Holland. *(See M'Ure's Glasgow,* p. 101.)

There are proofs of the existence of shipping in 1546: but there is no Account of any regular Society. It appears, however, that in the 16th century, violent Contests arose between the Merchant and Trades ranks, respecting the Government of the City. The Merchants had exercised the whole sway, monopolised the Magistracy, and assumed the sole right of managing the Funds. The Trades, who were more numerous, insisted on a participation of Office. The animosities which had arisen from this source, were at last allayed by a submission of the points of difference to Sir George Elphinston, of Blythswood, Knt., then Provost, Mr. David Weems, (the Parson of Glasgow,) and Messrs. John Bell and Robert Scott, two Ministers of the City, "anent their Privileges, Places, Ranks, and Prerogatives." The Award of these Arbitrators is termed *the Letter of Guildry,* and contains the original Constitution of the present Merchants' Guild. This Document is dated the 6th February, 1605.—"Till that time," says M'Ure, (p. 133), "there was neither Dean of Guild nor Deacon Convener in the City, but only Deacons of Crafts, and the Magistrates thereof."

"The Letter of Guildry" consists of 54 Heads or Sections—prolix and uninteresting—repeatedly Printed. Here, however, is the first and choice Compartment:—

"The Dean of Guild shall always be a Merchant, and a Merchant Sailor and Merchant Venturer, and shall be an ordinary Counsellor of the Town. He shall have a principal Key of the Town's Charter Chest in keeping." The Dean is styled by way of courtesy *the Lord Dean of Guild,* is President of the House, and takes precedence of the Lord Provost and Magistrates, at all its public Meetings and Sederunts.

In 1795, an "Abstract of the Constitution, Rules, and Regulations, together with an Account of the different Mortifications," (pp. 79), were drawn up by a Committee, and printed at *the Mercury Office,* by Robert Chapman. This was projected in 1786, but was delayed till then by reason of sundry Books which were amissing, but subsequently found.—An able "View of the History, Constitution, and Funds of the Guildry and Merchants' House of Glasgow," was written by the late James Ewing, Esq., of Strathleven, and Dean of Guild, and printed by James Hedderwick, 26 Bell Street, in 1817 (pp. 112).—"View of the Merchants' House of Glasgow, containing Historical Notices of the Origin, Constitution, and Property, and of the Charitable Foundations which it administers," (pp. 672, 4to), was presented to the House by Archibald Orr Ewing, Esq., of Ballikinrain, Dean of Guild, 1866, who bore the cost of Publication. This ponderous Tome is scholarly got

up by Andrew Scott, Esq., late of the Customs; John Buchanan, Esq., Banker; and Wm. Henry Hill, Esq., Collector and Clerk to the Merchants' House.

Among the Burgesses are enumerated, Andrew [Fairfoul], Archbishop of Glasgow (See page 185) April 19th, 1662, together with Robert [Wallace], Bishop of the Isles, entered the same date. Alexander [Burnet], Archbishop of Glasgow, April 22nd, 1664. "James [Sharp], Archbishop of St. Androwes, primat and metrapolitan of Scotland, is made burges and gild broy^r of ye sd Burgh," Nov. 13th, 1666. Numerous addresses have been from time to time presented to the Royal Family, on Births, Marriages, and Deaths, Attacks on their persons, Escapes from Assassinations, and so forth. On "the 10th Dec., 1846, on the Motion of Mr. Newall, the Meeting Resolved that two Ornamental Lamps, with appropriate Devices, should be Erected at the Entrance to the Lord Dean of Guild's Private Residence, as a Distinction becoming the Official Head of the Merchants' House, and the Second Magistrate in the City." The Boards of Benefactions, being now too numerous to be hung up on the walls as formerly, are deposited in the Cellars of the House. The only correct List of Benefactors, Benefactions, and Deans of Guild are in the last-mentioned History.

DEANS OF GUILD.

N.B.—The * indicates that they held Office more than once.

1 *Matthew Turnbull.....1605-6
2 Archibald Faulds.....1607
3 William Sommer.....1608
4 George Master.....1609
5 *James Bell.....1610-11
6 William Weems.....1612
7 *James Bell.....1613-14
8 John Lawson.....1615-16
9 *John Rowat.....1617
10 *Colin Campbell.....1618-19
11 *John Rowat.....1620-21
12 *Colin Campbell.....1622
13 *Matthew Turnbull.....1623-24
14 *Patrick Bell.....1625
15 *Matthew Turnbull.....1626
16 *Colin Campbell.....1627-28
17 *Patrick Bell.....1629-30
18 *John Barns.....1631-32
19 *Henry Glen.....1633-34
20 *John Barns.....1635-36
21 *James Hamilton.....1637-38
22 Walter Stirling.....1639-40
23 *James Bell.....1641
24 *John Barns.....1642-43
25 *Henry Glen.....1644-45
26 Andrew Cunningham...1646
27 *James Hamilton.....1647
28 *William Dunlop.....1648-49
29 John Graham.....1650
30 *William Dunlop.....1651-52
31 *James Hamilton.....1653-4-5
32 John Bell.....1656-57
33 James Campbell.....1658-59
34 *James Barns.....1660
35 *Frederick Hamilton....1661-62
36 *John Barns.....1663-64
37 *Frederick Hamilton....1665
38 James Pollock.....1666
39 *John Walkinshaw.....1667-68
40 John Anderson.....1669
41 *Frederick Hamilton....1670
42 Robert Rae.....1671
(Beq. £8 6s 8d Stg.)
43 *John Walkinshaw.....1672-73
44 John Caldwell... 1674
45 *Frederick Hamilton....1675-6-7
46 Ninian Anderson.....1678
47 Robert Campbell.....1679-80-81
48 Hugh Nisbett.....1682-83
49 John Fleming.....1684
50 Robert Cross.....1685
51 George Johnston.....1686
52 Robert Campbell.....1687-88
53 William Napier.....1689-90
54 James Peadie.....1691
55 John Leckie.....1692-93
(Beq. £266 13s. 4d. Scots.)
56 John Cross.....1694-95

57 *John Aird*.....1696-97
(Mort. Old Houses in Goose Dubs.)
58 Robert Rodger.....1698-99
59 *John Aird.....1700-1
60 *Robert Zuill.....1702-3
61 *John Aird.....1704-5
62 John Bowman.....1706-7
63 Thomas Peter.....1708-9
(Mort. 3000 Merks.)
64 Thomas Smith.....1710-11
65 *Robert Zuill.....1712-13
66 Thomas Smith.....1714-15
67 Adam Montgomery†....1716-17
68 Thomas Thomson.....1718-19
(Mort. 2000 Merks.)
69 *James Peadie.....1720-21
70 Gilbert Buchanan.....1722-23
(Beq. £27 15s. 6½d Stg.)
71 John Stark.....1724-25
72 *James Peadie.....1726-27
73 Hugh Rodger.....1728
74 Andrew Buchanan.....1729-30
75 William Cunningham...1731-32
76 Andrew Ramsay.....1733-34
77 Arthur Tran.....1735-36
78 John Gartshore.....1737-38
79 James Robertson.....1739-40
80 *George Bogle.....1741-42
(Beq. £10 Stg.)
81 Matthew Bogle.....1743-44
82 *George Bogle.....1745-46
83 John Brown.....1747-48
84 *George Bogle.....1749-50
(Ob. 13th March, 1753 æt. 60.)
85 George Murdoch.....1751-52
86 Robert Chrystie.....1753-54
87 John Bowman.....1755-56
88 Archibald Ingram.....1757-58
89 Colin Dunlop.....1759-60
90 Archibald Ingram.....1761-62
91 *George Brown.....1763-64
(Beq. £10 10s.)
92 Arthur Connell.....1765-66
93 *John Campbell.....1767-68
94 Archibald Smellie.....1769-70
95 *George Brown.....1771-72
96 James Buchanan.....1773-74
97 *John Campbell.....1775-76
98 Hugh Wylie.....1777-78
99 Alexander M'Caul.....1779-80
100 *John Campbell.....1781-82
101 James Macgrigor.....1783-84
102 Alexander Brown.....1785-86
103 William Coats.....1787-88
104 Alexander Low.....1789-90
(Beq. £20.)
105 Gilbert Hamilton.....1791-92
106 John Dunlop.....1793-94
107 *John Laurie.....1795-96
108 Robert Findlay.....1797-98
109 Archibald Smith.....1799-1800
110 *John Laurie.....1801-2
111 Robert Carrick.....1803-4
112 *John Laurie.....1805-6
113 James Black.....1807-8
114 John Hamilton.....1809-10
115 Robert M'Nair.....1811
116 Daniel Mackenzie.....1812-13
117 John Guthrie.....1814-15
118 *James Ewing.....1816-17
119 Henry Monteith.....1818
120 Robert Findlay.....1719-20
121 William Smith.....1821-22
122 Mungo N. Campbell.....1823-24
123 Robert Dalglish.....1825-26
124 Alexander Garden.....1827-28
125 Stewart Smith.....1829-30
126 *James Ewing.....1831-32
127 James Hutchison.....1833-34
128 James Martin.....1835-36
129 *William Brown.....1837-38
130 James Browne.....1839-40
131 William Gray.....1841-42
132 Hugh Cogan.....1843-44
133 John Leadbetter.....1845-46
134 James Bogle.....1847-48
135 Andrew Galbraith.....1849-50
136 William Connal.....1851
137 James Hannan.....1853-54
138 Robt. Baird, 1855 to Aug. 7, 1856
139 *William Connal, Interim Dean, 22nd to 25th Aug. 1856.
140 *W. Brown, Sep. 9, to Oct. 7, 1856
141 John Jamieson.....1857-58
142 Thomas Buchanan.....1859-60
143 James Lumsden.....1861-62
144 Alexander Ronaldson...1863-64
145 *Archibald Orr Ewing..1865-66
146 John Ramsay.....1867-68
147 *Archibald Orr Ewing..1868
148 William M'Ewan.....1869-70
149 Alexander Ewing.....1870

* 19th Dec. 1762.—The Dean of Guild and Committee Reported that in pursuance of Former Acts, they had exposed to Sale Provost Airds whole Lands in Goose Dubs and Bridgegate, excepting the Dwelling House or Tenement qch is separat therefrom in that Closs, called Hodgaet's Closs, which fell in the hands of —— Lennox, Taylor, for himself, and for the behoove of —— Rowan, Consel, as the highest offerer, viz., for the Sum of £480 Sterling.

† "This City hath acquired three Parks, one lying at the East Corner, which is inclosed with a strong stone Wall, and which now belongs to the Merchants,

COLLECTORS OF THE MERCHANTS' HOUSE.

1 Archibald Faulds.....1605
2 Robert Bogill.....1624
3 John Herbertson.....1632
4 John Gilmour, yr.....1633
5 William Hyndschaw.....1642
6 Cuthbert Campbell.....1650
7 James Barnes.....1656
8 Thomas Davidson.....1657-8
9 Andrew Gibsone.....1659-60
10 John Louk.....1661-62
11 John Cauldwell.....1663
12 Peter Gemmill.....1664
13 John Corse.....1665-68
14 John Craig.....1669
15 George Herbertsone.....1670-72
16 John Stirling.....1673
17 James Biskett.....1674-75
18 George Muirhead.....1676-77
19 James Stirling.....1678-79
20 William Napier.....1680-83
21 William Anderson.....1684-85
22 James Bogle.....1686-87
23 Andrew Scott.....1688-89
24 John Ritchie.....1690-91
25 John Coats.....1692-93
26 Robert Boyd.....1694-95
27 John Andersone.....1696-97
28 Andrew Scott.....1698-99
29 John Buchanan.....1700-1
30 Robert M'Gown.....1702-3
31 James Smyth.....1705-6
32 William Gow.....1707-8
33 John Whythill.....1709-10
34 James Christie.....1711-36
35 John Riddell.....1737-49
36 William Robb.....1750-51
37 James Barrie.....1752-53
38 John Wilson.....1754-58
39 Ebenezer Monro.....1759-63
40 John Carlile.....1764-66
41 James Hill.....1767-88
42 James Hill, sen.* / James Hill, jun. 1789-90
43 James Hill.....1791-1818
44 Laurence Hill.....1819-37
45 Robert Buntine.....1837-50
46 Archibald Newall.....1850-54
47 Archibald Newall, / John Smith, Assistant, 1854-58
48 John Smith.....1858-66
49 Wm. Henry Hill.....1866

The Cost of the Merchants' House in Hutcheson Street, was £11,075 15s. 2d. It was Built in 1842-44, and taken by the Court-House Commissioners under the Compulsory powers of their Act of 1868, at £17,673, awarded by R. Dalglish, Esq., M.P., the Arbiter Elected by the Parties as to Price and Compensation: so, that at this date, 1871, there exists no Merchants' Hall.

KING'S STREET

Reacheth South from the Trongate to the Bridge Street, and is in length 250 Ells, and Ells wide, in which are—1. The Tenement upon the East Corner therof, belonging to John Wood, Maltman. 2. The Tenement belonging to James Muir, Mason. 3. The Tenement belonging to the Heirs of Alexander Dunlop, Wright. 4. The great Tenement of Land belonging to John Robertson, Elder, Merchant. 5. The stately and lofty Buildings belonging to the Proprietors and Partners of *the King Street Sugar-House.* This *Sugar-House* is situated upon the East Side of the King's Street, consisting likewise of a large Court, high and low Apartments, Cellars, Store-Houses, Distilling-Houses, and all other

commonly called *The Craig's Park,* [or *The Fir Park,* containing 4 Acres, 2 Roods, 32 Falls], nobly beautified with a stately Grove of Fir Trees, which is a beautiful View to all resorting to the High Church, and the Burials within the Church-Yard thereof. This great Planting was Let by order of the worthy Mr. Adam Montgomery, Merchant, then Dean of Gild."—*M'Ure's View of Glasgow,* (*M'Vean's Ed.,*) p. 121.

* Mr. James Hill, senr., originated in 1736 the present Legal Firm of Messrs Hill, Davidson, and Hogan,—now the oldest in Glasgow.

Conveniences. This Work belongs now to Peter Murdoch, late Provost of Glasgow, Peter Murdoch, his Son, James Montgomery of Pearston, Montgomery, his Son, Andrew Buchanan, late Dean of Gild, John Coulter, late Bailie. 6. The great Tenement of Andrew Buchanan, late Dean of Gild. 7. And another large Tenement belonging to William Gordon, Merchant, and late Bailie. There is a small Sugar Manufactory in the King's Street erected by William Gordon, late Bailie, and Haick Bettiken, Sugar Boyler. 8. The great Tenement belonging to Robert Boyd, Merchant. There is another Manufactory of Tobacco Spinning erected by Mr. Boyd, Merchant, at the back of his great Lodging in King's Street, where a great number of poor Boys are set at work, and well alimented by him, to his just praise. There is another great Manufactory of Tobacco-Spinning belonging to Mr. Thomas Clark & Company. 9. With a considerable many other Houses and Pertinents.

And upon the West side—10. The Tenement of Land upon the West Corner, belonging to the Society of the name of Buchanan for the behoof of the Poor. 11. The Tenements belonging to the Heirs of Walter Brock. 12. The great Tenement of James Nisbet, Wright. 13. The two great Tenements belonging to the Creditors of the deceast William Colquhoun and Archibald Alison, Merchants. 14. The Tenement, and many considerable Buildings, belonging to the Heirs of John Craig, Wright. (See Page 478.) [Taken down in 1829.] There is a great deal of waste ground within this Street for Builders to Build on.

THE MARKETS IN KING STREET.

These are justly admired, as being the completest of their kind in Britain. They are placed upon both sides of the Street. The one upon the East is 112 feet in length, and 67 feet in breadth; in the center of which is a very spacious Gateway, decorated, on each side, with coupled Ionic Columns, set upon their Pedestals, and supporting an angular Pediment. At the North end is a very neat Hall, belonging to the Incorporation of Butchers, the front ornamented with Rustics and a Pediment. This Market is entirely appropriated for Butcher-Meat. Those upon the West side of the Street are divided into three different Courts, set apart for a Fish-Market, a Mutton-Market, and Cheese-Market. The whole length of the Front is 173 feet, the breadth 46 feet, in the Center of which, as in the opposite side, is a very spacious Gateway, of the Doric Order, supporting a Pediment. This is the Entry to the Mutton Market. Each of the other two has a well-proportioned Arch, faced with Rustics, for their Entrance.

All these Markets are well Paved with free stone, have Walks all round them, and are covered over, for shelter, by roofs standing upon Stone-Piers, under which the different Commodities are exposed for sale. They have likeways Pump Wells within, for cleaning away all the filth, which render the Markets always sweet and agreeable.—*Gibson's History of Glasgow*, p. 149.

[The *Butchers' Hall,* referred to above, is now among the things that were. Fifty years ago, it was well kept and tastefully painted and decorated. Even the Tables of the Mosaic Law of the Ten Commandments (*"Thou shalt not Kill,"* being *a Stunner* for those who did) were Embellished in golden characters over the Chairman's *Sedile* placed in the Apse, at the East end of the Room. All the Deacons of the Craft, from 1770 down to 1834, were also immortalized on the Walls. Jolly were the Fleshers' Dinners which were enjoyed here in days of yore.

The degeneracy of Crockery Shops have now supplanted the former Architectural features of these graceful Markets.—*Ed.*]

"BAGNAL'S RABBLE" IN KING STREET.

Glasgow, February, 1779.—"On Tuesday, February 7th, the Fast Day [by Royal Proclamation, on occasion of the War by France and America], in the evening, a Mob assembled at the East end of Gallowgate Street, at a House [in Tureen Street] possessed by Robert Bagnal [a Potter, and Frenchman], where it is said the Roman Catholics met sometimes for Worship. The Mob set Fire to Mr. Bagnal's Dwelling House, by which his House and several Buildings which he occupied in Manufacturing Stoneware were consumed. They afterwards went to his Shop in King Street [The Staffordshire Warehouse], forced open the door, and destroyed all within. The Magistrates, assisted by the Western Fencibles, did what they could, without Bloodshed, to prevent the mischief; and a Proclamation was afterwards Published, giving positive assurances that the Popish Bill was dropt, and offering a Hundred Guineas Reward for discovering the persons who were active in setting Fire to Mr. Bagnal's House and breaking open his Shop. A few of the Rioters were Seized and laid in Jail; but, to prevent worse consequences, they were released. A Letter from Glasgow of February 12, says:—'The Scene of Tuesday was intended to be renewed on us all next day; but God in His goodness prevented it by the active measures taken by the Magistrates. They convened all the Deacons of the Trades, and each Deacon made choice of twenty men of his own Trade, and patrolled the Streets every night since—the Military doing the same by themselves—so that order and quietness were again restored. Yesterday I went to the Court and overheard the Dean of Guild [Alexander M'Caul] and Brethren in Council say, that the Town of Glasgow will cheerfully pay every farthing of Mr. Bagnal's loss, though it were twenty times more than it is. The leading men and the Clergy are ashamed of what has happened, and would do anything to regain their reputation from the charge of so foul a Crime as Persecution for Conscience' sake. Three of the Ministers here are doing all the kindness they can, *underhand*, to Mr. and Mrs. Bagnal, and rooms have been provided for the reception of their poor family till matters be settled.'"—*Scots Magazine*, 1779, p. 108.

[Other Accounts of this Riot detail that the Mob commenced operations first at King Street and then at Tureen Street, so named from the Manufacture of the Article there. *The Water Works* were also destroyed. Bagnal injudiciously allowed his Potters to work in

contempt of the Royal Fast. He instituted a Process, and got full Indemnification.]

MAIN'S WYND, [NOW BACK WYND.]

Main's Wynd is of length 250 Ells, and 3 Ells 2 ft. wide. There is a large long Building in it belonging to Robert Dickie, Wright.

Betwixt this Wynd and the New Wynd stands the Meeting-House that was Built at *the Revolution.*

THE WYND CHURCH.

No sooner had King James VII., in the year 1687 granted an Indulgence, by virtue of his own dispensing power, as above the Laws, to all his Christian Subjects indifferently to use the free and undisturbed exercise of their own way of Worship, but the very far greater part of the Inhabitants left the Church and flocked to *the Indulged Ministers;* but the Churches being still in the possession of the Established Clergy, the People of *the Presbyterian way,* by large and vast Contributions, built Public Meeting-Houses, vastly large,—*one betwixt the Old Wynd and the New,* and another great House without the Gallowgate Port,*—and had two Ministers for Preaching there every Lord's Day, which continued so till *the Revolution,* when *Episcopacy* was Abolished by Act of Parliament, and *Presbytery* settled in its place as being a Government and Way of Worship more agreeable to the inclinations of the People all the Kingdom over. The Change of the Government of the Church, I am sure it was the inclination of the Inhabitants of the City of Glasgow, who ever since the beginning of the Civil Wars in the year 1649 [1639] has been the only City in all the Kingdom addicted to *Presbytery,* and has done more for its support. I would not hereby undervalue the appearance the only Royal Burghs have made at *the Revolution* for Presbytery, which, to be sure, was very eminent and signal. But only to shew that the City of Glasgow was, in all respects, upon that happy Turn of Affairs, the most leading and forward of any other City in the Kingdom, and which, to their perpetual honour, I could not pass over.

This *Meeting-House,* which was, as we have said, hastily filled up in the year 1687, and is rather convenient than magnificent, like the other Churches in the City, is still kept up, and serves one of the Parishes of the City for a Church. And no doubt if Trade revives and increases here, as the Author of these Collections wishes with all his heart, the Community of the City would rebuild this Church, and make it to bear some kind of proportion in beauty and uniformity in the Building, like the other Churches in the City that they have rebuilt, and erected at their own charge.

* Wodrow mentions another.—"August 21, 1688. His Ordination was gone about, if I remember, in *the South Meeting-House,* called Merk-daily-Meeting-House.

Gibson says: "This Church was Built by the Presbyterians, and it was rebuilt in 1761 at the expense of the Community. It is a very neat Building, but much confined. The Length is 76 feet, the Breadth 48 feet. It is well finished in the inside, and wants nothing but a good situation to render it an agreeable Place of Worship."—*Ed.*

MINISTERS IN THE WYND CHURCH.

1. JOHN CHRISTIE—1697.

2. JOHN GRAY—1700: Died 14th October, 1729. Translated from Inner High Church.

3. JAMES DICK—1730: Died 4th May, 1737. Translated from Carluke. He had two Daughters who reached the age of 94.

4. WILLIAM CRAIG, D.D.—1738: Died 13th January, 1784, æt. 75. Translated from Cambusnethan. In 1761, he lived in the third Floor and Garrets of a Tenement in the Gallowgate, near the Molendinar Burn. He was Father to Lord Craig, a Lord of Session and Justiciary.

Town Council Records:—"23rd March, 1762. The said day, the Magistrates and Council assembled, and considering that the Old Wynd Church has been condemned as unsufficient, and the Town having Built a new Church near to the Saltmarket, called *St. Andrew's Church*, Mr. William Craig, the Minister of the said Old Wynd Church, with the Congregation removed into St. Andrew's Church, where for some time Mr. Craig has performed Divine Service; and that the Magistrates and Town Council, on account of the increase of the Inhabitants, having thought proper to Build another new Church, which Church is now finished, whereby there are now *Seven* Churches and only *Six* Ministers in the City, and, consequently, a Seventh Minister is wanted for one or other of the new Churches; and, farther, considering that the settling of a 7th Minister and endowing him with a suitable Stipend out of the Town Revenues will be a public Benefit, they Resolve accordingly."

The Right Rev. Arthur Petrie,* Bishop of Moray, who lived at

* The very Reverend JAMES SMITH, Dean of Moray, and Episcopal Clergyman, for 26 years, at Parkdargue, Forgue, who Died at Lochee of Typhus Fever, æt. 52, furnished the following:—

"The Parsonage, Forgue, 16th January, 1857—My Dear Sir,—I have been making some Enquiries for you, regarding Bp. Petrie, at the only one living who remembers him, viz., Mr. Leslie, senr., of Warthill, now in his 87th year, still vigorous in mind but unable to write. He remembers him quite well, and was Baptised and Confirmed by him, and was 17 years of age at his death. The Bishop was the son of Colin Petrie, who had the Farm of Auchintender, in Forgue. His eldest brother had the Farm of Chapelton, in Drumblade. Another brother had the Farm of Mains of Boddam, in Insch; and a third brother had the farm of Pirie's Mill, near Huntly. The Bishop was, I think, the third son. The Father, and all of them, must have been something better than common (Mr. Leslie thinks), the old man having possibly a wad-set of Auchintender, but he could not trace the Family farther. However, they wore the cocked-hat of the period, which was the case only of the better sort, and the country people lifted their bonnets to them, and called them "*Mr.*" when speaking to them. Mr. Leslie was not sure where the

Meiklefolla, Aberdeenshire, wrote to his Uncle, "The Right Reverend Mr. John Alexander, at Alloa, To the Care of The Reverend Mr. George Græme, opposite to the Candlerig's Sugar House, Glasgow,"

Bishop received his education, but supposes it must have been from or with his uncle, Bishop Alexander, at Alloa, whose sister was his mother. Mr. L. does not think either that Bishop P. was at any of our Universities, as no Churchman of the time would go to these Seminaries, which were completely under Presbyterian dominance; but, however educated, the Bishop was a good scholar, knowing Greek and Latin well; and, moreover, his manners were superior to those of the Lairds' about him, which also leads him to the opinion that he must have been with his Uncle. He was tall in stature, with large joints and hands, as all the Petries had, and, therefore, somewhat gaunt in appearance; but his demeanour was venerable, and his manner in and out the Church very reverential. Mr. L. has no Manuscripts or Letters of the Bishop's, except two Notes or Cards remaining, written in the third person, thanking Mr. and Mrs. Leslie, for enquiries after his health, and sending him a present of Herrings and Cockles! But he has the Original of Bishop Gerard's Letter, recommending Mr. Petrie as the Successor of Mr. Lunan, and Bishop Skinner's Reply to Notification of his Death,—Copies of which I send you; as also, Copy of Bishop Skinner's Reply, complying with the appointment of Mr. Innes as the Bishop's Successor. Mr. L. affirms that Bp. Petrie carried on an extensive Correspondence with the Non-Juring Nobility and Gentry of the time, but could not say with whom in particular. They used to send him money to enable him to keep and educate the young men he boarded in his house, when they knew he took this method of providing Clergy, and Mr. Leslie himself, on one occasion, brought £5 to him from Mr. Oliphant of Gask. It is for his efforts, in procuring Clergy especially, that Warthill thinks Bp. Petrie's name ought to be better known. He has never received the notice which he deserved; for we may well believe that, but for Bp. Petrie, our long-depressed Church must have become extinct in the Highlands, and in a great part even of Aberdeenshire. Mr. L. thinks that the excellent man provided some 30 or 40 for the Priesthood, and the following he himself remembers, all of whom were trained by the Bishop, namely:—Bishop Jolly; Mr. Cruickshank (Macterry, now Woodhead); Mr. James Walker (at Clova and Huntly); Mr. Alex. Cruickshank (Muthill); Mr. Walker (Perth); Messrs. Jas. and Jno. Innes, (Forgue and Meiklefolla); Mr. Peter Jolly (Lochlee); who married the Bishop's Housekeeper, and whose daughter Bishop Moir of Brechin married; Mr. Alex. Christie (Ruthven & Keith); Mr. Christie (Cuminestown); Mr. Hugh Buchan (Elgin); Mr. Wm. Paterson (Dean of Ross); Mr. Donald Maccoll (Appin & Arpafeelie); Mr. Alex. Allan (who went to Edinburgh and assisted Bp. Abernethy Drummond); Mr. John Allan (Brother of the same, who also went to Edinburgh and officiated in a Chapel in some Close of the Old Town, not "Carrubbers"); Mr. Andw. Ritchie (Parkdargue); Mr. Morrison (Blairdaff); Nathaniel Grieve (Ellon).

The Bp.'s plan was that, whenever he saw a likely Lad among his people, he insisted on his being sent to him. And, in like manner, when he went to the Highlands, he would bring or send some raw Mountaineer down to the Garioch, to be tamed, and afterwards sent back as an Evangelist. And yet he could have had but one or two at a time; for, when the Chapel was removed from Meikle Wartle to Meikle Folla, the Parsonage consisted of only a "But" and a "Ben," with a Closet intermediate, and so small was this Closet that the back of the Press in the Room had to be perforated to allow of a Bed large enough for the long-legged Potato youths to stretch themselves in at length! Yet, in this Parsonage was the first "Hung-Bell" in the Parish. The Wire ran along the "couples," which were concealed by boards simply in the room. There was no lath nor plaster, and the Pull was a piece of Garden-line! The Bishop was very particular about his Table, and *every* day there was a clean Cloth at dinner, when invariably did he brew Punch after it in a Bowl no bigger than a Sugar Basin, and with just one Glass of Rum. Leslie has the identical Bowl at Warthill. It seems that not one of the Lairds would venture to grant a Site for a Chapel anywhere on their Properties till 1795; but the Tenant of Meikle Folla, a Mr. Raitt, a Churchman, was requested to give the use of his *Kiln*, and this served for a long time as the Place of Meeting. Afterwards his Farm was let to the Bishop, who was allowed to build a House for the accommodation of his people at his own risk, they assisting; but to save expense, the back wall was run into a bank, and great part was of turf, and the cement was of

from Walkinshaw, (where he was Tutor in the Family,) 5th March, 1753, as follows:—

"I Studied hard in Edinburgh,—learned French with Mr. Elphinstone. I met with Mr. Maben whom I succeeded at Walkinshaw. I walked on foot from Edinburgh to Glasgow. I have eight Pupils. The Family are extraordinary kind; I was ill with Cholick pains, and they actually gave me Rhubard and Aloes infused in Lisbon and Brandy. Two of the Boys are troubled with Worms, for which they drink every morning Gunpowder and Cream.—We have got a very throng Chapel [S. Andrew's, Low Green Street] now at Glasgow, especially in the Afternoon, for *the Wynd Kirk* is condemned, and Mr. Craig, the Minister, Preaches in the Barony Kirk betwixt 12 and 2 o'clock, and then his Hearers come all or most part of them to the Chapel. This, you will say, is a wonderful alteration in Glasgow. Mr. Stalker and the other Managers are not likely to agree about the Debt contracted on the Chapel. Mr. Stalker is infeft in the Ground and House: now the others would have him give up his Infeftment, or become Surety for the Debt, which

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clay-mud. Yet, to this was added a piece first in length and then an "Aisle!" square holes with "Brods" served for windows, with one exception near the Laird of Glack's Seat, where was a small window filled with some twenty small "lozens." The "Brods" on the one side or the other were opened just as the weather permitted. If it was windy, wet, or stormy on the one side the "Brods" were all "steiked," and neither light nor full flow of elements came in, and *vice versa*. The Pulpit was just a "Fite [White] Box," said Warthill, he minded it fine; it was set on a big "Rung," fastened on the earthen Floor. To make the voice sound out, it had a five-cornered Board nailed to the "Couples" above. The rest of the House was open to the "*Divots*," with which the Roof was covered. Round the Rung or Stick upon which the Pulpit was set, was the would-be Altar fenced off in a very rough way. On one occasion, Mr. Leslie remembered that a big Collie Dog of one of the Farmer's got in through the Rails on a Communion Sunday, and could not get conveniently out again, the Bishop once or twice cried, Couch—Couch, Sir, but had to come down and throttle him, calling to the "Dog-dirder" to assist to put "Collie" out. The Bellman tried to hit the Dog with his *braid Bonnet;* but the Dog flew at the "*Kilmarnock!*"—The only Vestment which the Bishop used was the Black Gown. No Saints' Days were kept nor Holydays, save Christmas, Ash Wednesday, and Good Friday, and there was only one Service in the Day. The Bishop made his Visitations of Moray & Ross regularly every third year, but Mr. Leslie could not tell me the number of Charges in his Diocese, nor their situation, but believes they were very few. However, he remembered well his appearance as he set out; for he always went on a grey Horse, which he walked all the way, and his Man, Rob Maitland (grandfather of the present Treasurer at Meikle Folla), followed on a black Horse, with a long tail, at a respectful distance behind. Rob was rigged out in one of the Bishop's old Suits, including Wig and cock'd Hat; besides, his Horse had a trick of sleeping on the way, and, when he roused up, he invariably threw Rob, when the Bp. had to dismount to gather him up and adjust his appurtenances anew. The Bishop must also have been of the same simplicity of mind as his Pupil, Bishop Jolly, in proof of which Mr. Leslie told the following anecdote:—In his old age, the Bp. was recommended to drink Mineral Water, which did him much good; but, when no longer able to go to the Wells in the neighbourhood, he got a machine for Manufacturing it at home. On one occasion he recommended it strongly to a visitor, and was anxious he should try it. So, summoning Jean Panton, his servant, he told her to "step into the Closet and make a little water, as Mr. —— was anxious to taste it!" The Bishop got the Library of his uncle, Bishop Alexander, which, however, was sold at his death by public roup. He had just £50 bequeathed to his relations, and, curiously, it was all he wished to leave: all else was spent on the Church and the Poor. But his Brother, "Chapelton," did not need it; for his daughter was considered a match for Mr. Wilson of Auchaber, in this Parish, the grandchildren of whom attend my Church, while three of the children, daughters, are still alive, old, but knowing nothing of the Bishop or of the Petries generally. Bp. Jolly preached the Funeral Sermon, the MS. of which Mr. Pressley of Fraserburgh possesses, and probably some of Bp. Petrie's Letters.—With best respects, yours ever, JAS. SMITH."

he will not come in to. Mr. Stalker would not sett up his Italian Dictionary under 17 Sh., which I thought was too high, and there was none other to be found in Town, but I have got one in Loan from our Parish Minister. I cannot propose seeing you now till the Ploughing in this Country be over, because all the Horses are taken up therein, neither have I got any Money from Mr. Walkinshaw."—(Original in my Possession).—*Ed.*

5. GEORGE BANNATYNE—1764: Died 9th September, 1769. Translated from Craigie.

6. WILLIAM PORTEOUS, D.D.—1770: Died 12th January, 1812, æt. 77. Translated from Whitburn. His Wife was maternal Aunt to General Sir John Moore. He lived in Moody's Wynd, in a House of 10 Rooms. He received Mr. Bagnal and Family into his House. (See Page 488.)

NEW, OLD, AND AIRD'S WYNDS.

The New Wynd reaches South from the Trongate to the Bridge Street, and is in length 250 Ells, and 5 Ells Wide.

The Old Wynd reaches South from the Trongate to the Bridge Street, being in length 250 Ells, and 5 Ells 2 foot in breadth.

Provost Aird's Wynd reaching East from the Stockwell Street to the foot of the Old Wynd, and is in length 90 Ells and 3 Ells wide, and hath in it three new Lodgings. (See Pages 462, 485.)

[In connection with the Bridgegate and Environs, the following amusing Details of a protracted Law-Plea between Mr. William Fleming (Grandfather of the present Dr. John Gibson Fleming, 155 Bath Street) and the Magistrates of Glasgow for having illegally destroyed his Saw Mill, which was situated at the back of the present Jail, give much insight into the Timber Trade, Glasgow's one Saw Mill, appearance of this District of the City as Evidenced by old Residenters, upwards of a Century ago. Of itself, this DISPUTE furnishes a *History of Glasgow.* There are only two Copies known of this Action. The one is in the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh,—and the other is in the possession of Dr. Fleming, who has courteously allowed the Sequel to be embodied here, along with the original Illustrative Reference "*Plan of Part of y^e^ City of Glasgow and Course of the Burn Molendinar leading to the Saw Mill erected by William Fleming, wright in Glasgow in* 1750 *and* 1751, *and set agoeing in* 1752. *Demolished by the Magistrates of Glasgow on the* 23*rd June,* 1764, *for which he then Commenced a Process against the said Magistrates before the Court of Session, and in consequence of a final Judgment given on the* 9*th July,* 1768, *the Magistrates paid the Pursuer on the* 18*th November following* £610 1*s.* 4*d. Sterling, and were also obliged to relieve him of the expense of extracting the Decreet.*"—The "*State of the Process*" consists of 143 Pages, Quarto, containing the Depositions of 46 Witnesses for the "Pursuer's Proof," and 27 for the Defenders'. "*With all which great Avisandum was made upon the* 18*th day of June,* 1766. THOS. MILLER." Then follow:—1. Memorial for Pursuer, 25 Pages,—Dated Dec. 23, 1766.

2. Memorial for the Magistrates and Town Council, Defenders, 29 Pages,—Dated January 10, 1767. 3. Petition of Pursuer to the Lords of Council and Session, 24 Pages,—Dated March 7, 1767. 4. Answers for the Magistrates and Town Council to the Petition of Pursuer, 39 Pages,—Dated April 25, 1767. 5. Replies for Pursuer to the Answers for the Magistrates, 6 Pages,—Dated June 18, 1767. 6. Duplies for the Magistrates and Town Council, 5 Pages,—Dated June 24, 1767.]

STATE OF THE PROCESS, WILLIAM FLEMING, Wright in Glasgow; *against* the MAGISTRATES and TOWN-COUNCIL of the City of Glasgow.

JOHN BOWMAN,*.....Provost.
JOHN JAMIESON,.....
JOHN GRAY,..... } Bailies.
JOHN MILLAR,.....
JAMES CLARK,.....Deacon Convener of the Trades.
ARTHUR CONNELL,.....Dean of Guild.
ROBERT MARTIN,.....Town Treasurer.
ROBERT FINDLAY,.....Master of Works.
ARCHIBALD INGRAM.
WALTER BROCK.

Merchant Councillors.

ALEXANDER MACKIE,.....
JOHN ALSTON,.....
JOHN PAGAN,.....
ROBERT DONALD,.....
GEORGE MURDOCH,†.....
WILLIAM LANG,.....
JAMES M'CAULL,.....
PETER MURDOCH,.....
JAMES DOUGALL,.....
GEORGE BROWN,.....

Trades' Councillors.

THOMAS SCOTT, Baker,.....
GEO. BUCHANAN,‡ Jun., Maltman.
JOHN LAWSON, Mason,.....
JOHN WILSON, Wright,.....
JAMES LINDSAY, Founder,.....
JAMES WHITLAW,§ Saddler,.....
DUNCAN NIVEN,‖ Barber,.....
JOHN FLEMING, Copper Smith,...
JOHN JEFFREY, Watch Maker,...
JAMES BUCHANAN of Kirkhouse,..

* John Bowman, Esq., of Ashgrove, Lord Prevost in 1764-5. A "Tobacco-Lord" with Country-Seat in Virginia Street, wearing not only his Magisterial Silk-Velvet-Coat and "Knees," but the Mercantile Scarlet Cloak and Cocked Hat.

† Some Glasgow Historians confound Provost *John* with Prevost George Murdoch. The latter was Provost in 1754-5 and again in 1766-7, upon which latter occasion he had to undertake a journey to London upon Municipal affairs, when he was introduced to George III., who was so taken with his appearance that he remarked to Lord Bute that *The Provost of Glasgow was the most handsome Scotchman he had ever seen.*

‡ George Buchanan, Esq., of Mount Vernon, erected "*the Virginia Mansion,*" (named after his Tobacco Estates in Virginia), with Iron Gate, and two Porter's Lodges, Shrubberies, and Green-Houses. This spacious Abode was then in the Country, having nought to intercept a far distant View across and up and down the Clyde, there being no Smoke to dim the Prospect. The House was smaller than, but a model of, the *Shawfield Mansion.* THE UNION BANK now occupies its site. George Buchanan was a brother of Andrew Buchanan, Esq., of Drumpellier, Provost of Glasgow in 1740-1, who bought up the surrounding ricketty Malt-Kilns, Barns, and Byres, and was the first to start the *New Town of Glasgow,* soon after the demolition of the *West-Port* (1751), in 1753.

§ Bailie James Whitlaw possessed several Tenements in Rotten Row. His own Dwelling-House consisted of seven Rooms, with Kitchen, Out-Houses, and large Garden, which, from their high elevation, commanded the best View of Town and Country.

‖ "It is well known that Duncan Niven, a Barber, was reputed to be [the Hugh] *Strap* [in Smollett's "Roderick Random."] In 1746, Mr. Niven was at the Battle

The Pursuer brought a Process, at his instance, against the Defenders, libelling, That, in May 1750, William Murdoch and the Pursuer, having applied to the Magistrates and Town-Council of Glasgow, for liberty to take in, and inclose with a Stone-Dike, a small portion of

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of Falkirk, in the Trades' Battalion; and for his gallant and heroic behaviour, he was the next year, 1747, chosen Deacon of the Barbers; and was again chosen in 1755 and and 1758. In 1763 he was chosen Trades' Bailie; which honour was again conferred on him in 1785. He was also twice Deacon Convener of *the Trades*—the first time in 1761, the last time in 1777; and, as representing *the Trades' House*, he went to London with the Provost in 1778, and made a tender to His Majesty of raising the Glasgow Regiment.

To show the impossibility of the learned Dr.'s [Cleland] assertion, that Strap was in Holmes' Class in 1762, let the Reader look to 'Roderick Random,' vol. 1, chap. 8; he will find that Random left Scotland in 1739 for London, by the route of Newcastle, One day stepping into a Barber's Shop to be Shaved, the young man who was ready to perform the operation, turned out to be his old School-fellow, Hugh Strap. Mr. Niven lived in Bell Street. The House he lived in is a Tavern, kept by one Shirra; --the Sign is a *Buck's Head*. He afterwards got a situation under Government at Port-Glasgow; and was succeeded in office by his son, who died about three or four years ago. The Newspapers, in mentioning his death, said, if fame said true, he was the reputed *Strap* in 'Roderick Random.' They made a mistake,—it was his Father. In the 'Gentleman's Magazine' for January, 1748, among the new Publications advertised, I find 'Roderick Random.' Does not that show farther still the impossibility of Strap being in Holmes' Class in 1762? I knew Mr. Niven well. He was an elderly, respectable looking gentleman, in 1776. According to the fashion of the times, he wore a powdered Wig, known by the name of an *Advocate's Wig*.

There may be some who will doubt my statement of the knowledge of Mr. Niven's Family.—I give the following short Account:—My father's eldest brother, a bachelor, lived in the Flat above Mr. Niven; and his sister—also unmarried—superintended his household affairs. I went to stay with my uncle and aunt the end of the year 1775, then a child of five years old. There were no children in the Land but Mr. Niven's. Those who know anything about children, are aware how they draw to those of their own age. I was in Mr. Niven's House almost every day for nearly two years; and used to go with his children to the Cow Loan (now Ingram Street), with my little Jug in my hand, and get warm Milk from the Cow. Afterwards, when I grew up, and, among other Authors, was reading 'Roderick Random,' my Father used to explain the Characters mentioned; and that *Strap* was no less a person than *Mr. Duncan Niven*. I knowing him and his Family, it made an impression on my memory, naturally good, that will never be effaced."—*Mrs. Agnes Baird's "Kick for a Bite," etc.*

The following Account of Mrs. Agnes Baird has been communicated by my old friend, Mr. William Smith, Hill-head:—

Mrs. Baird's descent by both her Parents was from a line of respectable Traders or Merchants in Glasgow. Her paternal grandfather's name, William Brown, occurs in the List of Shopkeepers in M'Ure's History of Glasgow (M'Vean's Edition, p. 171.) Her mother was a daughter of Bailie Jamieson, who, after realising a handsome fortune as a Skinner, died in 1782, aged 79. Her father, William Brown, resided at Wooler from 1758 to 1762; he then commenced business in Glasgow as a Skinner. Shortly after he married a daughter of Bailie Jamieson, and received with her a Portion of £500. His daughter Agnes was Born in King Street, on 19th July 1770. Mr. Brown suffered heavy losses in consequence of the War with America; and although he carried on business for several years afterwards, was eventually compelled to suspend payment. Agnes Brown, when five years old, and probably on the death of her mother, went to reside with her father's eldest brother, James Brown, an Insurance Broker, and with a sister who superintended his domestic affairs; both were unmarried. William Brown died sometime before 1790—and left his family very ill provided for. In 1790, Agnes married James Baird, an extensive Merchant Tailor, but owing to his subsequent Bankruptcy, much of her life was passed in pecuniary difficulties. Her uncle, James Brown, died in 1803, and left her the Interest accruing from a Sum of £400. In 1810, another uncle, Dr. John Jamieson, a Physician, bequeathed to her a Liferent of £500, and the Fee to her children; but these all predeceased their mother. The aggregate of Dr. Jamieson's Bequests to William Brown's family was considerable; but very unequally divided. Thus, while

the New Green of Glasgow, about 50 feet in Length, and 36 in Breadth, for the purpose of Erecting and Setting up a Saw-Mill, upon what is called the *Burn Molendinor*, where a Saw-Mill had before been. The desire of their Petition was granted; and what induced the Magistrates and Town-Council to grant this liberty, was the Imposition of the Whip-Sawers, who exacted exorbitant Prices; and the Pursuer, and his then Partner, offered to serve the Country at a much easier rate: And accordingly the Magistrates and Town-Council directed their Town-Clerk to take a Bond from the Petitioners, for the onerous Cause offered by them, namely, to Saw at much cheaper Rates than those hitherto exacted by the Whip-Sawers; and the Town-Clerk wrote and received a Bond to that purpose, specifying the Rates at which the Petitioners were to Saw, and subjecting them to what other Regulations the Magistrates should think proper to make afterwards. Here, then, was an Offer and Acceptance, and consequently a Mutual Contract executed. The Magistrates, on their part, allowed the ground to be inclosed, and the Mill to be Erected; and the Pursuer, on his part, Granted the Bond. Upon this the Mill was Erected, the expence of which, and other necessary Buildings, amounted to no less than £600 Sterling, which was no inconsiderable part of all the Pursuer and his Partner had in the world. That the Mill was wrought from the 1750 to the 1756, during which time it gave rise to a new and very beneficial Trade for the Country; as before this Undertaking the Lath used for Slate-Roofs, and Boxes used for Packing Goods to be Exported, were made of Foreign Timber, but they have been mostly made since of Home-Fir, and turn out equally good, though a third cheaper; the consequence of which was, that Scots Fir rose 40 *per cent.* in the price. That in the year 1756, a new Application was made by the Pursuer and his Partner for a further Piece of the Green, for the use of the Mill, and for Confirmation of the former Grant: This they obtained by Act of Council, dated the 3d day of August 1756, which narrates the Petition, and bears, that it had been remitted to the Magistrates,

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Mrs. Baird was left £25, her sister, Mrs. Smith, a widow without a family, got £100 per annum; and her brother William Brown, a Glover, was bequeathed £1500. Another brother, resident at Paisley, was left only an Annuity of £20. Besides Legacies to other relations to the extent of several thousand Pounds, I heard my father, who was one of the Testamentary Trustees, estimate the value of the share which fell to the Doctor's residuary Legatee at £10,000.

Mrs. Baird's income after 1810 thus amounted to £45; and she now devoted much of her time to Reading. Her studies were chiefly Historical, with special reference to Glasgow and its Citizens. The Publications by which she is best known, are "*A Review of Dr. Cleland's Works;*" and "*A Kick for a Bite.*" But, in addition to these, she contributed eight Articles, Historical and Controversial, to "*The Thistle,*" between 27th March, 1830, and 11th November, 1831. Had her life been spared for a few years, she would likely have been better known as an Authoress, for she had projected a Work of some importance,—namely, "*A History of her own Life and Times.*" As her knowledge of contemporary Affairs was considerable, the Work would have been written from a full mind, and her memory was most exact and retentive. Mrs. Baird intended to commence the History with her grandfather; but she was cut off by a fever in 1832, at the age of 62.

My acquaintance with Mrs. Baird was slight; she seemed to be a person of uncommon energy, bodily as well as mentally. Her mind, naturally sensitive, had become, probably through Trials and Disappointments, morbidly irritable. Her Controversial Writings show this, and it was quite as apparent in conversation, when she adverted to any topic on which she felt interested.—*Ed.*

Dean of Guild, and Conveener, who thereupon visited and measured the Ground; and that the Magistrates and Council approved of their Report, and Gave and Granted full and free liberty to the said William Murdoch and William Fleming to Enjoy, Occupy, and Possess, and to Take in and Inclose the said new Piece of Ground, of the Breadth and Length aforesaid. Some time thereafter, the Pursuer purchased Murdoch's Share, and has ever since wrought the whole: But in the year 1761 a Scheme was formed to destroy him and his Mill; which took its rise from the good this Work did to the Country in general, and the harm it did to some Individuals, *viz.* the Whip-Sawers, whose price was lowered by the work of this Mill, and the Importers of Foreign Timber, whose Trade was in a great measure stopped by the consumption of our own Produce, which the Pursuer brought up the Clyde to the Mill in Boats and Floats, and used to the advantage already mentioned. The Individuals who were prejudiced by this Mill happening to have great influence with the Magistrates, its Demolition was Resolved on; upon which a Committee of Council was appointed, who, in July 1761 years, gave in a Report, in which they said, That the Pursuer had built a Key [Quay] into the river Clyde, made a Road, and taken in more ground than allowed by the Act of Council: That they had received Complaints that the Pursuer's Dam was dangerous to Children, and its Stagnation noxious to the Inhabitants: That they were informed by several Persons of character and skill, that this Mill was not of much public utility: That the Acts of Council, in the Pursuer's favours, were only during pleasure; And therefore they Reported it as their Opinion, that the Council should intimate to the Pursuer, that he should Take down his Dam before the 1st day of November then next, and not thereafter Occupy or Possess any part of the New Green. That this Resolution having been intimated to the Pursuer, he, in August 1761, gave in a Memorial to the Council, refuting every Pretence that had been Trumped up against him; and particularly setting forth, That as to the Incroachment alledged, that he had made his Inclosures, at the sight of Gentlemen authorised by the Council to oversee them, and according as they had Staked out the Ground; however if more had been taken in than was meant to be granted, he was very willing the mistake should be Rectified: That as to the Key said to be built by him into the River of Clyde, that the Committee had fallen into a very great Mistake as neither he nor his Partner had ever laid a Stone there, nor was any such thing to be seen, except some few Stepping-Stones, that were rather a Hindrance than Benefit to him: That as to the alledged Danger to Children, and People's Health, it was entirely affected; the Magistrates well knew, that Skinners' and Tanners' Dams had been where the Saw-Mill was, and would be there again whenever it should be taken down: That this Mill had gone 4 years before he had got his additional Grant, which the Magistrates would not, and ought not to have Given, had it Occasioned any of the Dangers, with which the Committee were now pleased to be alarmed, without any reason whatever: And *lastly*, Representing, That he, upon the faith of these Grants, had employed all his time and attention on this Mill, which had cost him the greatest part of his small Subject; and therefore he hoped,

that, from the considerations both of Justice and Humanity, the Magistrates would allow him to continue his Possession of the Mill and Grounds; and, in September thereafter, he Wrote the Magistrates a Letter renewing his Request. That a new Committee was appointed by the Council 2d November 1761, who Reported, That they were of opinion, the Act in favours of the Pursuer should be revoked; and, in regard of the Expences laid out upon the Work, that the Council should allow the Pursuer to Possess it for 2 years after the 1st of May then next; and that they were of opinion, the Possession he had had, with that which he was to have for 2½ years longer, was sufficient Compensation for his Outlays; and therefore, that the Council should declare, That, after the said 1st of May, the Mill and Pertinents were to Revert to the Town, to be Disposed of at the Council's Pleasure; allowing the Pursuer to remove the Machinery, with the Stones of the Dike and Dam, properly belonging to the Mill. With respect to the Pretences used for Demolishing the Pursuer's Mill-Dam, namely the Water's Restagnating or Overflowing the Street and the Stench arising therefrom being offensive, and that the Dam was dangerous to Children, had that truly been the case, surely the Magistrates and Town-Council would not have allowed or suffered the Pursuer to possess for 2½ years longer. However, the Council by their Act, the 19th of November 1761, Rescinded the above Act in August 1756, and Approved of the Committee's Report with this Addition, That they Ordained the Pursuer to Remove without any Warning away, or Process at Law, and enjoined their Master of Works to Intimate this to him, and Obtain his Letter acquiescing therein; with Certification, if he did not do so, they would Revoke *simpliciter*, and Compel him to Remove instantly; which Act was intimated to the Pursuer the 19th of December thereafter. The Matter lay over till May 1764, when the Pursuer was informed by the Provost, That the Council were Resolved to put their last Act in execution. Upon which the Pursuer preferred a Petition to the Council, who gave no Deliverance upon it; nor was any thing said or done upon the Matter till the 23d of June 1764, when Duncan Niven, then one of the Bailies, and Robert Finlay their Master of Works, with about 20 men, came to the Pursuer's Mill, and Destroyed the Works most Wrongously and Unjustly, as the Pursuer is Advised, and contrary to the true Meaning and Import of the Grants and Acts of Council; upon the faith of which, the Pursuer laid out his whole Fortune. The Town-Council have been pleased to suppose, that they were intitled to Remove the Pursuer whenever they took it into their head, without any Warning. It is true, the Grants bear to be during pleasure which all Grants of that nature from Royal Boroughs do, where there is no Purchase-Money paid, or Tack-Duty stipulated: But, in this Case, the Cause of Granting, and the Clause after that, bearing to be during pleasure, are to be considered, as they evidently shew, that the Pursuer did not Possess altogether precariously, and *ad libitum;* but, on the contrary, that it was understood he should be intitled to Possess this Work as long as it answered the purposes for which it was Erected; which is put beyond all doubt, by the Bond taken at giving him the liberty. Nothing can be more glaringly unjust and absurd, than to

maintain that a man, who had obtained such a Grant, and laid out his Fortune in Erecting a Work in consequence of it, could be turned out the very day after the Work was completed, upon pretence that the Grant was during pleasure. References in Contracts to the Party himself, as to the Price and other Particulars are often made; but if any great Advantage is thereby taken, and gross abuse attempted to be committed, relief is always given in equity, *Secundum Arbitrium Boni Viri*. This applies directly to the present Case; for no Argument will be necessary to shew the absurdity of the Committee's Opinion, that the Possession had by the Pursuer was sufficient Compensation; because, supposing that the Pursuer had made Profits equal to his Expence, yet surely he was intitled to a Compensation for the risk he run in laying out his money, for his time and for his pains; and it is altogether incredible, that the Town-Council, or the Pursuer, or indeed any Man in his Senses, would have understood that these Grants only meant that the Pursuer should have a chance of recovering his Expences. It is plain from the words of the Grant itself, that he was not to be turned out as long as his Mill served the Purposes for which it was Erected; because the event, upon which, by the Grant, the Pursuer's Possession is to determine, and the Act of Council in his favours to become void, is fixed to be this, to wit, when the Ground taken in, and inclosed by him, can be more beneficially occupied for the use of the Inhabitants of the Town; *Ergo E Contrario*, it follows that the Pursuer's Possession is not to determine, nor the Act of Council in his favours to become Void, till the Ground taken in and inclosed by him could be so occupied: That such is not the case, the Pursuer is willing to join issue with the Town-Council, as the fact is the very reverse, and his Mill serves all the good purposes above mentioned. Besides, the Pursuer has been 7 years in possession, which gives him the benefit of a Possessory judgment, since he was intitled, even by the last Act of Council itself, to carry away the Machinery and other Materials; and as, in justice he should be intitled to a further Compensation, a summary Removing, and Ejection of him, behoved, at any rate, to be irregular and incompetent, much more so a *Brevi Manu* Demolition and Destruction of the Works: And therefore concluding that the said Magistrates and Town-Council of the said City of Glasgow, as representing the Community thereof, ought and should be Decerned and Ordained, by Decreet of the Lords of Council and Session, to put the Pursuer's Mill and Works above mentioned, on their expence, in as good a condition as the same were in at the time when they were Destroyed as aforesaid: And likewise to make payment to the Pursuer of such a Sum as the said Lords shall be pleased to modify, in name of Damages and Expences, after the form and Tenor of the Laws, and daily practice of Scotland, observed in the like Cases.

At a Calling of the said Cause, upon the 1st day of March 1765, the Lord Stonefield Ordinary, ordained Parties' Procurators to give in mutual Condescendences of the several Facts they offered to prove, and that betwixt and Tuesday then next, with Certification. In obedience to which Interlocutor, there was given in for the said William Fleming, Pursuer, the following Condescendence, bearing,

Primo, The Pursuer offers to prove, That about the year 1750, William Murdoch, Wright in Gorbals, and he had a Communing with Andrew Cochran, Esq; John Murdoch *senior*, James Donald, and Robert Barber, then Bailies, George Bogle Dean of Guild, and Robert Finlay then Conveener of the Trades in Glasgow, in reference to the said William Murdoch and the Pursuer's Erecting a Saw-Mill on a By-Corner of the New Green of Glasgow, and of getting a part of that Corner allocate to them as a Timber-Yard for that Mill; and that the Communing proceeded from the Pursuer and William Murdoch's presenting them, and the Town-Council of Glasgow, with a Petition to the effect above mentioned: That the Magistrates, in consequence of that Petition, viewed the Piece of Ground demanded, and then allocate the same verbally to the purpose aforesaid; and ordained Mr. Murdoch and the Pursuer to begin and inclose the Ground so allocated, and Build the Mill on this express condition, that before they Build any, they should Grant Bond, that, so soon as the Mill was finished or set agoing, they should Saw Timber at certain Rates, which was considerably lower than paid to the Whip-Sawers; and that the Mill began to be Built in the year 1750, and the Bond granted bore date

Secundo, The Pursuer also offers to Prove, that before the Mill and Inclosing the Ground allocated were completed, it was nigh the end of the year 1751; and before any part of the same was Built, the Pursuer and William Murdoch Granted a Bond, obliging themselves to Saw at the Rates therein mentioned, which, at the Magistrates, desire, they delivered to John M'Gilchrist, then Depute Town-Clerk of Glasgow, whom they ordered to Write the foresaid Bond and to receive it when signed; all which was accordingly done.

Tertio, That the Bond Granted was found after the death of John M'Gilchrist, amongst the Town's Papers intrusted to him as Clerk, or in the hands of John Cochran, who was for many years Master of Works; and that the Bond is now in the hands of Archibald M'Gilchrist, Town-Clerk Depute of Glasgow, or of John Easson, Writer, Extracter in the Town-Clerk's Chamber there.

Quarto, That the Saw-Mill was so ill situated for Water, that partly by the scarcity of Water in Summer, and partly by Back-Water from the River Clyde in Winter, for the whole time the Mill was used, 1 year with another, the Pursuer never got the use of the Mill for more than 6 months in the year.

Quinto, The Pursuer was bred a Wright, and in the year 1753 or 1754, began to Purchase Scots Fir-Timber for Making the Boxes for the use of the Merchants in Glasgow, for Packing or Holding their Goods they were to Export, and had considerable orders from time to time given him; and as he had considerable demands on him for Plaister-Lath, so as he and William Murdoch could have found a sufficiency of work for themselves for the Mill, without Sawing to any other persons, yet as they had bound themselves by the foresaid Bond, to Saw Timber to any person who brought it, at the Rates mentioned in their Bond, which, as before observed, was lower than the Whip-Sawers did it at; so from time to time, as Timber was Brought, they laid aside their own work, and Sawed the Timber so Brought.

Sexto, That the Wrights and Builders in Town, rather than Saw their Plaister-Lath by the Whip-Sawers, either got the same Sawed at the Mill, or the Pursuer himself agreed to put up the Lath wanted, at a considerable lower price than the Wrights and Builders could have done it at, had they got their Timber for Lath of Foreign Wood, or Sawed by the Whip-Sawers, or that ever Lath was put up in Glasgow formerly, though it is admitted, that after the Whip-Sawers observed the Pursuer serve the Wrights and Builders as he did, they reduced their Sawing as low as the Mill, but at some times, when the Mill wanted Water, they started their Price.

Septimo, That Boxes for Packing Goods for Exportation, to a very great value, are yearly made at Glasgow; and that the Erecting of the Saw-Mill was the first cause of introducing Scots Fir as a Commodity there for Making these Boxes, as well as for Plaister-Lath, and many other uses; and that from the time it was so introduced, downwards to the present day, it is still continued to be used, whereby the Foreign Fir formerly used for such purposes, is but in small quantities now imported, and thereby a great deal of money kept in the Country.

Octavo, That the Saw-Mill could not Saw as much Timber as he had demands for, especially as he Sawed every man's Timber that came, when there was Water; so he was necessitated to answer his own Demand, as well as at some times when the Mill was Going, as the whole time the Mill was Stopped, either by want of Water, or by the River Clyde making it in Back-Water, to employ Whip-Sawers to Saw for him, or the two men who kept the Mill, as he had them agreed with for a year; and he offers to Prove, that the using of Scots Fir in Boxes and Lath for Plaister, is done considerably lower than the price Foreign Fir used to be furnished at for the like purpose.

Nono, The Pursuer offers to prove, that there are two Dams still standing across the Burn, a little above the Place where his Dam was, one called the *Tanners'* and the other the *Skinners' Dam;* and that they were on a level with the Pursuer's Dam, or rather the Skinners' Dam is above the level of the Pursuer's Dam by some inches; and that another Dam still stands on that Burn much more nauseous to the Neighbourhood than any of the other 3, being 2 feet higher than either of them, and which belongs to the Tannerie Company, and lies in the middle of the City of Glasgow, and Houses on all sides are often Flooded by it, as well as the high Road.

Decimo, That the Pursuer offered to the Town-Council to keep the Sluices of his Dam open the whole 3 months of Summer, should he get orders for that effect; but that had the Sluices been Drawn, the same would have been a loss to the Skinners' and Tanners', as they used the Pursuer's Dam for Steeping and Washing their Skins: And another material Loss they would have suffered would have been, that so soon as the Pursuer's Sluices were Drawn, their upper Dams, *viz.* the Skinners' and Tanners' Dams, which had not their Sluices in, would have run dry, and thereby their Skins and Hides be exposed to Dogs and Rats, there being great plenty of them in and about the Slaughter-House; and had he Drawn his Sluices

without authority, he would have been subjected to Damages: And he also offers to prove, that the Magistrates refused to give him such orders.

Undecimo, The Pursuer also offers to Prove, that the stagnation of the Burn, or Flooding of the Bridgegate, does not flow from the Dams that were in it, and specially from the Pursuer's Dam, but from the level of the River Clyde in time of great Rains; and that part of the Bridgegate-Street, lying next to the Great Bridge of Glasgow, and below the Mill, is first Flooded; and that the Bridgegate-Street of Glasgow was never Overflowed, but at the time the River was Swelled; and some years no Floods have been at all, both before and since the Erection of the Mill, as the Floods are always owing to great Falls of Rain.

Duodecimo, That the Houses in the Bridgegate are now higher Rented than they were before Erecting the Mill; that there were higher Floods before Erection of the Mill than ever happened since.

Decimo tertio, That the Magistrates, at the time of Building the Dam, ordered Robert Finlay, then Conveener, and a Partner in the Tan-Work Company, to direct as to the way and manner the Pursuer and William Murdoch were to Build their Dam, and of what Dimensions their Sluices were to be: This he undertook and saw performed, and the same was executed at his sight, and by his approbation.

Decimo quarto, That the Act of Council for Demolishing the Mill, was not Signed till the 2d of August 1764, which was after offering the Bill of Suspension.

Decimo quinto, That the Damages he sustained by the Dam's being taken down, the Leads, Trows, and other Parts of the Machinery being taken away, and the Foundation of the Mill-House impaired, will extend to a considerable Sum.

Decimo sexto, That, since Erecting the Saw-Mill, the Pursuer purchased Fir-Timber from Peter Buchannan of Spittal, and Colonel Campbell of Finab, to the Value £427, besides the Charges of Transporting it from the Woods which was double first cost; and from sundry other Gentlemen, to a very great extent, most of which was Manufactured at Glasgow, and that sundry other Persons followed his example since, by which Scots Fir has become a Staple Commodity in the Country, and has advanced as to the price considerably.

Decimo septimo, That the Erection of the Saw-Mill, and Inclosing the Ground, Building the Dam, &c. was done at a very considerable expence.

Decimo octavo, The Pursuer offers to Prove, that Duncan Niven and Robert Finlay, mentioned in the Pursuer's Libel, with a number of men along with them, Demolished the Dam, and other Works, as set forth by the Libel, upon the 23d of June 1764, at least some time in Summer 1764, and before the 2d of August that year.

Decimo nono, That, in the Month of March 1765, after the Mill was Demolished, there was a small Speat, or Flood in the River Clyde, by which sundry Houses, lying above the Mill, were Flooded, and the High Road to the Chapel.

Vigesimo, That *Telfer's Dam* was Erected near to where the New

Chapel stands; and that, in time of Speats, it overflowed a part of a Yard, belonging to, or possessed by John Moodie; but it is Refused it was either a Nuisance to the Town, or that the cause of that Mill and Dam's coming down, was either on account of the Nuisance or the Overflowing; but offers to Prove, that it proceeded from Telfer's going to London and relinquishing the Mill, and that thereby the Mill and Dam were allowed to go to ruin; and that the Dam Erected by Fleming and Murdoch, was so far down the Burn, distant from Telfer's first Mill-Dam, that, by it, Mr. Moodie's Yard was not Overflowed.

Vigesimo primo, The Pursuer craves a Diligence against the Depute Town-Clerk of Glasgow, for producing the several Memorials, Petitions and Answers, and other Writings given in by him, subsequent to July 1761, as the said Condescendence bears.

As also, there was given in for the Magistrates of Glasgow the following Condescendence, bearing, That the Magistrates condescend and say, That the Saw-Mill is made after such a manner, that it occasions an Overflowing of the Burn in Winter, to the great Damage of the Neighbouring Heritors. 2*dly*, That it creates such a Stagnation in Summer, that the Water Putrifies, so as to send forth a Nauseous Stench, to the great offence of the Inhabitants of the City. 3*dly*, That the Dam has been heightened since the Act of Council, granting liberty to Erect the same, as the said Condescendence bears.

And, at a subsequent Calling of the said Cause, upon the 12th day of July 1765, the Pursuer's Procurator resumed the former Procedure, and represented, That in obedience to the Lord Ordinary's Interlocutor, the Parties had given in Condescendences of the Facts they offer to Prove, and craved a term for the Pursuer's Proving his Libel, and Facts set forth in his Condescendence, and a Commission for that purpose; whereupon the Defenders' Procurator repeated the Condescendence given in for them, and craved a Proof thereof, and a conjunct Probation with the Pursuer. Thereafter, the Pursuer's Procurator represented, That the Defenders had, at their own hand, so far Damnified the Saw-Mill in question, as rendered it in danger of being totally Broke down, or Carried off by the Speats; and therefore Craved the Lord Ordinary would grant an interim Warrant or Order to the Pursuer for Repairing the said Mill, so as to prevent any danger by the Speats; and the Defenders' Procurator not objecting; which being considered by the said Lord Stonefield Ordinary, his Lordship, by his Interlocutor Signed by him upon the 16th day of the said Month of July, and Year foresaid, Granted Warrant to, and Authorised the Pursuer, at the sight of the Sheriff-Depute or Substitute of the Shire, to Repair the Saw-Mill in question, so as to prevent the same being Broke down, or Damnified by the Speats; and failing of the Sheriff-Depute and Substitute, by not attendance, appointed the said Repairs to be made at the sight of one or more of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace in the Bounds; and, before Answer, allowed the Pursuer to Prove his Libel, and Facts set forth in his Condescendence, and the Defenders to Prove the Facts set forth in their Condescendence; and to both Parties a conjunct Probation thereupon, and of all other Facts

and Circumstances relative thereto, that either Party may judge material in the Cause; and granted Commission and Diligence.

Whereupon both Parties Extracted Acts and Commission, and expede Letters of Diligence at their instance; and, by virtue thereof, caused cite several persons as Witnesses, for proving the Points admitted to their Probation, who accordingly Compeared and deponed in manner following, *viz.*

PURSUER'S PROOF.

Witness 1. James Boyd, Merchant in Glasgow, aged 60 years and upwards, Depones, That he came to Reside in the Town of Glasgow in the year 1729, and has Resided there ever since: That several years ago, how many he cannot remember, he knew that the Pursuer William Fleming, and William Murdoch, Wright in Gorbals, Erected the Saw-Mill mentioned in the Commission. Depones, That at several different times before the said Mill was Erected, and in different years, he saw part of the Bridgegate-Street of Glasgow overflown with Water, when there were Floods in the River Clyde; but he never saw any part of the Bridgegate-Street covered with water, except when there was Floods in the said River: That the part of the Bridgegate which is first covered with Water, in the time of Floods, is betwixt the Foot of the New-Street and the Bridgegate-Hospital; and then the Water spreads Westward, and goes up a part of the Stockwellgate-Street. Depones, That he has possessed some Cellars in the Saltmarket-Street of Glasgow, near the Foot of the fourth Closs from the Cross of Glasgow; and that these Cellars have been subject to be troubled with Water in the time of Floods, occasioned by the Course of the Burn Molendinor, near to which the said Cellars lie, its being stopt by Floods in the River Clyde, which occasioned the Water in the Burn to Regorge. And Depones, That ever since the said Saw-Mill was Erected, he never saw the Water in his Cellars foresaid so high, as he has seen it at other times before Erecting the said Mill: That the Deponent has been in use to keep Iron-Pots in his foresaid Cellars; and that, at one Flood in the year 1746, in the Harvest-Season, the Water in the Deponent's Cellar rose so high, as to fill an Iron-Pot which held 30 Pints, then standing in the Cellar, the height of which Pot, the Deponent thinks, might be 1½ ft.; but the Deponent never since saw the Water rise so high in his Cellars. Depones, Before the said year 1746, there was Flood-Water at different times in the Deponent's foresaid Cellars, but it never rose so high as in the said year. Depones, That since the said Mill was Erected, at several different times, there has been Flood-Water in the Deponent's Cellars, but never so high as in the said year 1746: That, since the Deponent entered to the possession of the foresaid Cellars, in several years, both before and since Erecting the said Mill, there has been no Flood-Water at all in the said Cellars: Depones, The Washing-House, belonging to the Town of Glasgow, is Erected to the Eastward of the said Saw-Mill, and the Soap-Sapples which come from the said Washing-House, run down Cumlachie Burn, until it joins the Molendinor Burn, on which the said Saw-Mill is Erected, and from thence through below the Saw-Mill. Depones, That a great deal of the Nastiness of the

Town of Glasgow runs into the said Molendinor Burn, above, or to the East of that part thereof on which the said Mill is Erected. Depones, That there are either 2 or 3 Dams on the said Molendinor Burn, betwixt the Foot of the Saltmarket-Street and the Dam, which served the Pursuer's Mill; and that he has seen the Skinners steeping their Hides, and Coopers their Girs in the saids Dams. Depones, That he has had occasion pretty frequently to walk to the Green, both before and since the Pursuer's Dam was taken down; and has also had occasion some times to go along the outside of the Green Dike, and by the Pursuer's Mill, and had occasion to look at the Dams before Deponed on; and, in his opinion, there has been as much Dirt and Nastiness in the said Dams, and Burn Molendinor, and as bad a Smell arising therefrom, since the Pursuer's Dam was taken down, as there were when the said Dam was standing. And being Interrogate for the Defenders, Depones, That he never saw a Flood in the River Clyde so high as the one in the 1746 before Deponed on, except one which happened several years before that period.

Wit. 2. John Edmiston, Merchant in Glasgow, aged 67 years, Depones, That he has lived in the Town of Glasgow these 25 years last past, and had a Cellar in the Close mentioned in the Oath of James Boyd, the former Deponent, in the year 1746, when there was a great Flood in the River Clyde, which occasioned the Water in the Burn Molendinor to Regorge, and to fill the Deponent's foresaid Cellar with Water, so high as to fill a Pot which was then standing in the Cellar, of the height of about 16 Inches; and the said Flood did cover the Bridge over the said Molendinor Burn, at the Foot of the Saltmarket; and the said Flood was the highest that ever the Deponent saw in the River Clyde, either before or since. Depones, That the Water he saw in the Bridgegate-Street above Deponed on, was to the Westward of the Pursuer's Saw-Mill; and he is of opinion, the said Water was occasioned by the Water of the River Clyde, its running in at the Water-Port next to the Bridge over the River Clyde, and up the Closes next to the said Bridge, on the South-Side of the said Bridgegate-Street, and to the Westward of the said Mill.

Wit. 3. Daniel Baxter, Bookseller in Glasgow, aged 40 years, Depones, That he was Born in the Town of Glasgow, and has lived there all his lifetime. Depones, as far as he remembers, the Pursuer William Fleming, and William Murdoch, Wright in Gorbals, Erected the Saw-Mill mentioned in the Act and Commission, about 14 or 15 years ago. Depones, That from the year 1727 to the year 1735, he lived with his mother in a House on the East-Side, and near to the Foot of the Salt-Market Street of Glasgow, during which period there were sundry Speats in the River Clyde, which occasioned the Water to overflow some vacant Ground at the Foot of the Close where the Deponent then lived, called the *Old Yards;* and that the Water run up part of the Deponent's Close, and other Closes adjacent, for the distance of about a third of the Closes. Depones, He knows that betwixt the Foot of the Saltmarket-Street, and the Pursuer's Saw-Mill, there is a Dam on the said Burn Molendinor, in which Dam the Deponent has seen Skinners Washing their Skins; and above the

Bridge, at the Foot of the Salt-Market, he has seen Girs Steeping; and at the Camlachie Burn, which joins the said Molendinor Burn above the said Bridge, he has seen Gardeners washing their Garden-Roots. Depones, That from the said Salt-Market Bridge, downwards on the North Side of the said Molendinor Burn, until near opposite to the said Saw-Mill, there is a vacant Piece of Ground, which the Deponent computes to be about 8 or 10 ft. broad; and that on the North Side of the said vacant Ground there is a Stone Dike built, through which there is an Entry to the Burn, from the Foot of each Close; and that from the said Saltmarket-Bridge down to the Saw-Mill, there are no Houses built so near the Burn, as to bound it on the North or South; neither are there any Houses built below the Mill, so far as he knows.

Wit. 4. James Duncan* *Senior*, Bookseller in Glasgow, aged 80 years and upwards, Depones, He was Born in the Town of Glasgow, and has lived there all his lifetime: That about 12 or 14 years ago, as he remembers, the Pursuer and William Murdoch, Wright in Gorbals, Erected the Saw-Mill in question. Depones, That at several different times before the said Saw-Mill was Erected, he saw different Speats in the River Clyde, which occasioned the Molendinor Burn to Regorge and run up the Closes on the East Side of the Salt-Market Street of Glasgow; and particularly, that in the year 1712, there was an excessive high Speat in the River Clyde, which raised the Water very high; and, at that time, the Deponent saw a Boat swim over the Bridge at the Foot of the Salt-Market Street, and swim up the said Street opposite to the North Gavel of the Tenement lately built by Thomas Blackstock, the South end of which House fronts the Bridgegate-Street of Glasgow; and there the Deponent saw the said Boat take in some people, who came off an old House which then stood in the same place where Mr. Blackstock's foresaid Tenement now stands; then the said Boat swimed down to the Foot of the Salt-Market Street, and up to the Foot of the Closes in the *Old Yards;* and there the said Boat also took in some people who were in Houses at the Foot of the said Closes, and carried them up the Salt-Market Street, and landed them where Mr. Blackstock's House now stands. Depones, That during the most of the Floods Deponed on, he never saw the West part of the Bridgegate-Street, next to the Water-Port, overflown with Water; but that he never saw the said Bridgegate-Street under Water, except in time of Floods in the said River. Depones, He never saw any part of the Bridgegate-Street, to the Westward of the Saw-Mill in dispute, overflown with Water; the Water he saw on the Street having been about Provost Bell's House, which is at the East end of the Bridgegate-Street; but, about 20 years ago, he has heard that the West end of the Bridgegate-Street was overflown. Depones, There is a Dam called *The Skinners' Dam*, which the Deponent has known for

* James Duncan first introduced the *Art of Type-Making* here: for we find him designated, in 1718, as "Letter Founder in the foot of the Saltmarket." His Types were of his own manufacture, rudely enough cut, and badly proportioned,—but little inferior to those used by the other Scotch Printers of the time. He continued to Print until 1720 in company with William his Brother. After this year they Printed separately. James continued his Business till about 1750. He is well known as the Typographer of the original Edition of M'Ure's View of the City of Glasgow.—*Ed.*

20 years and upwards, on the Molendinor Burn, a little above the Pursuer's Saw-Mill; and that he has often seen the Skinners' Steep and Wash their Skins in the said Dam, and has also often seen Girs Steeped in the said Burn, both below and above the said Bridge. Depones, He has had Fir-Timber Sawn at the Pursuer's Mill for which he paid at the rate of 2s. 1d. Sterling for Sawing 100 feet, and sometimes 2s. for Sawing that quantity; whereas before the said Mill was Erected, the Deponent paid to Whip-Sawers the sum of 3s. Sterling, for Sawing 100 ft. of the like Fir-Wood. Further Depones, That he was in use to pay Whip-Sawers for Sawing *Hard* Wood, that is Elm, at the rate of 3s. 6d. *per* 100 ft.: That he had some of the same Wood sawn at Mr. Fleming's Mill, but what price he paid him therefor he does not remember. Depones, That what Fir-Wood he got Sawn at the Pursuer's Mill, was all employed in Repairing a House of the Deponent's in Glasgow, and his Mills on the Water of Kelvin; and the quantities of Wood that were so Sawn were considerable. Depones, That he has bought from the Pursuer, when his Saw-Mill was going, Scots Fir Sawn into Dales, a half of the price cheaper than he could have bought Foreign Fir, that is coarse Drunton Dales, Sawn with Whip-Sawers for. Depones, In his opinion, the Pursuer's Saw-Mill was a common Good both to the City of Glasgow and the Country around it; and that he never saw any Machinery Erected in or about Glasgow that was so beneficial to the Country as the said Saw-Mill. The Deponent's dealings with the Pursuer was, when he Repaired his Mills on the Water of Kelvin after they were Burnt, and when he heightened his House in the Town of Glasgow, the times of doing whereof he does not remember. Depones, That the run of the Molendinor Burn from the Chapel,* or a little below it, down to the Pursuer's Mill, is not raised in the Bed of the Burn.

Wit. 5. William Christie, Shoemaker in Glasgow, aged 65 years and upwards, Depones, He came to live in the Town of Glasgow in the month of April 1718, and has lived in the said Town ever since. Depones, That in the year 1746 he saw a very great Speat in the River Clyde, which overflowed the Laigh Green of Glasgow, the whole Bridgegate-Street, and the Foot of both the Saltmarket and Stockwellgate Streets of Glasgow; and at the Entry to the Bridgegate-Street from the Saltmarket, and at the Foot of the Stockwellgate-Street, he saw Boats swimming: That, since the time above Deponed on, he has seen several Speats in the said River; and at one of these Speats he saw a Boat swimming at the Foot of the Saltmarket, below the Entry from it to the Bridgegate-Street: That the Speat first Deponed on was the highest the Deponent ever saw, except one which happened some years after, occasioned by the stagnation of Ice in the beginning of a Thaw: That this last Speat rose as high as the Speat first Deponed on, but the Water immediately subsided, the Ice on the River having got vent; and where the Ice was gathered, was betwixt the Broomilaw and the Wind-Mill on the opposite side of the River, which is below the Bridge of Glasgow. Depones, That during the Speats before Deponed on, and other Speats which he has seen in the River

* The "Chapel" so often referred to throughout is S. Andrew's Episcopal Chapel, Greendyke Street, Built 1750,—notices of which are given hereafter.

Clyde, he observed the Water first rise in that part of the Bridgegate-Street, called *the Goose-Dubs*, which is on the North side of the Bridgegate-Street, and on the West side of the Mill in dispute.

Wit. 7. JOHN ROBERTSON, Bookseller in Glasgow, aged 60 years and upwards, Depones, He knows the Saw-Mill mentioned in the Act and Commission. And being interrogate for the Defenders, Depones, That the Foot of the Stockwellgate-Street or the Goose-Dubs lies lower than the opposite side of the Bridgegate-Street; and that there is a large Syver which runs down the Stockwellgate-Street near to the Goose-Dubs, and empties itself into Clyde. Depones, That the Skinners of Glasgow have a Green for Washing and Drying their Skins on the West side of the Molendinor Burn, and below the Pursuer's Mill; and he has often seen their Skins and Wool lying on the said Green.

Wit. 8. JOHN WYLIE, Bonnet-Maker in Glasgow, aged 69 years, Depones, That he knows the Pursuer's Saw-Mill, mentioned in the Act and Commission, and about 2 years ago, he was present at the said Mill, and saw the Dam thereof taken down. Depones, That since the said Dam was taken down, he only saw one Speat in the River Clyde, which was pretty large, and the Water came up to the Door of the Deponent's House, which lies at the Foot of the Close, on the South side of the Bridgegate Street of Glasgow, called the *Common Close*, at the head of which Close, James Taylor, Change-Keeper in Glasgow lived, the Foot of which Close is near opposite to the East side of the said Saw-Mill. And further Depones, That he has possessed his House before Deponed on, which belongs to the *Skinner-Craft* in Glasgow, for these 6 years last, at one and the same Rent.

Wit. 9. JAMES INGLIS, Hatter in Glasgow, aged 43 years, Depones, That last Summer, and ever since the Pursuer's Dam was taken down, he has observed the Water in the Burn Molendinor, above the Pursuer's Mill, to be nasty and black coloured, and he felt a nauseous Smell proceeding therefrom, which was occasioned by several Dams standing above the Mill, and betwixt it and the Bridge at the Foot of the Saltmarket-Street, and by Paunch-Wives cleaning their Tripes, Skinners washing their Skins, and Coopers steeping their Girs in the said Dams above the Pursuer's Mill. Depones, He has known and observed the Molendinor Burn for these many years past, and he has particularly observed, that the Burn, from a little below the Chapel down to the Pursuer's Saw-Mill, is considerably filled up with Dirt and Nastiness, and Rubbish; and that where he was in use to see the Channel and clean Bed of the Burn, for the distance above mentioned, there is nothing now but Glare, Rubbish, and Nastiness. Depones, About 32 years ago, [1733] he knows the Water in the said Burn was clear and fresh, and was used for Washing of Cloaths, and other purposes. Depones, That when he first knew *the Skinners' Dams* before Deponed on, the said Dams were composed of small Stones, rickled together, but afterwards, from time to time, the Dams were made better by the Skinners, who met with no interruption in so doing; but during the time the rickled Dams stood, the Channel of the Burn was clear, and

no Filth or Nastiness settled thereon. Depones, The foresaid rickled Dams were very low, and the Skinners had no occasion for having them high, as they then Washed and cleaned their Skins in the Burn opposite to their own Green, and below the Saw-Mill; and the Deponent has also many times seen the Skinners washing their Skins in the River Clyde, opposite to the Foot of the said River Molendinor, and opposite to the Wester part of the Green of Glasgow, and also opposite to *the Skinners' Yard* opposite to the Foot of the said Burn. Depones, While the rickled Dam subsisted, the whole of the Skinners Washed their Skins in Clyde, opposite to the Places before Deponed on, and Steeped their Skins in the Burn below the Pursuer's Mill; but of late years they have Steeped and Cleaned their Skins in the Dams which they made above the Pursuer's Mill. Depones, That before the Pursuer's Mill-Dam was built, he saw several Floods in the River Clyde, which rose pretty high, and some of them up to the Foot of the Saltmarket-Street, but they continued only for a very short time: That he has seen some of the Floods last Deponed on rise as high as the House now possessed by Bailie Finlay, at the Foot of the Saltmarket; and when the Water is thus high in the Saltmarket, he believes that Water comes in at the Water-Port at the West end of the Bridgegate. Depones, He never saw the Molendinor Burn overflow the Ground adjacent to it, until it was gorged up by a Speat in Clyde. And, on the Defenders' Interrogatory, Depones, That he has seen the Burn Molendinor, in time of Speats, run out at the Windlass next to the Pursuer's Saw-Mill, and from thence Southward towards Clyde, before the Laigh Green of Glasgow was covered with Water by a Speat in Clyde.

Wit. 10. Thomas Reid, Shoemaker in Glasgow, aged 33 years, Depones, He was Born in the Bridgegate-Street of Glasgow, and has lived there since his Birth till Whitsunday last: That he knows the Saw-Mill mentioned in the Act and Commission; and within these 18 months last, he saw the Dam of the said Saw-Mill taken down, and at the Down-taking thereof he saw there present Duncan Niven, then Bailie of Glasgow, Robert Finlay, Master of Work of the said Town, and some Workmen who were employed in carrying away the Stones of the said Dam: That, in Winter last, and after the foresaid Dam was taken down, there was a Speat in the Burn Molendinor, which run up a Close in the Bridgegate-Street of Glasgow, to the Eastward of the Mill in dispute, in which Close the Deponent had a Workhouse, as he thinks, about 20 or 24 feet distant from the Foot of the Close: That, by the said Speat, the Water rose near to the downmost Gavel of the Deponent's Workhouse; and as he was afraid the Flood would rise higher, and come into his Workhouse (which it did not), he lifted some of his effects in the Workhouse, and placed them higher than where they were formerly standing: That, in his opinion, the distance betwixt the Deponent's Workhouse-Gavel, and the North side of the Molendinor Burn is about 60 feet: That when the Speat rose to the Gavel of his House, as above, it was about ten o'clock at night; and he then went with a Bowet and lighted Candle to the Bridge over the said Burn, at the Foot of the Saltmarket, where he observed the Water in the Burn was so high, that it could not get free passage through the Arch of the

said Bridge. Depones, That before Erecting of the Mill in dispute, he has seen the Laigh Green of Glasgow, in the time of Floods mostly covered with Water, and at some times the Water so high, as occasioned it to run over the Crown of the Causey next to the Bridgegate-Hospital. Depones, In time of Floods, the Water appears first in that part of the Bridgegate-Street called *Goose-Dubs*. Depones, That he is informed, there has been no alteration in the Rents of the Houses, in the Close in which his foresaid Workhouse is, for these 30 years last.

Wit. 11. William Hodgeon, Tailor in Glasgow, aged 50 years and upwards, Depones, He has lived in the Town of Glasgow for these 20 years last, and upwards; and, immediately before he came to Glasgow he lived for the space of 14 years in the Gorbals: That he knows the Saw-Mill in dispute was Erected by the Pursuer and William Murdoch, the Deponent's Brother-in-Law, about 14 or 15 years ago; but he cannot be positive as to the time: That during his residence in Gorbals, and before the said Mill was Erected, he has seen Floods in the River Clyde which covered with Water that part of the Bridgegate-Street of Glasgow, a little to the Eastward of the Merchants'-Hospital in Bridgegate, and opposite to the Shop then possessed by Bailie M'Kie, Copper-Smith.

Wit. 12. Adam Wylie, Tanner in Glasgow, aged 45 years, Depones, He was Born in the Town of Glasgow, where he has Resided all his lifetime: That the *Tannerie-Dam* over the Molendinor Burn, which is situate on part of the East-side of the Town, was Erected some years before the Pursuer built his Saw-Mill: That the said Dam was built with Stones, and had Timber Sluices, both in and above the Dam: That the *Tannerie-Company* have also another Dam, a little above the said Dam first Deponed on; and that the said upmost Dam was made for keeping the Rubbage in the Burn from running down to the first mentioned Dam, on which the *Tannerie-Company* have a *Bark-Mill:* That the foresaid lowermost Dam occasions a stagnation of the Water in the Summer-season, and the Deponent has heard many people complain of a bad smell, which arose when they were passing by the *Tan-Work* and Dam; but they did not mention to the Deponent that the Bad smell arose from the Stagnated Water in the Burn; neither was the Deponent himself sensible of the Bad smell, as he works in the Tanning-Business and is used with it; but he is of opinion, that any stagnated Water, especially where so much nastiness as the Tan-Work produces runs into it, would produce a Bad and a disagreeable Smell. Depones, That he believes there are more Hides Manufactured by the said Tan-Work Company, and more Business carried on by them in the Tanning-Way, than by all the other Tanners in Glasgow: That the most of the Hides Manufactured by the said *Tan-Work Company* are Washed and Steeped in the said Molendinor Burn, above the *Tannerie Company Bark-Mill Dam*, and in the Dam; and that, in the Summer-season, in time of drought, very little Water runs in the Burn below the Bark-Mill Dam. Depones, That before the said Bark-Mill Dam was built, he has seen the Water in the Burn, in time of Speats, overflow its banks, and run into the Houses on both sides of the Burn; and also since the said Bark-Mill Dam was built, has seen the Water

in the said Burn, in time of Speats, overflow its banks, and run into the foresaid Houses on both sides of the Burn; but that the overflowing of the Burn was higher, and oftener since the building of the Bark-Mill Dam than he observed it before; and more especially when these Speats happened in the night-time, and when the Sluices of the Bark-Mill Dams were not taken out, which he has seen happen; and at these times he has seen the Water of the Burn rise so high as to run into the Spring-Wells, called *the Four Sisters*. Depones, That before the said Bark-Mill Dams were Erected, there were three Steps of a Stair at several places opposite to the said Wells, for people to go down and take Water out of the Burn: And Depones, That before the Bark-Mill Dams were built, the said Wells were made *Lock-Fast*, either on Saturday night or early on Sunday morning, and kept Lock-Fast all the Sunday; and that, at these times, there was a Conveyance below ground from the said Wells to the Burn, wherein the Water of the Wells ran; and there was a *Spout* of *Stone* upon the edge of the Burn, whereby any persons wanting Water on Sundays supplied themselves with the Water which ran by the same Conveyance to the Burn; and those who wanted Water on Sundays used to go down 2 Steps of a Stair, that was made upon the said East wall of the Burn, before they could come at the foresaid Spout to get Water: That, by the Stones and Rubbage which come down the Burn, and Bark which is brought from the *Tannerie-Company Tan-Yard*, and laid on the vacant Ground opposite to the said Wells, the Channel of the Burn is filled up so high, as the uppermost of the foresaid Steps or the Stairs before mentioned, opposite to the Wells. Depones, That in time of drought in Summer, he has seen the stagnate Water in the *Tannerie Mill-Dam* thick, black-coloured, and bubbling up. Depones, That the Wheel of the *Tannerie Bark-Mill* occupies, with the Axletree, 3 feet of the Channel of the said Molendinor Burn: That he has this day measured the Breadth of the said Burn betwixt wall and wall, opposite to the said Bark-Mill, and found the same measured 8 ft. 11 in. or thereby: That he also measured the Sluices in the Tan-Work Dam, opposite to the said Bark-Mill, being 2 in number; one thereof measured 3 ft. 9 in. in breadth, and the other 2 ft. 8 in. in breadth: That the said Sluices are fixed above a Stone-Dam, which he computes to be about 3 or 4 ft. high. Depones, That, since Building the said Bark-Mill Dam, *the Tan-Work Company* have been in use to Cleanse the Molendinor Burn below their Dam, in order to get a Fall to their Mill-Water; and, by that means, the Channel or bottom of the Burn below the Mill, has been made lower than it was before the foresaid Bark-Mill was Erected. Depones, That there is a common Passage from the Gallowgate-Street of Glasgow, by the Spoutmouth on the West side of the foresaid Wells to the Foot of the Old Vennel, and from thence to the High-Street leading from the Cross of Glasgow to the High-Church; and that, in time of Speats, he has often seen the said Passage stopped, by its being Overflowed with Water opposite to the foresaid Wells, and above them for some space. Depones, For these 40 years last, he has seen 2 Dams on the Molendinor Burn, above the Pursuer's Saw-Mill; the one of these Dams called *the Tanners' Dam*, and the other *the Skinners' Dam*, and they are both still extant.

Depones, He knows the Town of Glasgow's Slaughter-House is situate a little to the Westward of the said Saw-Mill, and that the Cattle which the Butchers sell in Glasgow are Slaughtered in that place; and the Deponent has seen Heaps of Dung, composed of Tripes, Blood, and Shearn, which proceeded from the Cattle which had been Slaughtered in the said Slaughter-House, lying near to the Walls thereof, which is situate upon the South side of, and near to the Road leading from the Foot of the Saltmarket-Street, through one of the Arches of the Bridge to the Broomilaw; and to which Road there is access by Carts and Carriages, by a Lane that leads from the Bridge-gate-Street, along the side of the Merchant's-Hospital and Dike thereof. Depones, There are Houses on both sides of the Molendinor Burn near to the foresaid Bark-Mill Dam, and that these Houses are nearer the Burn than any Houses about the foresaid Saw-Mill; and that some of the Gavels and Walls of the Houses near the said Bark-Mill bound the Molendinor-Burn. Depones, That the Gallowgate-Street, through which the said Molendinor Burn runs, from the Bridge in the said Gallowgate-Street to the Toll-Bar, is double the length of the Gallowgate-Street from the Cross to the said Gallowgate-Bridge; and he judges the foresaid Bark-Mill to be about 40 Paces above the Gallowgate-Bridge; and he is of opinion, that the Bark-Mill Dam might Drown people, or is as dangerous as the Saw-Mill Dam, if they fall into it. And on the Defenders' Interrogatory, Depones, That the foresaid Bark-Mill is built on the Ground lying on the West side of the said Burn; and that the East Gavel of the Mill is the West Bounding of the Burn. Depones, That the Pursuer's Saw-Mill is built over the Channel of the Burn; and that he has seen the Road, leading by the Spout-Mouth before described, often Flooded, and Passage by it Stopped, in time of Floods, before the Bark-Mill Dam was Erected; and since the Erecting of the said Dam, in the Night-Time, when the Sluices were kept shut, when Speats happened, he has known the Water rise, in Houses of the Neighbourhood, as high as the People's Beds, and has seen People carried out in their Shifts from their Beds; but so soon as the Sluices of the said Bark-Mill Dam were Drawn, the Water immediately Ebbed. Depones, that the foresaid Slaughter-House is situate very near to the North-side of the River Clyde; and that there is no House Erected on the top of the Bark-Mill Dam.

Wit. 13. James Wylie, late Deacon of the Shoemakers in Glasgow, aged 70 years and upwards, Depones, That he was Born in the Town of Glasgow, has lived there all his lifetime, served his Apprenticeship to the Tanning and Shoemaking Business, and has Practised these Businesses ever since: That he knows the Company of the Gallowgate Tan-Work, upwards of 20 years ago, Erected a Bark-Mill on the East-side of and Close to the Molendinor Burn, a little above the Gallowgate-Bridge of Glasgow: That, before this Mill was built, the said Tan-Work Company had a Dam across the Molendinor Burn, a little above the Place where the said Bark-Mill now stands, and which Dam the Company heighted about 2 feet after they built the said Bark-Mill; and the Dam has remained of that Height ever since. Depones, That above the said Dam, and about 12 yards below the

Bridge, which is the Entry to Mrs. Allason's House, the said Tan-Work Company made another Dam of Timber across the said Molendinor Burn, of the Height of 2 Planks in breadth, in order to prevent the Rubbage in the Burn from going into the said Bark-Mill Dam: That, since these Planks were laid across the Burn, the Bed thereof above them has risen about 1½ ft.; and, when Floods come, the Water in the Burn has not Passage through the Arch of the Bridge at Mrs. Allason's House, and Overflows not only the Close of her Tenement, but also runs into the adjacent Houses. Depones, That in time of Floods, and when it happens that the Sluices of the Bark-Mill Dam are shut, the Houses above the said Dam are Flooded to a great degree, and much more and oftener than ever he saw before the said Dam was Erected. Depones, That about 12 months ago, there happened a Speat in the Burn, when the Sluices of the Bark-Mill Dam were Shut, that arose so high, as to come in at a Window of a House of the Deponent's on the East side of the Burn, which Window was about 2 ft. high from the Ground; and, at other times, since Erecting of the said Bark-Mill Dam, he has seen Speats in the Burn, rise so high, as to be level with the Bed-Stocks of the People, who lived in the contiguity of the Burn, and he has seen their Chests Swimming in their Houses, also People coming from their Beds in the Night-Time, having nothing on them but their Shifts. Depones, That before Erecting the said Bark-Mill Dam, he has sometimes, but oftener since, seen the Road by the Spout-Mouth, as described in the Oath of Adam Wylie, the immediate former Deponent, in times of Floods, covered with Water, and the Passage on the said Road thereby stopt. Depones, That the said Bark-Mill Dam occasions a Stagnation of the Water in the Burn, which Water, in the Summer seasons, and in time of Drought, he has seen thick, of a black colour, and bubbling up; and it produced a smell like stinking or rotten Water in a Tub; and he has heard many persons complain of the bad Smell which arose from the Burn when they were passing by: That whenever fresh Water comes into the Burn, the stagnated Water before mentioned runs off, and the bad Smell which proceeded from it goes away. Depones, That the Tanning Business, carried on by the said Tan-Work Company, is very extensive, and, in his opinion, twice as large as all the other Tanning Business carried on at the said Burn: That the whole Hides Manufactured by the said Company are Steeped and Washen in the Burn above the Bark-Mill, except in the Summer seasons, when there is not a sufficiency of Water in the Burn to cover the Hides. Depones, In the Summer season, the foresaid Bark-Mill Dam stops the Water in the Burn, which has but a very small Run below the Dam, until the Water from the Mills above comes down. Depones, The *Tan-Work Company*, when their Bark-Mill is not going, always keep the Sluices in their Dam shut, except in times of Floods in the Burn. Depones, That before Erecting the said Bark-Mill Dam, there were 2 Stairs, each consisting of 2 Steps, the one immediately above, the other immediately below Mrs. Allason's Bridge above mentioned, by which steps people went down to the Burn, and carried Water therefrom; but that now the said Steps are covered with the Rubbage in the Burn, which the Timber-Dam before mentioned has Collected and Gathered together. Depones, That the said

Tan-Work Company have been in use, for several years past, to lay down their consumed Bark, after they bring it out of their Tan-Vats, on the High-Road opposite the Spout-Wells; and when Speats came the said Bark was carried into the said Burn, and sweeped away with the Speats. Depones, The Wheel and Axle-Tree of the Bark Mill occupies a part of the Channel of the Burn; and he thinks the Wheel is about 18 inches broad, but never Measured it. Depones, That the Bark-Mill Dam is built with Stones cross the Burn, as he thinks, about 3 ft. high; and above the Stones there is Timber placed, and Sluices, which Sluices go to the bottom of the Burn; which Sluices, so far as placed in the Stone Dam, are intended for allowing the Rubbage, which gather in the Dam, to discharge itself; but there is no sluice in the Timber Dam before deponed on. Depones, That about 40 years ago, he knows there were two Dams on the Molendinor Burn, above the Saw Mill, the one called the *Tanners'* and the other the *Skinners' Dam;* That, about 20 years ago, these Dams were ordered to be Removed, as he was informed, by the Town of Glasgow; and they were Removed accordingly; but afterwards were Rebuilt, and are Standing at present. Depones, The Town's *Slaughter-House* is situate a little to the Westward of the Pursuer's Saw Mill, and upon the Shore of the River Clyde; and that there is a High Road leading along the Green Dike unto the Broomilaw and Bridgegate Street, which passes by the said *Slaughter-House*, near to the front thereof: That the Dung and Nastiness of the said Slaughter-House is laid down betwixt it and the said Road, until it be Carted away: That all the big Cattle used by the Butchers of Glasgow are Killed in the said *Slaughter-House*. Depones, That both above and below the Bark-Mill Dam, and as far down as a little below the Gallowgate Bridge, there are Houses on each side of the Burn, by the gavels and Walls whereof the Burn is bounded; and that there are Windows in some of these Houses which look into the Burn; and that these Houses are nearer the Burn than any Houses about the Saw Mill. Depones, The Gallowgate Bridge, below which the Molendinor Burn runs, is, in his opinion, about 200 yards from the Cross of Glasgow. Depones, He is of opinion, that Speats in the River Clyde do not Dam the Water in the Burn Molendinor so far up as the Bark Mill before deponed on. Depones, That the said *Tan Work Company* have been in use every year, since erecting the said Bark Mill, to clean the Molendinor Burn below the said Bark Mill, in order to get a better Fall to their Mill Water; and that thereby the Channel of the Burn is made deeper, from the Mill Wheel down to Silvercraig Factory, at the Foot of Salt-market Street of Glasgow, than it was before Building of the said Bark Mill. And being Interrogate for the Defenders, depones, That when the Ground Sluice of the Bark Mill Dam is drawn, the whole Water in the said Dam, and betwixt it and the Timber Dam before Deponed on, runs off. Depones, conform to the said Adam Wylie, as to the situation of the said Bark Mill. Depones, He is informed, that this year there has been a new Sluice made in the Bark-Mill Dam; and, if so, he is of opinion, that the said new Sluice, with the old one, are sufficient, in time of ordinary Speats in the Burn, to allow the Water to discharge itself; but there have been no Speats in the Burn

since the said new Sluice was made. And, being interrogate for the Pursuer, Depones, That the Under Sluice of the Bark-Mill Dam is kept in at all times, except when Speats happen; and sometimes, when the Deponent saw Water coming into his Laigh Houses on the East side of the Burn, he has sent Messages to the Tanwork Servants, to draw the Sluices of the Bark Mill Dam, which he believes they did, as, soon after these Messages, the Water subsided. Depones, There is no sluice at present in the Timber Dam before Deponed on, and there never was a Sluice in it since it was made. Depones, That last Summer-season, for about the space of a month's time, there came no Mill Water into the Burn Molendinor, which occasioned the Water in the Burn to rot and stink.

Wit. 14. Robert Glen,* Dyer, aged 48 years, Depones, That he is Proprietor of a House and Yard upon the East Side of the Molendinor Burn, a little way above the Bark Mill of the Tanwork Company of Glasgow; and that he carries on a Dyerie Factory there, and has 25 blue Vats, and four Boilers, at present using in the said Factory. Depones, That since he became Proprietor of the Grounds where his said House and Factory stand, he has been obliged to Heighten the said Grounds with Earth, which he laid thereupon, upwards of 4 ft. higher than it was when he Purchased it, in order to prevent the said Ground, and his Houses and Factory thereupon, built by him on a part thereof, from being Flooded in time of Speats. Depones, That the foresaid Bark Mill, and the Dam thereof, were Erected and standing at the Time he Purchased the foresaid Ground. Depones, That he knew seven or eight Speats in the Burn Molendinor in one year, since he came to Possess the Houses and Grounds where he now lives, and he is Proprietor of, as above Deponed on: That upon a particular occasion, the time foresaid, he had got out of his House, and been absent for about an hour, and when he came to return, he found the road to his House covered with the Water of the Burn Molendinor, a Speat or Flood having come down about that time: That he got a Horse and Rode through the Water, which covered the Causeway leading into his House, and he stepped upon the Stair leading up to his own House: That he then found Mrs. Hunter, his Tenant, in the House upon the Ground below his Dwelling House, attempting to keep out the Water from her House, by Clay which she was putting behind the Door; but as he perceived the Speat still increasing, he persuaded her to come out; and she having said to the Deponent, she was afraid of being Drowned, he reached over his own Stair a Cloth, which she took hold of, and in this manner he pulled her out of her own House, over the Half-Door thereof, up to where he was standing; and she went into his House, and Slept there all night. Depones, That the Water was so high, as that it was going out and in at the window of the said Mrs. Hunter her House; and the Sole of the said Window is, as the Deponent judges, about 30 inches high above the Ground. Depones, That he has known several Speats in the Burn Molindinor, every year since he came to Possess the Houses and grounds above Deponed on, which Flooded the Houses adjacent to where he lives,

* He was Deacon of the Incorporation of Dyers, in the years 1765, 1771.

as well as part of his own Houses. And Depones, That, when he found the ordinary Entry into his House was subject to be stopped by Floods as aforesaid, he laid over a Plank across the Burn from his own Yard-Dike to the Breast of the Grounds, upon the West side of the said Burn, belonging to James Whytlaw; and thereby had a Communication, by the tolerance of the said James Whytlaw, through his Close into the Street above the Cross of Glasgow, and so through the rest of the Town, in time of Floods. Depones, That the River of Clyde had no influence upon the Speats in the Burn above the Bark-Mill, before Deponed on, nor did not raise the same; and he does not think, that the Water of Clyde ever crossed the Bark-Mill Dam, or raised the Water in the Molendinor Burn, so high as to stagnate the Water in the said Burn in time of Floods, above the said Bark-Mill Dam; and of this last he is sure. Depones, That he knows the Dam across the Burn where the foresaid Bark Mill stands; and that foresaid Tannerie Company have a second Dam across the Burn, a little way above their Mill Dam; and a third Dam above that last mentioned; which third Dam lies 30 or 40 feet below Mrs. Allason's Bridge, mentioned in former Oaths. Depones, That the foresaid Uppermost Dam, next to Mrs. Allason's Bridge, is made of Planks of Wood, so far as he saw, which reach from the one side of the Burn to the other; and that there is no Sluice in the said Dam; and the Deponent measured the height thereof sometime in Summer last, and found the same to be 30 inches or thereby; and the said Dam, so far as the Deponent knows, is still standing. And the Deponent having this day gone and looked if he could see the foresaid Uppermost Dam, he found a Speat in the Burn Molendinor, which prevented him from seeing the same. Depones, That there is a *Little-House* built upon the side of the Burn Molendinor, in the Yard belonging to the *Tannerie Company*, a little below their Bark Mill; and that the said *Little-House* empties itself into the said Burn, upon the West side thereof; and he has seen the Wall on the West side thereof, immediately below the said *Little-House*, bespattered with Ordure; and the back of the said *Little-House* is seen from the said Gallowgate-Bridge, and, when the Deponent looked thereto, he observed it in the condition above Deponed upon; and the Deponent has observed the foresaid *Little-House*, at different times, for 10 or 12 years past. Depones, That the foresaid *Tannerie Company* are in use to lay the Bark, which they take out of their Tan-Holes, upon the Ground at the East Side of the Burn, betwixt the Burn and the Spout-Well; and that when Floods come down the said Burn, that Bark is washed into the Channel thereof. Depones, That the Channel of the Burn above the foresaid highest Dam, is so much filled up, that there is not two feet of the Arch of Mrs. Allason's Bridge left free for the Water to pass through; and that the only Entry the said Mrs. Allason has to her House is by that Bridge; and, that in time of Speats, that Entry, as well as other Entries to the lands above Mrs. Allason's Bridge, are Stopped by the Water covering the Roads thereto. Depones, That in the Summer time, in time of Drought and warm Weather, he has seen the Water in the Burn Molendinor, above the Bark Mill Dam, and betwixt it and the Uppermost Dam above Deponed on, as well as above the said Uppermost

Dam, Stagnate, and Black, and Belling up, and throwing forth a Stench and rotten Smell therefrom; and the said Water, above the Bark-Mill, runs down the Burn Molendinor towards the River Clyde. Depones, The foresaid Bark-Mill, and Dam thereof, is situate a little above the Gallowgate-Bridge, below which Bridge the Molendinor Burn runs; and that he judges the said Bridge lies about 200 yards from the Cross of Glasgow. Depones, That he (the Deponent) complained to Robert Marshal, one of the partners of the Tannerie Company, that the Dams of the said Company did him (the Deponent) hurt; but that he got no redress in consequence of the said Complaint. Depones, that he (the Deponent), and several of his Neighbours presented a Petition to the Magistrates and Town Council of Glasgow, complaining of the Dams belonging to the said Tannerie Company across the Burn Molendinor, and of the Burn being Choked up thereby, and of their having long lien under that grievance, and asked Redress; but to which the Town Council have not as yet given any Answer; and the said Petition was Presented about six months ago. And Depones, That the Presenters of the said Petition employed Mr. William Sommervell, Writer in Glasgow, who, at their desire, wrote a letter to each of John Bowman, Esq., and Andrew Cochran, Esq., both Partners of the said Tannerie-Company, informing them that they had Presented the above mentioned Petition to the Town Council, and that if they did not get Redress thereby, they would be obliged to take another Method. Depones, That about five years ago, he left the Possession of a House and Workhouse which he had upon the South Side of the Gallowgate-Bridge, which House and Workhouse lay upon the West Side of the Burn, close to the Burn: That he had been in Possession of the said House and Workhouse for 13 years; and, during that time, which was immediately preceding his Flitting as above, he had observed the Servants of the said Tannerie-Company cleaning and carrying away the Rubbage out of the Channel of the Burn every year, from the Gallowgate-Bridge, and for a considerable way downwards; and which Rubbage they dug with Mattocks: That, by the Digging and Carrying away the Rubbage as aforesaid, the Channel of the Burn was Deepened; and he observed the Walls of a Tenement of Land, upon the other side of the Burn, opposite to the Deponent's Possession, Set down and Rent; which Tenement is three Story high above the Ground, besides the Garrets; and he saw that the Ground below, or at the side of the Walls of the said Tenement, in the Channel of the Burn, Deepened. Depones, That he knows of another *Little-House* upon the East Side of the Burn Molendinor, a little below the Gallowgate-Bridge.

Wit. 15. John Muirhead, Wright in Gorbals, aged 50 years, Depones, That he has been acquainted, for several years past, with William Fleming, Wright, Pursuer, and knows he was bred to and practised the business of a Wright; and, to the best of the Deponent's remembrance, the said Pursuer, and William Murdoch, Wright in the Gorbals, in the year 1750, Erected the Saw-Mill mentioned in the Act and Commission: That before the said Mill was erected and going, the Wood Sawn in and about the Town of Glasgow was done by Whip-Sawers: That some short time before the said Mill was set agoing, the said

Whip-Sawers attempted to raise the price of Sawing Dales, from a Penny for the Draught, to Three-Halfpence for the Draught of Dales; and, as the Deponent was informed, entered into a concert not to Saw Dales under Three-Halfpence for the Draught, or thereby: That as the Deponent was, in the year 1750, and downwards, a considerable Dealer in Wood, he had in the said year, or thereabout, Sawers employed, who left his service on account he would not agree to give them the foresaid raised Price they insisted for Sawing; but when the Saw-Mill was set agoing, these Servants returned to the Deponent's Service, and wrought to him at Sawing, for a Penny for a Draught of Dales: That, after the Erection of the said Saw-Mill, the Deponent got some parcels of Plane-Trees and Oak, which are called *Hard Wood*, Sawn into Planks, at the said Saw-Mill, for which he paid Two Shillings and One Penny Sterling for Sawing 100 feet thereof, whereas the Whip-Sawers refused to Saw the like number of feet of the same Wood, at that time, unless they were paid Four Shillings Sterling therefor, or thereby; and, for some time past, they have not Sawn *Hard Wood* under Four Shillings Sterling per 100 feet; but that while the Saw-Mill was going, the Deponent, on account of the trouble of sending his Wood to and from the said Saw-Mill, employed sometimes the Whip-Sawers in sawing *Hard Wood*, and they referred the prices of sawing thereof to himself. Depones, He had considerable quantities of both *Hard* and *Soft Wood* Sawn at the foresaid Saw-Mill, for which he paid the Prices before Deponed on: That, in his opinion, the said Saw-Mill was of general advantage to the Country. Depones, He knows that the Pursuer brought to Glasgow sundry considerable quantities of Scots Fir, which were Sawn at the foresaid Mill for Lath, and thereby the former expense of Lath was decreased: That he has been informed, the Pursuer has employed part of the said Wood for making Boxes for holding Merchant-Goods, which Boxes he sold to the Merchants for a less Price than they used to pay for Boxes before; and he remembers to have seen an Advertisement in the News-Papers, whereby the Pursuer gave out that he was to sell Boxes made of Scots Fir, cheaper than what had been paid for Boxes made of Foreign Wood. Depones, He knows that John Wardrope, Mason, John Wardrope, Wright, George Buchanan, Merchant, and the Deponent, have of late years bought some considerable parcels of Scots Fir, which were after brought to Glasgow, Manufactured for Lath and other purposes: That Scots Fir, by which the Deponent means Fir regularly planted, is now become a Staple Commodity in this Country, and the increase of the use of it, for some years past, has kept in the Country sundry considerable Sums of Money, which formerly used to be employed in purchasing Foreign Fir; and that, preceding the year 1750, there was not the half of the demands for Scots Firs as there has been since; and that since the said year 1750, the Price of Scots Firs has greatly increased; and the Deponent knows that such Fir Trees as he Purchased about the year 1750, from Sixpence to Tenpence per piece, has been since sold for Four Shillings Sterling and upwards. Depones, That Robert Campbell of Finab, about 10 or 12 years ago informed the Deponent, that the Pursuer had Bought from him Scots Fir, to the value of £500 or £600; and he knows that he also Bought

several other considerable quantities of Fir from other persons. Depones, He knows that the Expence of Carriage of Fir by Water to Glasgow, from any part of the Country below or about Greenock, or from Lochlomon, or any of the Highland Lochs, does generally far exceed the original price. And being Interrogate for the Defenders, Depones, That for some years past, the number of Whip-Sawers have considerably increased: That he has seen from Two to Six Saws going at a time in the said Saw-Mill, as he thinks, but is not quite positive: And he thinks the said Saw-Mill lessened (after it began to work) the number of Whip-Sawers for some time; and the first year it Wrought, it saved the Deponent £10 Sterling: That he has seen the Pursuer, at several different times, have Whip-Sawers employed in Sawing Wood at the foresaid Saw-Mill; and the Pursuer informed the Deponent, that he was obliged to employ the said Whip-Sawers, to serve his Customers, when he wanted Water to make his Mill go. Depones, He knows that the Importation of Foreign Fir, particularly from North America, has considerably increased for some years past: That he is of opinion, that Fir can be brought from North America to Greenock, cheaper than Scotch Fir can be brought from Lochaber to that place; but he is of opinion, that Scotch Fir can be brought from any place within the Clough of Clyde to Glasgow, cheaper considerably than either North America Fir, or Fir from Lochaber, can be brought from these Places to Glasgow. Depones, That Planted Scotch Fir sells about a third part cheaper than either North America or Norway Firs sells for: That Scotch Fir is of an inferior quality to either Norway Fir or North America Fir; but he is of opinion, that Scotch Fir is as fit for making Boxes or Lath, as any Fir whatever, and is also as fit for making Coffins; and Scotch Fir sells at half of the price for which Dantzick Fir is commonly sold.

Wit. 17. Alexander Dalmahoy, Bridle-Cutter in Glasgow, aged 30 years and upwards, Depones, There is a space of empty Ground on the North side of the Molendinor Burn, from the Foot of the Salt-market Bridge to the Bridge at the Foot of the *Fleshers' Street;* and that there is another piece of empty Ground, on the South side of the Burn, betwixt it and the Green Dyke; and, on both sides of the said Burn, the Deponent has seen Horses and Carts passing: That he has also seen sundry loose Stones, which made the Facing on both sides of the Burn, and which he believes were Jostled out of their places by the Carts going on each side of the Burn; and he believes, that some of the Stones now lying in the Burn have been made to Fall therein, by their being Pressed out of their places by the going of Carts. Depones, That, by some Floods in the said River, the Deponent's Bark-Mill has been raised out of its place, although it is a heavy Machine of itself; and that he has put some 100 Weights above it, to keep it down; and that the said Bark-Mill is made to go by a Horse. Being Interrogate for the Defenders, Depones, That when he Purchased his Tan-Yard before Deponed on, he was told by the Seller, that he had contributed part of the expence of Building the Tanners' Dam, from which the Deponent judged he had a right to Wash his Hides in the said Burn: That both the Tanners' and Skinners' Dams are lower than the Ledges of the Molendinor Burn: That when the Pursuer's

Saw-Mill Dam stood, and the Sluices shut, the Water in the Burn, above the said Dam, was near as high as the Ledges of the Burn, and both the Tanners' and Skinners' Dams were covered with Water. Depones, The Slaughter-House belonging to the Town of Glasgow is built very near to the North side of the River Clyde, and, in his opinion, the Dung and Nastiness of the said Slaughter-House can be carried away as easily and commodiously, as if it was situate in any other place in or near to the Town; and every day the Deponent has seen the said Dung Carried away with Horses and Carts; and, by every day, the Deponent means, when there is a Parcel of it together, and when it is necessary to Carry it away; and he thinks he has seen the Dung of the Slaughter House, for a month together, lying Uncarried away, but whether in Summer or Winter he cannot remember; and has also seen the Juice of the said Dung running through the Skinners' Dike, which joins the North-East Corner of the Slaughter-House.

Wit. 18. William Parlan, Indweller in Glasgow, aged 83 years, Depones, That he knows the deceased William Telfer, upwards of 40 years ago, had a Saw-Mill in the Green of Glasgow, at which the Deponent, at the employment of the said William Telfer,* wrought 6 weeks: That, about 40 years ago, Arthur Robertson,† Merchant in Glasgow, took the said Saw-Mill, which was built on the Green, and on the East side of the Burn Molendinor, from the said William Telfer, and also a *Wind-Mill* which was Erected above the Saw-Mill; and the Deponent had the charge of the said Mills, from the said Arthur Robertson, for about 9 months or thereby, at the end whereof, the said Arthur Robertson got a new Servant, to take the Deponent's charge of his Mills off his hand, and so on; after this new Servant came, Mr. Robertson gave up the possession of the said Mill to the said William Telfer, whose Son Peter took possession of the Mills, and, he being a Smith to his trade, took the Iron-Work of the Mills, and converted it to other purposes, and also Sold the Stones wherewith the Mill was built: That this Sale and Conversion happened when the said William Telfer was at London; and the Deponent knows he was absent, for some time, when the Mill was demolished as aforesaid: That the Dam which served the said Mill was a Laigh Timber Dam, or a thing fit to set in Gang-Water to a little Mill, and did no sort of harm; and the Wheel of the said Mill was only 3 ft. in Diameter. And, being Interrogate for the Defenders, Depones, That while William Telfer had the foresaid Saw-Mill, he caused Clean the Molendinor Burn, from the Mill up to the Chapel, once every 2 years; and that, so far as he remembers, at this time the Tanners and Skinners had no Dam in the Burn, neither was the Bark-Mill, nor Bark-Mill Dam, belonging to the Tan-Work Company, then Erected; and there was no House or Building of any kind above the foresaid Timber-Dam, which served Telfer's Mill.

Wit. 19. Alexander Rae, Hammerman at St. Enoch's Burn, aged 68 years, Depones, That he knew the deceased William Telfer, Hammerman in Glasgow, upwards of 40 years ago, had a Saw-Mill Erected

* Deacon of the Incorporation of Hammermen in 1705-6 and 1722-3.
† City Treasurer in 1747. Bailie of Gorbals in 1754. First Cashier of the Ship Bank, Bridgegate, in 1750.

on the Green of Glasgow, and on the East side of the Molendinor Burn, near to the Place where the Pursuer's Saw-Mill now stands: That the said William Telfer's Mill was served by a Timber-Dam laid across the Burn, immediately below the Bridge, next to the Pursuer's Saw-Mill: That, upwards of 30 years ago, the said William Telfer went to London, and John Telfer, his eldest son, took possession of the Mill; and some Complaint having been made to Hugh Rodger, then Provost (1732-3) of Glasgow, that the said William Telfer's foresaid Mill-Dam caused the Water wash off the Lime from off the Stones of the said Bridge, a Visit of the Council of Glasgow was called upon the said Dam, as the Deponent was informed, at which the said John Telfer was present, and said he would have nothing to do with the Dam; whereon the Council ordered the Dam to be taken down, which was accordingly done; and at this time the Saw-Mill was standing, and a Wind-Mill, which was Erected on the said Saw-Mill, was kept going for some time; but afterwards, some Differences having happened betwixt the said John Telfer and Peter Telfer his Brother, concerning the said Saw and Wind Mill, they were both allowed to go to ruin. And being Interrogate for the Defenders, Depones, That at the foresaid Council-Visit, the said Provost Rodger, proposed to the said John Telfer, that if he would repair any small Damage that had been done to the Bridge by the foresaid Timber-Dam, that the Dam would be allowed to stand; but Mr. Telfer having declined, the Dam was taken down, as above.

Wit. 21. Robert Finlay, Merchant, late Bailie of Glasgow, aged 60 years and upwards, Depones, He was Conveener of the Trades of Glasgow, in the year 1750, to the best of his remembrance. Depones, He thinks, but cannot be positive, that the Glasgow Tan-Work Company began to build their Bark-Mill, now standing on the West side of the Molendinor Burn, about the year 1740. Depones, That he was a Partner of the said Glasgow Tan-Work, in the said year 1740, or thereabout, and had the Management of the Company's Business: That, upon application to the Magistrates and Town-Council of Glasgow, the partners of the said Tan-Work obtained liberty to Erect the Dam now standing, for the service of the said Bark-Mill, upon condition that the Partners, on their own expence, cleaned the Channel of the Burn, and made it a dead, or near to a dead level, from the Bridge over the Burn above the Chapel, to the back of said Bark-Mill Dam. Depones, he never saw the Uppermost Dam, a little below Mrs. Allason's Bridge, cleaned: That this Dam is either made of one or two Dale deep laid across the Burn, and has no Sluice in it. Depones, That some time before the Dam of the Pursuer's Saw-Mill was taken down he went and inspected the Burn Molendinor, in time of a Flood therein; and at that time he saw the Water in the Burn so high, as it run through the *Windles* or Entry to the Green, next to the Pursuer's Saw-Mill, and also through the *Windles* or Entry to the Green from the South end of the Saltmarket-Street; and at this time the Water came near to a Shoe-Factory of the Deponent's, near to the Foot of the said Saltmarket-Street. Depones, He can form no opinion as to what Rent the Timber-Yard which the Pursuer possesses, along with the Saw-Mill, could be set for Annually; but he has heard

some Wrights in Glasgow say, that they would give £10 Sterling *per annum* for the said Timber-Yard. Depones, He is of opinion, that if the Green of Glasgow was to be appropriated for Bleachfields, Timber-Yards, Manufactories, and Buildings, it would bring to the Town of Glasgow more than Triple the Rent it yields at present. Depones, He knows that a Resolution of the Magistrates and Town-Council of Glasgow, to give off a Part of the Green of Glasgow, next to the Pursuer's Saw-Mill, to a Company of Merchants for erecting a Woollen Manufactory, was Defeated by the interposition of the Trades, and other Inhabitants of the City of Glasgow. Depones, on the Defenders' Interrogatory, That the Tanners were in use to clean their Dam before Deponed on; and this Cleaning was necessary, in order to prevent their Hides being Stained or Spoiled; and it was also necessary to keep the Dam deep, in order that the Hides might be Covered with Water, and thereby Dogs prevented from Eating the Hides; and that the said Dam was only used by the Tanners in the Bridgegate, and the New Wynd; and the Water above the said Dam was only used by the Skinners above their Dam. Further Depones, That there is very little Fall or Descent from the Pursuer's Saw-Mill; and that a better Fall cannot be got to the said Mill, on account of the level of the River Clyde, into which the Burn Molendinor runs.

Wit. 23. William Lang,* Merchant in Glasgow, aged 50 years, Depones, He knows the Saw-Mill mentioned in the Act and Commission, also the Dale-Yard thereto belonging, and has, at different times, been both in the said Mill and Dale-Yard. Depones, He has lived in a House built on the West side of the Molendinor Burn, immediately below the Gallowgate-Bridge, for some years past; and, in the Summer seasons, he observed the Water in the said Burn to be of a black colour, sometimes almost as black as Ink, except when there was fresh water in the Burn; and the Deponent is of opinion, that this black water which runs in the Burn, is occasioned by a stagnation of the water in the Burn, by the *Tannerie Dam* a little above the Gallowgate-Bridge, and by Dyers' Stuffs, and other Nastiness collecting and settling in the said Dam. Depones, That before the said *Tannerie-Dam* was built, the Deponent has seen the water in the said Burn running clearer in the said Burn, in Summer seasons, than ever he has done since the said Dam was Erected; and before *the Tannerie-Dam* was built, the Deponent has seen several of the inhabitants of the Town of Glasgow Washing their Cloaths in the Molendinor Burn, above *the Tannerie-Dam*, and Synding their Cloaths at the Spout-Wells, on the East side of the Burn, in the Winter seasons; but since the said Tannerie was built, he has seen no Cloaths Washed in the said Burn. Depones, He knows the Molendinor Burn, for some space above and below the Gallowgate-Bridge, is bounded with Houses on both sides thereof; and that the *Tannerie-Company* have a *House of Office*, the Nastiness whereof falls into the Burn, a little above the Gallowgate-Bridge; and that the said *House of Office* is open to the view of every person who passes the Gallowgate-Bridge, which is but a small distance from the Cross of Glasgow; and the Gallowgate, in which the last mentioned Bridge is, is one of the Four principal

* Deacon of the Incorporation of Hammermen in 1741. Bailie in 1767.

Streets of Glasgow. Depones, That he, Andrew Stalker,* Bookseller in Glasgow, and John Wilson,† Writer there, upwards of 12 months ago, by Petition, complained to the Sheriff of Lanarkshire against the Partners of the said *Tan-Work*,‡ for deepening the Molendinor Burn, opposite to the Houses belonging to the Deponent on the West, and the Houses belonging to the said Andrew Stalker and John Wilson on the East of the said Burn; and that, by the said deepening, the Walls of the Houses were undermined; and that thereby the Soles and Lintels of the Houses belonging to the said Andrew Stalker, and John Wilson, were Cracked and Rent; and that an Interdict having been obtained from the Sheriff on this occasion, the same was intimated to the Partners of the *Tan-Work*, who ever since desisted from Deepening the Burn opposite to the Deponent's and the said Andrew Stalker and John Wilson their properties; but the said *Tan-Work Company* last Summer began to Dig the Burn at the Bridge, a little above the Chapel, and Digged upward, until they came to that part of the Burn immediately below the Brick-House, belonging to James Finlay, Merchant in Glasgow, the West end whereof is built cross the said Molendinor Burn, and is founded on a Yard belonging to the Deponent. Depones, That he has been master of a Calender ever since the year 1739. Depones, That there are presently in Glasgow 9 Calenders.

Wit. 28. William Gilfillan, Mason in Glasgow, aged 36 years, Depones, That he wrought as an Apprentice to William Karr, Mason in Glasgow, at Building the Saw-Mill in dispute: That when the Foundation of the said Mill was laid, he saw Robert Findlay, Defender, who, to the best of the Deponent's knowledge, was then Conveener of the Trades of Glasgow, come to the said Mill; and, on inspecting thereof, he fell in a passion, and roared, and made a noise, and threatened to put the Deponent and other Workmen in Prison; and having, after this, left the Mill, he soon returned, with some Red-Coat Officers

* Andrew Stalker began the Editorship of "The Glasgow Journal," a Weekly Newspaper, on the 20th July, 1741. Robert Urie & Co., Gallowgate, were the Printers. The celebrated Dr. James Moor, Professor of Greek in Glasgow University, was greatly favoured by his acquaintance with Mr. Stalker, who allowed him to Read in his little Shop as much and as long as he pleased. He was a staunch "Episcopalian," and, as prejudice then ran very wild, his "Journal" did not "please the generality of my Readers." He was the original Trustee of S. Andrew's Chapel, and is Buried at the East corner of the Chancel, in Lair 21:—"Here lies Interred Christian Hay, Wife of Andrew Stalker, Bookseller in Glasgow, who Died 31 May, 1767. Also, Andrew Stalker, who Died 6 Feb., 1770." His House is indicated on "Fleming's Plan" as standing near the Gallowgate Bridge right across or upon the Molendinar Burn. (See Pages 492, 493.)

† John Wilson, Town-Clerk, bought the Estate of Kelvinbank for £1000 from Robert Craig, a Nephew of William "Craig o' the Water-Port," of the Firm of Crawfurd & Craig, Timber Merchants. William Craig's House and Yard were near the *Water Port* at the foot of the Stockwell, a little East of "Bob Dragon's." The celebrated Traveller, Dr. Rae Wilson, was Mr. Wilson's Nephew and Heir, who again sold Kelvinbank to the Trades' House for £20,000. John Wilson's Writing-Office and House were the second Flat of the Tenement in Blackstock's Close, Saltmarket, wherein the Roman Catholics secretly assembled in 1782 to "Hear Mass" from Bp. George Hay, who came from Edinburgh once a fortnight. (See Page 461.)

‡ The Tan Work Company employed 300 Shoemakers for the Home and Export Trade. They had a Shoe Shop on the North side of the Trongate near Glassford Street. Robert Marshall was Manager of the Tannery.

along with him, and Arrested the work: That, after this Arrestment, the Pursuer desired the Deponent, and the other Workmen, to Hew Stones for the Mill, until he got the Arrestment loosed; and accordingly the Deponent, and the said Workmen, Hewed Stones for that day, and a part of the next; on which second day the Arrestment was removed, and the Building carried on. Depones, While the Mill was Building, a great many people, of all stations, from time to time, came and looked at the Mill while it was Building.

Wit. 30. John Carlile, Merchant in Glasgow, aged 36 years, Depones, That he is Collector to the Merchants' House in Glasgow; and knows that the Yard in Bridgegate-Street of Glasgow, belonging to the said Merchants' House, was, by Tack, set to Francis Crawford and William Craig, Wrights in Glasgow, for 10 years, after Whitsunday, 1761, at the yearly Rent of £6 6s. Sterling. Depones, The said Yard lies near the River Clyde, and is well inclosed by a Stone-Dike.

Wit. 34. John Wilson, Wright in Glasgow, aged 50 years or thereby, Depones, That he is well acquainted with the Pursuer's Saw-Mill, which is Built in the Channel of the Molendinor Burn, also with the Dale-Yard belonging to the said Mill, which is a part of the West end of the Green of Glasgow, and is situate a little to the North East of the Common Slaughter-House of the Town of Glasgow; and the said Burn and Skinner's Green, only intervene betwixt said Dale-Yard and Slaughter-House. Depones, He has lately measured both the Yard belonging to the Merchants' Hospital, and the Yard belonging to the Pursuer's Saw-Mill, and found the first to measure 1600 Square Yards, and 6 Feet, or thereby, and the Pursuer's Dale Yard to measure 708 Square Yards, and 6 Feet, or thereby; and, he is of opinion, the Merchants' Yard is more commodiously situate for receiving Timber than the Pursuer's Dale-Yard: That the said *Merchants' Yard* is inclosed with a Stone-Dike, and has two Entries; the one next to Clyde, being a Cart-Entry; the other next to the Bridgegate, which is a Narrow Passage, and not fit for the Passage of a Cart; and that the said *Merchants' Yard* lies a little to the Westward of the Pursuer's Mill: That he knows the *Merchants' Yard* is presently set by tack to Mess. Crawford and Craig,* Wrights in Glasgow, for £6 6s. Sterling of yearly Rent. Depones, That he, along with William Horn, Wright in Glasgow, on the 2d of December current, at the desire of the Pursuer, Measured the Timber-Work, Slate-Work, Plaister-Work, and Windows of the Pursuer's Saw-Mill, and made out an Account of the particular Measures, and an Estimate of the prime cost of the said Work, which he and the said William Horn subscribed; which Accompt and Estimate, amounting to £158, 5s. 10d. Sterling the Deponent now exhibits.

* Allusion was made at Page 241 to this old Firm. Opposite Wm. "Craig o' the Water-Port's" House, at the Foot of the Stockwell, there was an *Island* in the Clyde where Mr. Craig landed and kept his Timber for Sale. In the Reign of George II., there is a *Sketch* showing three *Ricks* on it. In *The North British Intelligencer*, Edinburgh, 4th—11th September, 1776, this *Island* is mentioned as that whereon two Women, who were Washing and Watching their Clothes on the Green, saved their lives. Other two, also carried down, perished in the *Spate* or *Swell* which overflowed the Low Green, while this little Island was not covered with the Flood, at least not totally. *The Point Isle* was above the Hutchesontown Bridge.

Wit. 36. David Baxter, Mill-Wright in Glasgow, aged 49 years, Depones, That on the 1st of January current, he, along with William Miller, Mill-Wright in Glasgow, at the desire of the Pursuer, and Claud Marshall, Writer in Glasgow, Agent for the Defenders, narrowly inspected and considered the Value of the Wooden Machinery in the Pursuer's Saw-Mill; *First*, with respect to the prime Cost thereof; *Secondly*, what it is worse by Tear and Wear; and, *Thirdly*, what it is worse by part of Machinery being pulled down, and part of it left standing; and, after maturely deliberating on the Premises, Depones, He is of opinion, the prime or original Cost of the Machinery, would amount to £108 Sterling: That by Tear and Wear, it is worse, since it was first completed, to the extent of £8, 10s. Sterling; and, that by part of it being pulled down, and other parts of it left standing unoccupied, by which it has suffered more than if it had been employed, it has been deteriorate to the amount of £22 10s. Sterling; and the longer it stands unoccupied it will grow daily the worse. Depones, He knew the Pursuer's Saw-Mill, for some years before she was stopped from going, and he is of opinion, she was a common Good.

Wit. 38. Robert Bowie, Wright in Glasgow, aged 30 years and upwards, Depones, He was employed by the Pursuer, William Fleming, to take care of the Saw-Mill libelled, along with another Servant, also employed by Mr. Fleming for the said purpose. Depones, When he first entered the Pursuer's Service, he, and the other Servant employed at the Mill, were ordered by the Pursuer to pull up the Sluices in the Dam of the Mill, which are drawn up by Pullies within the Mill, at all times, when there was appearance of any flood being in the Burn. Depones, He thinks, during the time he attended the Mill, she was only kept going, at a medium, for about 6 months in the year, which was partly occasioned by want of Water in the Summer seasons, and partly by Frosts and Back-Water in the Winter seasons. Depones, That in the greatest Drought in the Summer seasons, the Mill was kept going for some space once every working day: That the years 1757 and 1758, there were few or no Floods, either in Clyde or in the Molendinor Burn, that rose to any height: That in the year 1759, there were some Speats, the number whereof he does not remember, which rose higher than either Clyde or the Burn did, in either of the years 1757 or 1758. Depones, In March last, he saw a Speat in the Burn Molendinor and Clyde, which rose so high, as to run into a Stable at the foot of a Close, on the South side of the Bridgegate Street of Glasgow, and into a Workhouse in the same Close, possessed by James Inglis, which Workhouse lies immediately above the said Stable; and, at the same time, he saw Water occasioned by the Flood in a laigh House, at the foot of James Taylor's Close in Bridgegate; and he also saw the Water, in time of the foresaid Speat, cover the high Road betwixt the Foot of the Saltmarket and the new Chapel. Depones, He saw the Dam of the Pursuer's Saw-Mill taken down on the 23d day of June 1764: That, as he best remembers, there was about a dozen of people employed in taking down the said Dam: That they began to the Demolishing thereof a little after 6 o'clock in the morning: That the Saw-Mill

was going immediately before the Dam was Demolished, and had gone for a considerable time before, at all times when she had Water; and that the above Persons, who took down the Dam, did also take down some Stone and Timber Work below the Floor of the Mill. Depones, That after the Saw-Mill Dam was taken down, the Skinners built a small bit of a Dam, immediately above where the Saw-Mill Dam was, for keeping a little Water for washing their skins. Depones, There is presently standing in the Saw-Mill 23 Saws, which the Deponent, at the desire of the Pursuer, lately inspected, and, in his opinion, they are worth £8 15s. Sterling.

Wit. 41. Robert Glen, Merchant in Glasgow, aged 40 years, Depones, That some years ago, the Deponent being either Factor or Proprietor in the Lands in Bridgegate, which sometime belonged to the deceased Robert Dickie, Wright in Glasgow, and the upper part of the Pursuer's Saw-Mill being then possessed by some persons, who, about 10 o'clock at night, alarmed the neighbourhood with burning Shavings and Spales, the Sparks of which occasioned a Fire in the Lum of the Saw-Mill, coming towards the Thatched Houses, on the North side of the Mill, alarmed the Neighbourhood; and sundry persons having complained that the Pursuer's Saw-Mill Dam occasioned the increase of Water in time of Floods, and to come up a considerable way up the Closes, and to the Stair-Foots of sundry Houses in the Bridgegate, and that, for these reasons, the Mill should not be allowed to stand, especially as a former Saw-Mill, erected in the same Place, had been taken down, by order of the Magistrates, as was then given out; soon after this there was a petition, in name of sundry of the Proprietors and Inhabitants of the Bridgegate Street of Glasgow, to the Magistrates and Town-Council of Glasgow, complaining of the Damage done by the Pursuer's Saw-Mill, sent about, and which Petition the Deponent, for his Mother and Aunts, and for himself, as part Proprietor of the said Robert Dickie's land, Subscribed, on condition he was to be at no part of the Expence that might arise from following out the said Petition. Depones, The said Petition was Subscribed by a great number of Persons before it was Presented to the Deponent; and particularly he remembers, the said Petition was Subscribed by Mr. John Gillies, one of the Ministers of Glasgow, who then lived in the Bridgegate Street.

DEFENDERS' PROOF.

Wit. 1. James Barrie, Land-Surveyor in Glasgow, aged 50 years and upwards, Depones, He has lived in the City of Glasgow since the year 1734, and both before and since that year, he has practised the Business of a Land-Surveyer. Depones, He, in the month of December 1764, surveyed the Burns called *Molendinor Burn* and *Camlachie Burn*, grounds on both Sides of these Burns, together with the Saw-Mill mentioned in the Act and Commission. Depones, He knows the Burn Molendinor runs through a great part of the City of Glasgow, and alongst the South end of the said Saltmarket Street; and that a great many of the Closes, on the South side of the Bridgegate, run close to the North side of the said Burn. Depones, That the said Molendinor Burn turns from Running Westward, near to the Place

where the Saw-Mill is Built, and from thence Runs directly South into the River Clyde. Depones, That the Camlachie Burn, before mentioned, Runs through part of the Green of Glasgow, and near to the City's Washing-House therein, and joins the Burn Molendinor, a little below the Chapel, and to the Westward thereof. Depones, He knows the said Molendinor Burn rises from some Lochs, 3 or 4 miles to the North-East of the City of Glasgow; and that the Community of that City have several Mills erected on that Burn; and that Camlachie [Burn] has its source in the Lands of the Lordship of Provan, about 3 miles from the said City of Glasgow; and that John Orr of Burrowfield, has a Mill erected on that Burn. Depones, He is acquainted with the grounds situated on the North side of the River Clyde, between the Water of Kelvin, where it runs into the River Clyde, about 2 miles Westward of the City of Glasgow, and the Water of Cadder, about 4 miles to the Eastward of the said City; and that betwixt these two Waters of Kelvin and Cadder, there is no Burn that runs into the said River Clyde, excepting the two Burns before mentioned; and a third called *Tolcross Burn*, which runs into Clyde, about 2 miles to the Eastward of Glasgow; and that the said Water of Cadder Runs into the said River of Clyde, about 4 or 5 miles to the Eastward of the City of Glasgow. Depones, That the Green of Glasgow is a spacious Inclosure, and the South part of it joins the River Clyde, and the North part of it joins close to a part of the City, and is situated near the Centre of the said City. Depones, That ever since he remembers, the said Green has been used for the Inhabitants of the said City, to Walk in for their health, and for Feeding their Cows, and Washing their Clothes either in Clyde or in the Washing-House, and Drying them on the Green. Depones, It is his opinion, That if the Magistrates and Town-Council of the City of Glasgow, would Feu out, or Set in Tack, the foresaid Green for Bleaching-Fields and Building upon, they might get four times the yearly Rent therefor they get for the same at present. Depones, It consists with his knowledge, that the deceased James Loudon, and a Company of Merchants in the City of Glasgow, proposed to the Magistrates and Council of the said City, to Feu a part of the said Green, with a view to build a Factory for weaving Woollen Cloth therein; and that the part of the Green the said Company wanted to Feu, was at that part of the Green where the said Saw-Mill and Timber-Yard are now situated. Depones, That the foresaid Proposal made a great noise and outcry in the City; so that the Magistrates and Council were obliged to refuse the same, after they had Agreed to have given the Feu. Depones, That the whole Water, Filth, and Nastiness, from the Cathedral Church to the South End of the Saltmarket Street, and the whole Water, Filth, and Nastiness that comes from the Candleriggs and King Street, and the whole of the City to the Eastward of these Streets, runs into the said Molendinor Burn, above that part thereof where the foresaid Saw-Mill is situate. Depones, That the Water of Camlachie Burn, in time of Floods, overflows its banks, a little after it comes through the Town of Glasgow's Green Dike, and overflows the Road which is on the North side of the Green Dike, and leads towards the foresaid Saw-Mill, before the Arch over the Molen-

dinor Burn, at the South End of the Saltmarket Street, is filled with Water. Depones, There is no House built over the Molendinor Burn, excepting the Saw-Mill, and a House which did belong to John Finlay, Merchant, to the best of his remembrance; and that there is no Dam, or other Obstruction, to stop the Course of the Water of the Burn, immediately under the said John Finlay's House. Depones, That from the Wheel of the Tannerie Mill, South to the South-most bounds of John Finlay's House, the Molendinor Burn is fenced upon both sides, either with Dwelling-Houses, or high Stone-Walls, in which there is room enough for the Burn to run in.

Wit. 2. Patrick Maxwell, Cordner in Glasgow, aged 56 years, Depones, That he was Born in the City of Glasgow, and has lived in the Bridgegate of Glasgow constantly since Whitsunday 1745. Depones, That since the Saw-Mill Dam was built, and before it was taken down, he has frequently observed, that the Water above the Dam was black and thick, and like as if it had been Boiling or Bubbling up in the Summer time, or in the Drought of Summer, and a nauseous Smell or Stink arising out of that black Water, which the Deponent has Smelt himself, and has heard others Complain thereof; and has also heard the Skinners, when they were Washing their Skins in the Burn, say there was Vermin therein which bit their Legs; and the Deponent has seen the marks thereof, and seen the Blood appearing out of the Wound; particularly John Shearer, Skinner in Glasgow, who said, he supposed these Vermin were produced out of the thick black Water, as he had observed none of these Vermin before the Saw-Mill Dam was put up. Depones, That the Water of the Molendinor Burn, before the Saw-Mill Dam was put up, used to be clear, except in time of Speats. Depones, That since the Saw-Mill Dam was Built, and before it was taken down, he saw a girl, who was said to be about 11 years of age, fall into the Burn, while she was Washing thereat, a little above the Saw-Mill Dam, and the Deponent assisted in taking her out alive. And Depones, He has heard several persons were Drowned in the said Saw-Mill Dam, and saw people about a dead man, who was lying upon the brink of the Burn, and who they said was Drowned between the Saw-Mill Dam, and the Bridge over the Burn, at the South end of the Saltmarket. Depones, That the Slaughter-House, wherein the Incorporation of Fleshers in Glasgow Slaughter their Cattle, is situated a little bit to the Westward of the said Saw-Mill, which also occasions a nauseous Smell; and the Deponent has found that nauseous smell himself when walking in the Green of Glasgow. Depones, That there is a Dam across the said Molendinor Burn, called *the Tanners' Dam* above where the Saw-Mill Dam was situated, and immediately under the Bridge thrown over the the said Burn, at the south end of the Butchers' Street, which Bridge is the second Bridge immediately above the Saw-Mill: That the said *Tanners' Dam* remained across the Burn, during the whole time the Saw-Mill Dam was across the same; and that the *Tanners' Dam* remains still in the situation foresaid. Depones, That the Channel of the foresaid Burn is filled with Rubbish, near as high as the top of the *Tanners' Dam*, on both sides of the Burn; but that the Rubbish is not quite so high, opposite to the middle of the Dam, on account there

has always been a Sluice in the middle of the Dam, which was not put in during all the time, or the far greatest part of it, that the Saw-Mill Dam stood, because the Saw-Mill Dam caused the Water in the Burn overflow the top of the said *Tanners' Dam*. Depones, That before the said Saw-Mill Dam was Built, during the whole time it stood, and since it was taken down, to this time, there was another Dam across the said Burn, called the *Skinners' Dam*, which is situated above the said *Tanners' Dam*, and below the Bridge over the said Burn, at the South end of the Saltmarket Street: That the said *Skinners' Dam* was not so good, or so well taken care of, as the said *Tanners' Dam*, as the Skinners had a dependence on the *Tanners' Dam*: That he observed the aforesaid black thick water as well above the *Tanners' Dam*, as between it and the Saw-Mill Dam, but does not remember to have noticed it above the *Skinners' Dam;* and he thinks the channel of the Burn is filled with Rubbish considerably higher above the *Skinners' Dam*, than it was when the Saw-Mill Dam was built. Depones, That during the time the Saw-Mill Dam stood, the bottom of the Burn was seldom seen, except sometimes on Saturday evenings, when the Sluices of the Saw-Mill Dam were drawn up, and then the bottom of the Burn was a frightful sight, being covered over with Glar and Stinking Meat, which he supposed had been thrown into it by the Butchers when they had been too long kept, dead Dogs, and Cats; and then he has seen the Pursuer's Servants, or some other people, clean the loose Glar out of the Burn, between the *Tanners' Dam* and the Saw-Mill Dam; and he has heard the Tanners and Skinners complain of the Pursuer for drawing the Sluices of his Dam the said Saturday nights, because the Tanners' Hides, and Skinners' Skins, thereby had the Water that covered them drained off them, and the Hides and Skins lay dry all the Sunday. On the Defenders' Interrogatory, Depones, That he thinks the Water of the Burn, which the Saw-Mill Dam kept in, overflowed the Skinners' as well as the Tanners' Dam. Depones, That both the Tanners' and Skinners' Dams are lower than the stone-walls which are built on each side of the Burn.

Wit. 3. John Fleming, Dyer in Glasgow, aged 70 years and upwards, Depones, He was Born in the City of Glasgow, and has lived constantly in the Bridgegate since Whitsunday in the year 1743; and, since Whitsunday 1745, above the Saw-Mill, on the South side of the said Street. Depones, That during the standing of the Saw-Mill Dam, he, in the times of drought in Summer, has observed the Water above the Mill in a great Fermentation, which raised such a thick Scum upon the top of the Water, as, he thinks, would have carried a Partridge; and he has actually seen the bird called *the Water-Wagtail* standing thereon, without sinking. Depones, That he remembers, that before the *Tan-Work* and *Bark-Mill* thereof, in the Gallowgate was Built, the Water in the Burn Molendinor was so good, that people in the Bridgegate took the Water thereof for the Brewing of their Ale; but since the *Bark-Mill* was erected, by the Dam whereof the common Current of the Burn was stopped, and did not run so pure as before, no Water has been taken out of the said Burn for Brewing Ale in the Bridgegate. Depones, He was informed by

several of the Skinners, that the time of standing of the said Saw-Mill Dam, there was some kind of Vermin in the Burn, that bit their legs, and raised lumps upon them, while they were standing in the Burn, bare-legged, washing their Sheep-Skins; and that since the Saw-Mill Dam was removed, the Skinners have informed the Deponent, that there was no such Vermin in the Burn. Depones, That since the Saw-Mill was erected, but cannot be positive how long thereafter, the Pursuer added a second Wheel to the Mill, which is called a *Breast-Wheel*, and put Saws on the Wheel: That the Wheel was placed below one of the Arches which should have given free access to the Water to run through it. Depones, He has heard it reported, that one Child was Drowned in the Burn, and two or three more got lying Dead in the Burn, and also that several Children had fallen into the Burn, and would have been Drowned, if persons who had seen them fall in had not come and taken them out; and that all this happened during the time the said Saw-Mill Dam was standing. Depones, That he has known both the Skinners' and Tanners' Dams, these 60 years past and upwards: That both of these Dams are lower than the walls on each side of the Burn; and that it was a Step from the top of the walls on the side of the Burn, to the top of the said Dams: That the Tanners' Dam and Skinners' Dam, from the time the Deponent first knew them, were placed across the Burn, in the same places where they now stand; and that the Skinners' Dam is at present not above 8 inches high above the Rubbish in the Channel of the Burn: That the Tanners' Dam is situated immediately under the Bridge over the said Burn at the South end of the Butchers' Street, which is the second Bridge over the Burn above the Saw-Mill: That the Skinners' Dam is situated betwixt the Tanners' Dam, and the Bridge over the said Burn, at the South end of the Saltmarket Street. Depones, That when the Sluices of the Saw-Mill were shut, and Water in the Burn, the shutting of the Sluices made the Water so high as to overflow both the Tanners' and Skinners' Dams. Depones, The Green of Glasgow is a large Inclosure, and the Deponent measured the circumference thereof, and found it to measure a mile and a half, and a little more: That it is near the Centre of the City, the principal Entry into it being the Saltmarket Street: That the Green has been used, for these number of years past, for the Inhabitants of the City to Wash and Dry their Clothes, and Golf therein, and for such other purposes as the Common-Council of the City were pleased to put it to, that is, for Pasturing the Burgesses' Cattle in the Summer season. Depones, That within these 20 years last, he remembers to have heard it reported, that the Magistrates and City-Council had agreed to Feu, or Set in Tack, to a Company of Merchants in the City, about two Acres of the West end of the Green, including the Ground whereon the Saw-Mill stands, in order to build a Manufactory for Weaving woollen broad Cloth: That the Company made an Entry through the Wall that surrounds the Green, and put a Gate on the Entry: That the Gate was thrown down the very first night after it was put up, and thrown into the foresaid Burn; there was a great Grumbling amongst the Inhabitants on account of the said Feu or Set; and the Deacon-Conveener, and Members of the Trades'-House,

took the matter into their consideration, and a stop was put to the further Procedure of the said Feu or Set, and the Green was allowed to continue in its former state. Depones, That the Tanners' and Skinners' Dams were built of rough hewn Quhinny Stones, some of them 18 inches, some of them 2 feet in length, and laid up and down the Burn by their length, and the small stones and gravel laid to the back of the Dams; but whether they kept in the whole Water, or a part thereof ran through them, the Deponent does not remember: That the Walls on both Sides of the Burn were built with Hewn Ashler Stones, laid with Lime; and that the Stones which composed the Walls, besides the upper Stone, were of such Lengths as those which composed the Tanners' and Skinners' Dams, and all of them Hewn: That the uppermost or Cap Stones were 3 feet in length, and about 18 inches broad: That those Walls were Built before the Deponent remembers, but remained entire when the Saw-Mill was Built; but since the Building thereof, and before its foresaid Dam was taken down, the Stagnating of the Water by the Saw-Mill Dam, in his opinion, rotted the lime, and several of the Stones fell into the Burn; and in his opinion, if the Walls had not been repaired, and the Saw-Mill Dam had stood, and also if the South wall of the said Burn be not repaired, which hitherto has not been done, the Water in the Burn will, in time, break into and carry away the whole High-Way betwixt the Green and the said Burn. Depones, It is further his opinion, that the Hides put into the Burn, and on the South side thereof, by Mess. Dalmahoy, Tanners, and their drawing them out of the said Burn on the South side thereof, and by their putting in Stakes on the said South side of the Burn, and affixing Ropes thereto, to hold their Hides from being carried away by the Water in the Burn, in time of Floods or Speats, occasioned, or helped to occasion, the loosing of the stones which composed the South Wall of the said Burn, and them to fall away. Depones, He remembers when the deceased William Telfer had a Saw-Mill in the Green of Glasgow, but which was not built over the Burn, as the Pursuer's was; and does not remember of hearing any of the Inhabitants complain of being hurt by the Dam which carried in the Water to Mr. Telfer's Mill, being a free Dam-Head, and no Building above it: That there are 3 Pillars upon which the North Gavel of Pursuer's Mill stands, which are founded within the Channel of the Burn; and that the foresaid Gavel, with the said Pillars, occupies or takes up the whole breadth of the Channel of the Burn, excepting one Sluice in the middle of the Gavel; and there are two Butts in the South Gavel, which, when the force of the Water comes from the North Gavel, helps or contributes to the stagnation of the Water above the Mill. Depones, He knows of no Burn that runs into Clyde, from the Water of Kelvin, that runs into Clyde about 2 miles on the West side of Glasgow, and the Water of Calder, that runs into Clyde about 5 miles on the East side of Glasgow, excepting Tolcross Burn, which runs into Clyde about 2 miles on the East side of Glasgow, and Camlachie Burn, which runs into the foresaid Molendinor Burn, a little below the Chapel, and above the Pursuer's Saw-Mill. Depones, That the Ground whereon the Pursuer's Saw-Mill is situated, and on both sides

of it, is higher than the ground on both sides of the Burn, near as far as the Bridge over the Burn on the South side of the Saltmarket Street, or the Bridge over the said Burn at the New or St. Andrew's Kirk; that is, the Ground on both sides of the Saw-Mill, is higher than the Ground at the edge of the Burn at the last-mentioned Bridge.

Wit. 7. Samuel Telfer, Goldsmith in Glasgow, against whom it was objected for the Pursuer, That he could not be received a Witness for the Defenders, for whom he was adduced, because he has an yearly Salary from the Town, for taking care of the Town-Clocks; and as that Salary could be taken from him at the Defenders' pleasure, he was an inhabile Witness. To which it was Answered for the Defenders, That although the truth of the Objection is admitted, yet it is true, that the Witness has it in his power to give up his employment for the Town, as well as they have it in their power to employ another in his place, when they please; so that the Witness can be considered in no other light, than as a Person who is paid for what he faithfully earns by his labour; and the Pursuer might, with the same propriety, object to every Wright or other Mechanic whom the Town employs to perform their public work: Besides it is well known, that Servants of a Borough have been always sustained as habile Witnesses, when called for the Town; and therefore this Witness ought to be received. Replied, The business in which the Witness is employed, has been reckoned both beneficial and honourable, insomuch that a Gentleman long in the Council, and sometimes a Magistrate, thought it worth his while to accept of it, and who was lately turned out of his office to make room for the Witness; and though it be true, that the Servants of Boroughs have sometimes been admitted Witnesses, yet others could easily be instanced, whereof the present Case is one, wherein they will be inhabile, there being no *penuria testium* in this case. Duplied, That the Witness's Salary is only £16 Sterling, for keeping the whole Town's Clocks, which are 7 in number; some of which he is obliged to Wind up, after Climbing long Scales of Stairs, once every 24 hours; these Clocks he is also obliged to Clean, and Keep in Repair; and to the bargain, to pay £6 Sterling out of his Salary annually, to a Person who assists him in keeping the Clocks and Ringing the Bridgegate Bell; so that it is evident that the free Salary of £10 which he draws, can, with no propriety, be termed beneficial, when his labour is considered. The said Samuel Telfer, of the age of 50 years or thereby, being solemnly Sworn, Depones, That he remembers William Telfer, Watchmaker in Glasgow, the Deponent's Father, in the year 1725, began to erect a Saw-Mill on the West end of the Green of Glasgow, and on the East side of the Molendinor Burn, near to the Place where the Pursuer's Saw-Mill now stands; and that he finished the same in the year 1726: That that Mill had at first a Timber-Dam, situate upon the Molendinor Burn, a little below where it and Camlachie Burn then joined, which is nigh to, and a little below the Chapel, and to the Westward thereof, at which time the Molendinor Burn joined Camlachie Burn, a little further North-East than where they join at present, or for a good many years past: That the Water from that Dam was carried through the Green of Glasgow, by a covered Lead, to the Mill: That while that Dam

stood, which the Deponent thinks was for about the space of a year, Complaints were made, that it occasioned an overflowing of a Yard, then and now possessed by John Mudie, in time of Speats; and that the same was taken down by order of the Magistrates of Glasgow. Depones, That after Demolishing the foresaid Dam, the Deponent's Father made several Applications to the Magistrates for liberty to erect another Timber-Dam, for the use of the foresaid Saw-Mill, upon the said Molendinor Burn, in that part thereof, that lies within or about 5 feet North of the North Gavel of the Pursuer's Mill: That at last the Magistrates granted his Request, and the Deponent's Father erected a Timber-Dam in that Place, which, from a Mark he took from the Spring of the Arch of the Bridge that lay, and still lies immediately to the North of that Dam, he judges, to the best of his knowledge, that the Pursuer's Dam was one Foot higher than the said Timber-Dam. Depones, that the Timber-Dam last Deponed on, was Constructed in such a manner, as it was altogether Sluices, excepting the Standards in which the Sluices ran, and which Standards were not above 12 inches Broad the Broadest of them; and the said Sluices were so fixed, as that a person standing on the Bridge before mentioned, by a Cleek fixed on the end of a Pole, could take out all of these Sluices; and it was the ordinary way of taking them out in the time of Speats, and they could be so taken out in a very short time; and the Deponent has assisted his Father in taking out these Sluices in times of Speats. Depones, That while the Timber-Dam last above mentioned stood, there were Complaints made, that the Overflowing of the Water in the Dam was likely to undermine the Dikes on both, at least on the West side of the Burn Molendinor, whereon the foresaid Bridge was founded on: That, upon these Complaints, the Dam was ordained to be taken down, but at this time the Deponent's Father, who had Erected the Mill and Dam, was in England, where he had been a year or two of before; and that there was no person to take care of the Mill or Dam; and the Deponent has been informed, that an Offer had been made to his (the Deponent's) Brother, that if he would secure the foresaid Dike from damage, the foresaid last-mentioned Dam would have been allowed to stand; and the Deponent knows that the foresaid Dam was taken down. And being Interrogate for the Pursuer, Depones, That the foresaid Timber-Dam, last above mentioned, stood for 5 or 6 years. Depones, That the foresaid Timber-Dam last mentioned was fixed in this manner; A large Tree was laid cross the Bottom of the Burn, fixed with large Flag-Stones along the Bottom, and made fast in the Walls on both sides of the Burn: That, in that Tree, were Standards fixed, as before Deponed on, in which the foresaid Sluices went; and across the Burn, on the top of the Sluices, a large Tree was laid, which was fixed in the Dikes on both sides of the Burn. Depones, That in the foresaid Dam, there were 10 or 12 of the Standards before described, and as many Sluices; and that these Standards, with the two Trees above mentioned, after drawing of the Sluices, still remained in the Burn at all times; and the Deponent remembers that William Parlane, a former Deponent, kept the foresaid Saw-Mill some time; and he knows, that the whole Machinery of the foresaid Mill were taken out

of it, and the Mill rendered useless, before his (the Deponent's) Father's return from England to Glasgow, and after the Dam was taken down as aforesaid; and the Deponent knows, that Peter Telfer (the Deponent's Brother) was the Person that took away the Machinery, and Demolished the foresaid Mill; and the Deponent knows that the Timber-Dam last mentioned was situate in the Molendinor Burn, a considerable way to the Westward of John Mudie's Yard, and the Timber-Dam first above Deponed on; and the Deponent never measured either the height of the Pursuer's Dam, or of the Timber-Dam last erected by his Father; but were he at the Bridge before Deponed on, he thinks he could exactly know the Height of both Dams from the Marks he took on the foresaid Bridge, both while his Father's and the Pursuer's Dam stood, as these Marks still remain on that Bridge. Depones, He has frequently inspected the Machinery of the Pursuer's Mill, and, in his opinion, the same was never calculate for Sawing Dales right.

Wit. 27. William Gordon, Cow-Feeder in Glasgow, aged 60 years, Depones, That he has lived at the Foot of the Saltmarket-Street of Glasgow since the year 1740, excepting one year that he lived in the Bridgegate-Street, and knew the condition of the Molendinor Burn before the Pursuer's Saw-Mill was Erected, and since the Dam thereof was taken down. The Deponent knows, that it was the Mill-Dam that occasioned the Floods that came into his Byre, which obliged him to remove his Cows frequently: That in Winter 1764, there were three several Speats in the River Clyde, one of which he observed covered Dalmarnock Haughs more than ever he had seen before; and that his Houses in the Close wherein he lives were not Flooded during these Speats; and the Deponent imagined, that the Saw-Mill Dam's being down, was the cause of the Houses and Closes not being Flooded during these Speats; and he judged that the Saw-Mill Dam damaged his Houses, and heard other people complain, that their Houses also sustained Damage by the Floods; and he has seen Chests and Chairs in the foresaid Houses floating in Water, the time of Speats, occasioned as above: That while the Saw-Mill stood, the Saw-Mill Dam restagnate the Water, as far up the Burn Molendinor as the Gavel of Silver-Craig's Factory; and so dirty was the Water of the Burn at that time, that it threw out a nauseous smell; and knew that two persons were Drowned in it, as the Deponent heard; and he never heard that any were Drowned before the Saw-Mill was Erected, or since the Dam thereof was taken down: That while the Saw-Mill Dam stood, there were Vermin in the Burn, small Creatures like Maggots, but bigger, with long Tails, a part of which he gathered for Bait for taking of Perches, and he could have gathered half a Boll of them, if he had pleased; but since the Dam was taken down, he has observed no Vermin in the Burn; and the Deponent thinks, that the Saw-Mill Dam, while it stood, was a Nuisance, and hurtful to the Neighbourhood. And being Interrogate for the Pursuer, Depones, That the House that he now lives in, and sundry other Houses in the Close where that House is situate, are the Deponent's Property.

Mr. William Fleming, the Pursuer, gained his Law Suit, and obtained from the City of Glasgow £610 1s. 1d. of Damages, with an

additional Sum for Dues of Extract. Some years previous to this he had purchased part of the Lands of Hamilton Hill and an adjoining Property then named Youngfield, lying to the North-East of Garscube and Possil Roads. In commemoration of his Victory he named the whole Estate Sawmillfield, by which the Lands have since been known. The Mansion House still stands engulphed by the great City, surrounded by Public Works, Stores, and well-Built Streets. The great Canal between the Old and New Basins was Cut through the Lands towards the end of the last Century.

After Mr. Fleming's Death the Property was Advertised as follows:—

Glasgow Journal, 1st July, 1779.—"To be Set by Public Roup, for such a number of years as may be Agreed on, the Lands and Farm of Saw Mill Field, lying within a mile of the City of Glasgow, with the Farm Houses and Offices thereon, which are mostly new, and very commodious. The above Lands lie along the East side of the High Road leading from the City of Glasgow to the Basin at the West end of the Great Canal, and by their Vicinity to the Canal, being within 160 Yards of it, may be of great advantage to an active Tenant. For Particulars, apply to Archibald Smith, Writer in Glasgow."

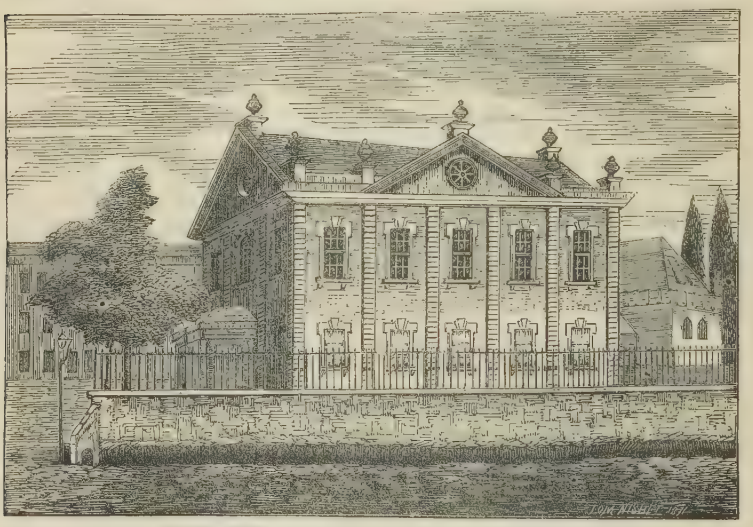
Mr. Fleming must have been an enterprising and energetic Merchant, engaged chiefly in the Wood Trade. He Imported Wood both from North America and the Baltic, and as the Evidence given above clearly shows, was the first person to introduce the use of Home-Grown Timber for many purposes for which only Foreign had previously been employed. He purchased extensive Plantations in many parts of Scotland. That he was a man of great moral courage and determination is amply evinced by the vigour and force of character he displayed in the Conduct of his Law-Plea with the Magistrates, and the following Anecdote shows him to have been of strong mind, and unusually free from prejudices. About the year 1756 he had purchased a large quantity of Timber growing on the Banks of the Holy Loch, and he occasionally repaired there during Summer to look after the operation of Cutting it down, his Head-Quarters being Kilmun, then a remote and sequestered Highland Hamlet. The only accommodation it afforded was so nasty and uncomfortable that Mr. Fleming, accustomed to "the comforts o' the Sautmarket," was induced to get a temporary Bed put up in the Burial-Vault of the Dukes of Argyll, and there to Sleep, surrounded by the Coffins of departed Dukes and Duchesses. While occupying this dark and dingy Cinereal Depot, he, on one occasion, stepped out rather early on a fine Sunday morning, in his white Night-Shirt; and, while indulging in stretching himself and giving a loud yawn, he was perceived by some Sailors, who were loitering near the Tomb, waiting for a Tide to carry their small Craft, which was moored in the Loch, to Greenock. The superstitious Mariners, as may well be conceived, were quite appalled by the Apparition issuing from the Charnel-House, instantly took to their Heels, and, hurrying into their Boat, set off to Greenock, where, on their arrival, they gave such a connected and circumstantial account of the Resurrection of one of the Dukes of Argyll, as to induce the Authorities to make a formal Inquiry into the Circumstances.—*Glasgow and its Clubs, by Dr. Strang*, p. 69.

A Family Memorial Window has been placed in the Chapter House of the Cathedral by three of Mr. Fleming's Grandsons.

ST. ANDREW'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The following *Notanda* are taken from an Historical *Pastoral* delivered on the 4th February, 1861—the 110th Anniversary:—

"Beloved Brethren,—Ever since my Appointment to this Charge it has been customary, yearly, to blend together our Feast of Dedication and the Anniversary of my Incumbency, by the delivery of a special Address, in which I have reviewed prominent phases of the current Theological opinions of the day, and adverted to our own peculiar position in this Country, and to our slow progress and unpopularity as a Branch of the Church of God, in having the two *Extremes*, of the *Rich* who do so little for their professed Religion, and of the *Poor* who have so little in their power. I am sorry to make known that there is no other Body in the whole of Christendom who do Nought for Christ, in comparison, as the Members of *The Episcopal Church*. . . . .



THE OLDEST EPISCOPAL CHAPEL IN SCOTLAND. 1821.

You are aware that the sore Accident which I met with, while engaged at the very post of duty, intercepted the delivery of what, at the time, I had got almost in readiness for the public eye. . . . .

It is now 110 years past since the first Stone of this Church was laid; and the Period when it was Built,—the various Persons and Personages who, in their day, Worshipped here,—and the many Vicissitudes which it has undergone, invest the old Place with an interest which no other contemporary Place of Worship possesses. Several people can yet recollect the powdered-headed Flunkies who marched along the Passages with their Masters' and Mistresses' Bibles and Prayer Books, escorting them to their respective Pews, which had all Locks, —those in the Galleries still exhibiting these *Exclusives*. It was quite a sight to look down upon the numerous white-wigged Aristocrats.

The score and more of Auld Wives, clad in Red and Black Cloaks with "ower-croun Mutches," who sat round the Pillar of the Pulpit, and Warbled and Responded, also enhanced the Diorama.

It would not be judicious to give all the Details which are in our Sederunt Books; but you can easily fancy that many an Incident has taken place here and hereabouts, which is, fortunately, not on the record of memory. It is well to "let Bygones be Bygones."

The following List of occasional "Visitors" or "Sitters" will call up in many minds old Associations:—The Duchess of Hamilton, Lord Douglas, Lady Frances Douglas, Lord Blantyre, Lord Cathcart, General Pye Douglas, Sir Robert Pollock, Sir John Maxwell, Sir Andrew Campbell, Sir D. K. Sandford, Sir William Hooker of Kew Gardens, Sir Chas. Hastings, Sir Wm. Maxwell of Calderwood, Sir James Stuart of Allanton, The Cross Buchanans, The Progenitors of T. Craig Christie of Bedlay, The Stirlings of Glorat, James Kibble, Park Place, The Oswalds of Auchincruive, The Speirs of Elderslie, The Murrays of Monkland, Thomas Ovington, Ambrose Dale, Admiral Fleming of Cumbernauld, Dunn of Tannochside, The Phillips of Stobcross, Claud Hamilton of Barns, Campbell Douglas of Mains, The Davidsons of Ruchill, Robert Humphreys, Colquhoun of Killermont, M'Call of Daldowie, Wm. Jack, James Fyfe, Edgar of Germiston, John Bogle of Gilmorehill, John Cabell, General Smith, Houldsworth of Cranstonhill, The Haggarts of Bantaskine, Logan of Birdistone, Wm. Bentley, Wilson of Benmore, D. C. Rait, John More, Charles Griffen, Edward Fairlie, David Henry Wilsone, Richard Jenner, David M'Murdo, Mr. Dixon, John Slater of Birkenshaw, Mungo Campbell, Wm. Hussey, Geo. Pinkerton, Dr. James Findlay of Bogside, Wm. Smart, Postmaster, Humphrey Colquhoun, &c.

St. Andrew's Parish Church in the Square is a meagre Copy of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London, and this Chapel seems to be a meagre Copy of the former. At the period, Church Architecture was at its lowest ebb; nothing "Gothic," far less a Cross or Figures in Stained Glass, would have been tolerated by the general Taste, and hence were not thought of. But now, the reaction is such that, in our Cemeteries and upon the generality of Places of Worship, there are Crosses by the half dozen of all conceptions of design,—and even in the Steeple of an Early English Congregational Chapel in Bath Street, there are Niches with Statuary Saints towering to the Weather Cock. The Grecian and Elizabethan Styles of Architecture were in vogue during the last Century both for Churches and private Dwellings. You may perceive a close resemblance between the Houses in Miller Street, Charlotte Street, and this Chapel. I did what has been done in the way of raising money for Alterations and Repairs,—for paying old Debts,—and for Endowing this Church. Notwithstanding upwards of 100,000 have been Baptized within these Walls, there was only a small Offertory Basin used until 1849, when the first correct Font, since *the Reformation*, was placed here to the Memory of the excellent Dr. David Lillie Campbell,* who died of Typhus Fever,

* The following Inscription is on the Font:—✠ FOR THE SERVICE OF GOD, AND TO THE MEMORY OF DAVID LILLIE CAMPBELL, SURGEON, WHO FELL ASLEEP ON THE 9TH MARCH, A.D. 1848. R. I. P. Confiteor unum baptisma in remissionem peccatorum.

caught while attending the Poor. It is the same as that in Bradley Church, Lincolnshire. The Altar was a mean Table hid by a "Three Decker." At first the "Boxes" were fixed against the middle of the North Wall, before the North Gallery was erected; while, opposite, was the Duchess of Hamilton's Pew, hung round with Crimson Moreen and a Canopy over it. This was in 1785, when "a Particular Pew shall be commodiously and neatly fitted for Strangers and Officers of the Army, at the fourth Window of the North Side occupying the Pews No. 14 and 15,—and also, that the adjoining Pew shall be Allotted for Non-Commissioned Officers." . . . . "The Private Soldiers shall have the whole of the Back Pews Allotted entirely for them the same as at present, and the Pews so Allotted shall be marked For the Military: and none of the Soldiers shall be permitted on any account whatever to Sit in the Gallery or upon the Gallery Stairs." . . . . "The whole of the Seats were about this time lined with Green Baize fastened on with Brass Tacks; and there were about a dozen Square Pews with a small Table in their Centre.—"The Pew No. 49 and the adjacent Pew No. 50 shall be fitted up for the Singing Boys to assist in the Service of the Chapel on the plan practised in Cathedralls,—and for the Musical Gentlemen who Assist in that part of the Public Worship." . . . . "Resolved that the under part of the Chapel shall be Painted of a colour approaching as near as possible to the colour of the Pulpit and Altar,—and that the front of both Gallerys be Painted of a bright Mahogany colour." . . . . "That the Altar-Piece shall be Decorated in a plain elegant style, and the Ten Commandments, Creed, and Lord's Prayer be inserted in the Three Pannels over the Communion Table." . . . . "That a Seat or Reading Place shall be erected for the Clergyman on the South side of the Altar-Piece."—These *Arrangements* were hideous; what has been done, of recent years, is Ecclesiologically correct so far as it goes: but, altogether, inside and outside, St. Andrew's is a wretched *Concern*, unworthy the name of a Temple suitable for the Worship of God. Its walls are too Substantial for a good riddling Fire to make any impression for final Demolition,—and so we must be content to let it remain, endeared for its old associations and being a good Specimen of a fashionable "Episcopal Chapel" a hundred years ago. . . . . The last piece of the High Altar of Iona is inserted in the present Altar, where the Act of Consecration takes Place. It was abstracted from Iona in 1750, the year when this Church was founded, and in 1850 in rather a remarkable manner it came to be possessed where it now lies. The enamelled brazen Altar-Cross was Presented by the late Miss Jane Smith of Jordanhill. The Pair of Altar Candlesticks is also a Gift; they are made from the Oak Piles whereupon the old Stockwell Bridge (founded by Bp. Rae) was Built, and also from those upon which part of the Episcopal Palace or Castle stood. They are opined to be the last Fragments. The Pair of Silver-Gilt Candlesticks in the Chancel was originally used at the Pulpit. I am told that this Place of Worship was the first in Glasgow into which Gas was introduced. The Gazalier in the centre cost £20,—and was procured for the Evening Lectures of a former Curate, the Rev. John Parker Lawson, the Author of *The Scottish Episcopal Church*, &c.

Hear how Glasgow Historians pourtray our Structure:—

This Chapel is situated to the North of the Public Green, on the East side of the Lane leading from St. Andrew's Square. It was Erected by Subscription in 1750, and is a neat oblong Building; but, by its low situation is, when the River overflows its banks, inundated. It contains an elegant well-toned Organ, and an Orchestra, situated at the East end, above the Altar. The Fronts of the Galleries are finely Panneled, and covered with Green Cloth: the Eastern Window is ornamented with Scriptural Devices. At a little distance, in front of the Altar, and looking towards the West, is placed a Mahogany Pulpit, adorned with a Canopy and Mitre, and supported by a Pillar of the Composite Order. The Minister's and Clerk's Pulpits are covered with Crimson Velvet. In Winter, this Chapel is heated by Stoves. A Burying-Ground surrounds it.—*Chapman's Picture of Glasgow*, p. 130.

A Glance may now and then have been thrown by thee on that modest looking Edifice, which, at no great distance, is beheld by the side of the Road that now, up to it, we take. As quietly it peeps forth from among its own Trees, that grow in its little Grass-grown and, alas! Tomb-replenished Cemetery, scarcely could it be thought that an Edifice of so unpretending an Exterior, situated too so obscurely, and so limited in its Dimensions, constitutes the principal Episcopal Chapel; although not by any means the older one of the *two* Chapels [? Congregations] of this description, which only, strange to say, Glasgow, the largest and most populous City, although not the Capital, of Scotland, possesses? Thus standing in the midst of its well-walled and neatly railed Burying-Ground, the Chapel, has, nevertheless, something attractive in its exterior. It is built of good squared freestone; has a projecting Porch on the West; is lighted by two tiers of Windows, all square however, except that over the Communion Table, which is of the Venetian kind; and exhibits, as completive decorations at top, four Pediments, together with sundry Urns. Within, although certain peculiarities, springing from a requisite economy of space, are observable, the Chapel is handsome. As the Windows, though sufficiently numerous, are not large, and the three Eastern ones—that in the Centre, partly through the Organ standing before it, partly through its being Painted; those on each side through being made by Painted Blinds to *imitate* Painted Windows—admit not fully the splendours of day, the *general* light of the interior has in it a good deal of the *dim Religious* character that Milton loved. The "beautiful gilt Lustres" that once accommodated and adorned the interior are vanished; but other Ornaments have been adopted. Great richness of effect marks the combination of *Altar*, *Pulpit*, *Organ*, and *Choristers' Loft*, at the East end of the Chapel. Decoration has indeed been too freely bestowed upon the Organ and its appendages. For the unusual position of the semicircular Gallery containing the Organ, namely, just over the Communion Table, the necessity of gaining Seat-room in the Western Gallery, is a sufficient apology. But the effect produced by extending the wings of the Organ Case, so as to comprehend the Door into the Organ Gallery, is decidedly bad. A too great profusion of Gilding also appears. Otherwise the exterior even, of an Instrument

of no common merit, is handsome. So is the Pulpit, which, however, stands too near the Altar Rails. This Pulpit, in front of which, gradually descending, are placed the *Reading-Desk*, and the *Clerk's Pew*, is canopied by a handsome Sounding-Board, sustained by a square panneled Pillar with a Capital of the Composite Order, and capped by a gilded Mitre. The Hangings are Crimson. Over the Communion Table, are, in handsome Pannels, and in gold letters, the Decalogue, Creed, and Paternoster. The opposite Gallery—that on the West, has a semicircular projecting Front. Like the two Side-Galleries, it is Panneled; and is, in common with them, sustained by bronzed Pillars. Most of the Pews are lined. Nearly 700 persons may sit in this Chapel; which, in Winter, is warmed by a large Stove placed in the Entrance Porch. This gives out Heated Air, which is, by means of large perforated Tubes carried longitudinally through the Chapel beneath the front of the Galleries, made to diffuse itself in the Interior. At the West end of the Chapel is the *Vestry*, in which is kept a *Library*, of the kind termed in England *Parochial Lending Libraries*. It was Founded nearly two years ago, through the instrumentality of the much esteemed Clergyman, Mr. Routledge; and bids fair to be very useful. We had almost forgotten to remark, that the subject of the great Eastern Window is *the Transfiguration;* and that the Chapel contains one Monument.* The latter is of white Marble, to the memory of a Contributor to the Building. This Chapel was Founded in 1750, a time at which prejudice ran absurdly high against the Church *Episcopal*. So much did the Organ offend, that, for a length of time, the Populace were wont to term the Chapel "*the Whistlin' Kirk*." The Choral establishment here is on an exceedingly liberal footing; and is conducted with great taste and ability by the present Organist.—*Wade's History of Glasgow*. p. 260.

Where we now are was designated "*Willow Acre*,"—past which flow the Molendinar just before the Gate, (which may be seen and inhaled by standing over the corner Grating,) and the Camlachie Burn, in like manner *Tunnelled* over, by our Causeway or Footpath on the South. A Road termed "*The Back o' the Dykes' Road*," or "*The Double Dykes' Road*," was on the South bank of the Camlachie just opposite our Windows, now Greendyke Street. A Bridge called "*The Chapel Bridge*," stood at the South-West Corner of the Chapel, and crossed the Camlachie. Both these Burns join in Greendyke Street right opposite Mr. James Lynch's Coach-Gate, and flow on past the foot of the Salt-market and under Market Lane, until they reach the Clyde. At low

* There are now two other Monumental *Blisters*, besides the above to Speirs, viz.:—

IN MEMORY OF RICHARD JENNER, ESQ., COLLECTOR OF EXCISE, GLASGOW, WHO DIED JAN. 21ST, 1837, IN HIS 45TH YEAR, ESTEEMED BY HIS FRIENDS, RESPECTED BY THE PUBLIC, AND REGRETTED BY ALL ACTING UNDER HIS OFFICIAL SUPERINTENDENCE. THIS MONUMENTAL TABLET IS ERECTED BY A FEW OF HIS PRIVATE FRIENDS.

CAPTAIN ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, 11 YEARS SENIOR CAPTAIN IN H.M'S. 33RD REGT., WHO DIED AT GLASGOW, 23RD APRIL, 1830, AGED 47 YEARS. ERECTED BY HIS BROTHER OFFICERS AS A TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO HIS MEMORY.

+ SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF JAMES REDFORD, JUNR., OB. 10TH JAN, 1848. "I AM THE RESURRECTION AND THE LIFE." THIS TABLET IS PLACED HERE BY CAROLINE, WIDOW OF THE DEPARTED.

Tide, the iron Pipes through which these Burns empty themselves are visible, above which Sea Gulls hover and dip for the garbage. In our Records there appear long Minutes about the covering in and keeping up the Foot-Paths and Bridge across and about these troublesome Rivulets, which so repeatedly flooded the Chapel, breast-high, and which were the occasion of incessant bargain-making between the Managers and Town-Council, each paying their own quota. There appear also Charges of 5s. and 7s. for *Flambeaus* to prevent the Congregation stumbling into the Camlachie, on their way to Evening Service at Christmas.

Nigh to the former Ports or Gates of the City (Page 360), several of our old Families or their Cadets resided:—The Cunninghams at the Drygate and Gallowgate Ports,—the Boyds at the Rottenrow Port,—the Stuarts at the Stable Green Port,—the Flemings at the West Port,—and the Montgomerys at *the Barras Yett*,* which was situated a few yards to the South of the mouth of the Bridgegate and Steel Streets. The Family of Montgomery (a Branch of the Eglinton Family) sold *Barras Yett* or a part of it, about a Century ago, to the M'Gilchrists of North Bar. Behind or Eastward of this *Yett*, and extending as far as South St. Mungo Street (formerly *Burnt Barns*, or *the old Ruglen Road*,) was a piece of low lying marshy Land, known (two hundred years before this Chapel was thought of) as *Eaglesholm Croft*. I have been referred to a MS. "Plan of Merkdaily Yard, taken, per John M'Arthur, 1771,"—about 20 years after the Ground upon which we stand was bought; but the name "Willow Acre," seems to be confined to this Spot, which was, doubtless, part and parcel originally of *Eaglesholm Croft*. Part of this Croft was *Susanna Rig*, the boundary of which is lost in the lapse of time. It may have been named after some member of the Montgomery Family.

I cannot give anything satisfactory as to the derivation of *Willow Acre*. It can have no reference to the English *Willow*, as the Scotch *Sauch* would at once exclude this notion. *Fleming's Plan* shows minutely the region around us. What is now "*St. Andrew's Street*," is there marked as the "*Weel Closs;*" and, in M'Ure's time (1736) it goes under the name of "*The Baker's Wynd*," which, he says, "reaches East from the Saltmarket Street to *the Burn*, and is of length 39 Ells, and 5 Ells and 2 ft. wide."—A Bridge crossed the Burn (the *Molendinar*, of course,) fronting St. Andrew's Church (not then Built), where the Inhabitants got the Water to "Brew their Ale," and Wash and Bleach their Clothes in *the Common* around. According to Scotch Lexicographers, *Weel* signifies "a small Whirlpool or Eddy,"—and as, both at the "End" or Eastern extremity of the "*Weel Closs*," and

* The Boyles (the Representatives of the Earl of Glasgow) possessed *the Swan's Yett*, which is thus described in a Deed of Sasine, by James Campbell of Blythswood, Dated 6th Feb., 1767:—"These two acres and a half of Land acquired by the deceased Colin Campbell from James Anderson, Maltman, Gorbals, lying in that Part called *Swan's Yett*, bounded betwixt the Lands of Meadow-Flatt upon the South, the common Lane upon the East, [now Buchanan Street] and the Burn called *Glasgow Burn* [St. Enoch's Burn] upon the North and West, with the haill parts, pendicles, &c."—One of the Boyles was Commissary of Glasgow, and had acquired *the Swan's Yett*, which was the Gate or Entrance to the Lands of *Sauchie Haugh* or *Sauchie Hall*. Its boundaries are marked upon the Map of Glasgow in the Post Office Directory.

down at "*Castle Boins*," at the South-East of our *Weel* or *Willow Acre*, —the same Ablutions went on, the *Eddy* or *Weel* may have been transformed into *Willow*. I admit, however, that this Interpretation may be more ingenious than orthodox.

St. Andrew's Square was, by Act of Parliament, in 1779, Feued. It was termed *St. Andrew's Churchyard;* and, in 1785, the Magistrates economically Advertised for Sale *the Grass* growing therein. But, although it is so termed in *The Glasgow Mercury*, it was never used as *a Burying Ground*. The Square or Churchyard was enclosed by a high Wall, the same as "Dr. Wodrow's Garden," which, by the by, seems to have been altogether changed, when the Square was commenced to be Feued. There were two Gates in the Churchyard Wall. The chief Entrance was by the iron West Gate, by far the largest, in front of the Portico of the Church, at the *Weel-Closs Bridge* alluded to.

The other *Yett* was on the North, at *St. Andrew's Open*, from the Gallowgate.

The Myth about the ancient Cross of Glasgow being Buried in the Square, has been set at nought at Pages 301—308.

"*Merkdailly*" was the East portion of *Eaglesholm Croft*, behind St. Andrew's Square, where London Street now is, and adjoining the Southern boundaries of the Gallowgate in that Vicinity. It was so named from the Lands or Orchards being Let, latterly, for rearing Vegetables at an annual Rent of 365 Merks, equivalent to £20 5s. 5d. Stg. *Merkdailly* can be traced from Deeds in the Sasine Office, Glasgow, to the Reign of Charles II., when it was the Property of John Luke, Esq., of Claythorn, Goldsmith.—Claythorn Street branches off the Gallowgate, opposite Barrack Street.

At *The Union*, his Son John possessed it. He is styled in old Deeds, for some reason now unknown, "Bristol John." From an Advertisement in *The Glasgow Journal*, 23rd December, 1773, a Square of Houses was contemplated to be Built on the Lands of Merkdailly, which was to be called "*St. James' Square*," after St. James' Royal Palace, Westminster. Both the Advertisement and John M'Arthur's Plan of Merkdailly Yard, taken in 1771, coincide in specifying the extent of the Grounds which measured "4 Acres, 2 Roods, and 5 Falls," or "7 Ells," covered with Trees.—"The above Grounds have an Entry from the South side of the Gallowgait of 38 ft. broad, and are well situated for Building upon, having a fine South exposure, and commanding a View of the Green of Glasgow, the River Clyde, and Country adjacent." In 1773 the "begun Buildings, and Stones, and other Materials for Building, lying thereupon," in Merkdailly, were exposed for Sale, inasmuch as the Scheme of *St. James' Square* was found to be a dead loss to the Proprietors. Merkdailly Lands were again Advertised for Sale as appears from the following:—

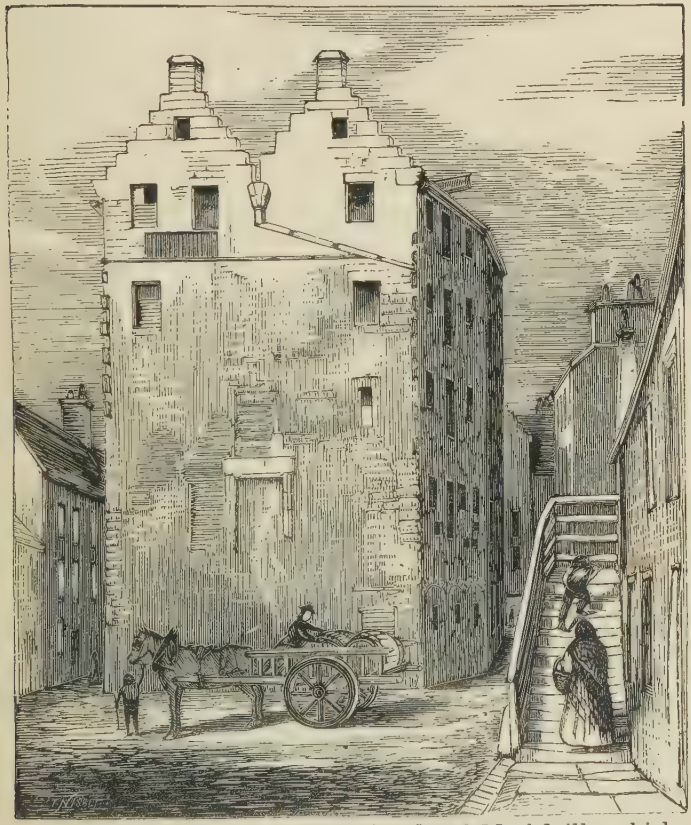
Glasgow Journal, 14th August, 1777.—"Merkdailly Yard Building Ground. —To be Sold, in Lots, for House Steadings, the Grounds lying on the South side of the Gallowgate of Glasgow, known by the name of *Merkdailly*. As this Ground fronts the Green, and lyes so near the Cross of Glasgow, it is a most convenient as well as pleasant situation for Houses. The Purchase-Money will be converted into a Ground Annual Rent, if any of the Purchasers find it inconvenient to pay the Price. For further Particulars, apply to Patrick Robertson, Writer in Glasgow."

Again, Merkdailly Lands were exposed for Sale:—

Glasgow Mercury, 17th February, 1780.—"Ground for Building to be Sold.—That, upon Wednesday, 1st of March, 1780, there is to be Sold, by Public Roup, within the House of Mr. Buchanan, Vintner, Saracen's Head, Glasgow, that Piece of Ground in Merkdailly in the Gallowgate of Glasgow, which belonged to the deceased Robert Cullen, Esq. of Parkhead, and now to William Cullen, his son. The Progress of Writs and Conditions of Sale will be seen in the hands of Thomas Buchanan of Boquhan, Writer in Glasgow."

Glasgow Mercury, 3rd May, 1781.—"To be Sold, that large Garden, and House and Byre built thereupon, lying in the Territory of the Burgh of Glasgow, in that Part thereof called *Eaglesholm Croft*, containing about an Acre and 13 Roods of Ground, as presently possessed by Duncan M'Arthur, Gardener. The above Garden, adjoining St. Andrew's Church and Merkdailly Grounds, fronts the Green of Glasgow, and is pleasantly situated for Building upon. To accommodate Purchasers, the Price will be allowed to remain in their hands for some time. For further Particulars, apply to Patrick Robertson, Writer in Glasgow, who will show a Plan of the Ground."

THE EASTERN SUGAR WORK.



One prominent Boundary of the Lands of Merkdailly which still stands, overtopping all the surrounding Buildings is, *The Eastern Sugar Work*, which may be best seen from No. 119 London Street (Walker's

Stables), or from No. 127, J. Tennent & Son, Paper Makers, its present Tenants, or from No. 138 Gallowgate (Old Sugar House Close).*

In these Environs, Tin-Canisters painted *Cart-red* (intended, maybe, for the colour of *Flesh*) are shewn in Shop-Windows,—indicating that within is "Preserved Meat." This Chemical Action, however, was known generations ago: for here, above the Closs Mouth, one of the "Craft" has rather deftly Chisselled, in proper Masonic Triangular form, *Three Sugar Loaves* in Stone,—thus symbolising that, as Dust must go to Dust, so a Lump of Sand may, with no harm to Trade, be Crushed into a Lump of Sugar refined.

At Pages 440, 441, an account is given how this Concern came into the hands of "Robert M'Nair, Jean Holmes, and Co."

There is a long line of old one storey Houses, now Rag Stores, (which, I have been informed, were at one time an *Inkle Factory*)

* From the "Catalogue of the Exhibition of Portraits on Loan in the New Galleries of Art, Corporation Buildings, Sauchiehall Street, 1868," pp. 106, 108, is as follows:—"Lent by Mrs. Cross Buchanan, No. 372.—JOHN CROSS. Born 1671. Died 1732. A West India Proprietor and Merchant. Dean of Guild, 1694, and Bailie, 1692 and 1695. M'Ure, in his History of Glasgow, says, "About two years thereafter [1669] there were five Merchants concerned in the Easter Sugar House, viz., John Cross, James Peaddie, John Luke, George Bogle, and Robert Cross, who put in a Joynt Stock for carrying on another Sugar Work, and Built large Buildings, and employed a German to be Master Boiler. This Project likewise proved effectual, so that their Stock wonderfully increased. The Representers of Four of those Partners does now enjoy the same, viz., John Graham of Dougalston, the Heirs of Provost Peaddie, Robert Bogle, and Robert Cross." Macvean in his Edition of M'Ure, subjoins the following Note, p. 228:—The following Extracts are given from the Family Bible of Robert Cross, father of our Subject, and Dean of Guild and Bailie of Glasgow, 1684-85. "October 23, 1663.—I was maried in the Laighe Churtche, at on a cloke in the afternoon, by Maister Edwart Wright, then principall of the Colledge of Glasgow, upon Joanet Peadie, secound dochter to Thomas Peadie, merchant in Glasgow: shoo was baptized the 22 day of September, 1643. Godfathers, James Peadie and Thomas Findlay. Shoo departit this lyfe, Saterday, the 28 day of May 1687. Ane dochter, born Martch 3, 1670, calit Issobel. Martch 21, 1695.—Shoo was married to James Lowk, goldsmith, son to John Lowk, merchant in Glasgow, in my own hous, by Maister James Widrow, professor of divinity in the Colledge of Glasgow. December 8, 1695.—My son John was maried to Joan Walkinshaw, eldest dochter to William Walkinshaw of Scotstowne, in his own hous, by Maister Neill Gillis, on of the towne ministers. Scotstowne said she was 17 years of age. My son was born Aug. 26, 1671." John carries down the family history. We select a short specimen. "June 25, 1711.—Betwixt eight and nine in the morning, my wife brought forth a son; baptised in the Laigh Church by Mr. James Clark, on of the ministers in this Place, on Tuesday, the 10 July, called William." This William became the Sheriff of Lanarkshire. (The Family MS. is carried down to 1762, and has been continued by one of the Descendants of the original Writer.)

He was appointed Professor of Law in Glasgow University in 1745, and subsequently Sheriff of Lanarkshire. He took an active interest against the Jacobites, and, besides the proofs of his zeal contained in "The Cochran Correspondence," published by the Maitland Club, he was the occasional Correspondent of President Forbes. In 1745 he published "A Loyal Address to the Citizens of Glasgow;" and in 1748 he wrote an Essay "On the means of Civilising the Highlands, and Extinguishing Jacobitism in Scotland." He was with the Glasgow Volunteers at Falkirk, and wrote an Account of the Battle. He is said to have been an eminent Agriculturist, and the first who introduced the Cultivation of Turnips in the fields in the neighbourhood of Glasgow, in 1756. He died at Parkhouse, Renfrewshire, at an advanced age. It may be noted as an illustration of the divisions in Families, caused by the early Troubles of the 18th Century, that Sheriff Cross's father, Bailie John Cross, married, first, Joan daughter of Walkinshaw, of Scotstown, a notorious Jacobite, forfeited for his share in the Enterprise of 1745; and second, Agnes, daughter of Crawford, of Crawfordland, mother of the Sheriff, who supported the opposite side.

occupying the whole North side of Steel Street. My excellent Predecessor, Dean Routledge, when he came to Glasgow in 1795, resided in the Compartment (then "very respectable and genteel,") nearest the Chapel. The small Garret (the Window still existing) was his Parlour, Dormitory, and Study. At the West end of "Dyer's Lane" was *Dr. Wodrow's Garden*, alluded to, enclosed by a high Wall on the West, and having a Path coming between the Wall and the Burn. There is a *Bridge* marked upon *Fleming's Plan*, which crossed the Molendinar at the South Gable of the Brick Building jutting out from St. Andrew's Square, now a Currying Shop and Dr. Greenone's Quack Shop,—but originally a Calenderer's Premises. This Brick Tenement stands where Dr. Wodrow's Garden did.

Archibald Paterson and David Dale were Partners, both in Business and Religion, and founded "The Old Scotch Independents." Paterson bought the Lands of Merkdailly in 1780,—as also two old Properties facing the Gallowgate called "the Ghost Yard," and John "Leper's Land." He opened up a new Street from the Gallowgate to the Green, in honour of the Queen, which he called *Charlotte Street*. The South half of this Street, from London Street to the Green, which went through the Merkdailly Orchards, was reserved for self-contained Houses with large Gardens, like those in Miller Street. David Dale's House (the largest in the Street), is the present Eye Infirmary. Next (going North, on the same side) was Archibald Paterson's own House, occupied afterwards by his Relative, James Paterson (on part of whose Garden is erected Mr. Denovan's "Free Gospel Church"), William M'Neil, John Craig of Auchinairn, and Robert Blair; then William M'Neil again. Opposite David Dale's House was the Rev. Dr. John Lockhart's, of the College Church. Next (going North, on the East side) were the Residences of David Black, James Jackson, Wm. Taylor (on the latter two sites is Mr. Howie's "Trinity Free Church,") James M'Kenzie of Garnkirk, and Wm. Urquhart, now represented by Miss Urquhart of Moss, Govan. All these Proprietors are marked on Peter Fleming's Map, which is not to be confounded with William Fleming's Plan for his Saw-Mill Plea. Four of these Tenements, viz. Nos. 58, 64, 71, and 77 are now Roman Catholic Institutions.

While *Charlotte Street* was being Built, the Bricks were made and burnt from a Clay Hole, where stood Hatridge's thatched Cottage for Curds and Cream, across which runs the East end of London Street, at Stepney Place and Charlotte Lane, or "*Balaam's Pass*."

On Thursday, the 3rd May, 1750, Andrew Stalker and David Cochran, bought our Stance from John, Robert, and Thomas Moodie, —the two former brothers were Gardeners, [John was Deacon of the Incorporation of Gardeners in 1725-6, 1729-30, and 1734. Robert was Deacon in 1731-2, and 1733] and the latter was a Bookbinder.

"The Managers hereby approve of the Bargain, and they appoint the right to the Ground to be taken in name of Mr. Stalker, the Treasurer, who is afterwards to Denude himself thereof in favours of the Managers or the Congregation, as shall be thought most proper, upon his being reimbursed of what money he shall lay out, and indemnified of any Obligations incumbent on him by the right, the entry to the Ground being thereby to be from the 19th day of March last.

And likewise a Bargain concluded between Andrew Stalker, Robert Tennant, Casper Claussen, George Sangster, and Robert Parr,—for the Managers, and William Paul [Deacon of the Incorporation in 1745 and 1749], and Andrew Hunter, Masons, and Thomas Thomson [Deacon of the Incorporation in 1744], Wright, for Building the Chappel, conform to Missives exchanged of date the 13th of March last, was reported to this Meeting; and the said Bargain was approved, and the Managers authorize the Treasurer to advance what money shall be wanted to carry on the Building as he shall see proper.

ALEX. OSWALD.
JOHN BUCHANAN, Junr."

At the present time it is altogether ludicrous to record how high the prejudice ran against the erection of St. Andrew's; but what I am about to state evidences with what seriousness and intolerance the Project was viewed. Sir James Anderson gave an Address several years ago, embodying an Historical Sketch of the United Presbyterian Greyfriars' Congregation, No. 40 North Albion Street, formerly "the Shuttle Street Secession Congregation," in which he quoted the following Minute:—

26th April, 1750.—"*The Session understanding by the Moderator and some Members of the Session, that they had Conversed privately with Andrew Hunter, Mason, a Member of this Congregation, who had engaged to Build the Episcopal Meeting House in this Place, and have been at great pains in convincing him of the great Sin and Scandal of such a Practice; and the Session, understanding that notwithstanding thereof, he has actually began the Work, they therefore appoint him to be Cited to the Session at their Meeting on Thursday, after Sermon.*"

Andrew Hunter did go on with the "great Sin" of Building the "Episcopal Meeting House," and the Moderator and Session having failed to open his eyes as to "the scandal of such a practice," he was forthwith Excommunicated, and "denied all Church Benefit."

I made diligent inquiry after the Minute-Book at Sir James, Mr. James Pagan of *the Herald* (who copied the *Minute* into his *Sketch of Glasgow*, p. 181), and at the late Mr. W. C. Shaw, Jeweller, Buchanan Street, who was Session Clerk to the Congregation. They all authenticated the *Minute*, but deplored the *loss* of the valuable *Minute Book*.

St. Andrew's Presbyterian Kirk was upwards of 30 years in being Built, while this our humble Fane was about 12 months. A legendary Gossip (having of course dissimilar Versions) went "*the round*," that *Alexander Beelzebub* was the Master-Mason of *the New English Chapel;* hence its wonderful progress. An old Lady (*"Ane Auld Wife"*) is said to have passed by the banks of the purling *Camlachie* one morning early, "afore folk was up," when she Declared, upon *Affidavit*, that she saw, with her own eyes, *the muckle Deil Himsel'*, with an Apron on, doing ten men's Wark. "The Prince of the power of the Air," espying the solitary *Feminine*, at once saluted her: "Fine Mornin', Mem"; when she rejoindered: "Ye Black Deevil, in the name of G—d, come awa' frae that W——e of Babylon." No sooner did his "Highness" hear the Divine Name, thus pronounced, than He Dissolved (horn-headed, cloven-footed, and chewing his cud,) in Fire and Brimstone!

The year before St. Andrew's was founded (1749) the Gallowgate Port was removed by order of the Magistrates;—the "Old Bank" or *Ship Bank* (the first local one) was opened this year in the Bridgegate; and

the first *Shoe Shop*, for the sale of Shoes in Glasgow, was opened by William Colquhoun. The year when it was founded, the first Haberdashery Shop was opened by Mr. Andrew Lockhart, at the head of the Saltmarket; and the College Steeple in High Street was furnished with a new Clock made by Andrew Dickie, Edinburgh. The year after (1751) the West Port was removed by order of the Magistrates; and the Trades' House on the 9th October, enacted that, on all Public Occasions in time coming, their Conveener should wear a Black Velvet Dress, and that the House should make good the expense. In 1752, Mr. Allan Dreghorn, Wright or Timber Merchant, who drew the Plan of St. Andrew's Parish Church in the Square, was the first person who ran a four-wheeled Carriage in Glasgow. The first Meeting-House of "The Associate Anti-Burghers" was Built this year in the Havannah, Mr. John Jamieson, Minister. He was father to Dr. Jamieson of Edinburgh, the Author of the valuable Dictionary of the Scottish Language. In 1754, Mr. Robert Leckie was the first Silversmith that opened a Shop in Glasgow. In 1756, Mr. John Blair was the first person who had "a front Shop" in the City for the sale of *Hats*,—in the Saltmarket. The Cathedral Steeple was this year struck with Lightning.

Probably "Willow Acre" from being the property of the two Moodies who were Gardeners was Garden Ground, like the whole Lands of Merkdailly, which were parcelled out for small Cottages, choicely situated, whose Occupants earned a livelihood by cultivating various Fruits and Vegetables, and exposing them for Sale at their Stalls or "Craimes on the Mercat Day in the Trongait bewast wher the Cordoners stands." This Piece of Ground consists of 1083 square Ells, for which £360 Stg. per square Ell were paid, of what is called "Dead Earnest," and £1 Scots for every Ell additional. There is no Burden or Feu-Duty, but some Feudal right ("*a Grey Duck's Egg*," I believe) payable to the Superior—the Preceptor of St. Ninian's Hospital*—when asked. St. Ninian's Hospital was on the other side of the River, situate between St. Ninian's Croft and the Blind Burn. It was founded by Lady Lochow, in 1350, for people affected with the Leprosy—then a common Disease here. The middle Arch of the old Stockwell Bridge was Built by the same Lady Lochow, who asked Bishop Rae, the Founder of it, as a favour to allow her to assist. Her Bust, formerly, was above this Arch.—Campbell, of Ballachy, was the last Preceptor of this Hospital, employed by the Family of Argyll for uplifting the Feu-Duties of the Bridgegate and all the Rents of St. Ninian's Croft.

So far as I know, our *Grey Duck's Egg* has never gone for the use of the Lepers. Often we have got *Kittens* littered upstairs in Presses;

* "Senex," at Page 249 of his "Old Glasgow" says:—"J. B. [John Buchanan, Esq., Banker,] further says that the Ground of the said Chapel came into the possession of St. Nicholas' Hospital, and that although it actually lies within the territory of the Burgh, it does not hold Burgage of the Crown, through the Magistrates, and consequently the Chapel Lands are held of St. Nicholas' Hospital as the Superiors, St. Nicholas' Hospital was Sold by the Magistrates of Glasgow, on the 13th July, 1798. It fronted Adelphi Street, and stood about ten yards East from the Main Street of Gorbals. The Ground consisted of 551 square yards."

Throughout, it is apparent that *St. Ninian's* ought to be substituted for St. Nicholas' Hospital. There was no St. Nicholas' Hospital in that Locality.—*Ed.*

but the *Ducks*, not being very nimble in mounting Stairs, have deposited no Eggs there for St. Ninian's Preceptor.

Some time ago I wrote to "Senex," the venerable and intelligent Mr. Robert Reid, of Strahoun Lodge, Millport, and received the following kind Answers:—

"I got, and feel obliged by your interesting Communications respecting S. Andrew's Episcopal Chapel. A strong prejudice against the use of an *Organ* in my younger days being very generally entertained by the common operative classes of the City, it was called the 'Whistlin' Kirk,' (after John Knox's name for an Organ—a 'Kist o' Whistles.') My parents were Members of the Old Independents, who met in the Grammar School Wynd—their Elder or Pastor being David Dale, Esq.—in consequence of which I had few opportunities in early life of associating with our regular Clergy; which circumstance will account for my want of information as to the parties who first promoted the erection of your Church. I am now in my 90th year, and shall write to my old School-fellow, Captain Marshall of Rothesay, also in his 90th year, whose Progenitors all sat there."

Captain Wm. Marshall (whose Progenitors are Buried in our Churchyard; he Died and was Buried at Rothesay) wrote to Mr. Reid and myself almost a Copy of the same Letter:—

"I have heard it said in my Family that General Wolfe and his Officers greatly assisted the Chapel and attended it, while his Regiment lay in Glasgow. He resided with Walkinshaw out at Camlachie, the Property of Wm. Orr, Esq., of Barrowfield, the father of the late John Orr, Town Clerk. My father, Robert Marshall, one of the Partners of the Tannery Company, who was an Englishman, was one of the original Promoters of St. Andrew's Chapel, along with old Mr. Alex. Norris, Bleacher, at the Head of the Green, when the Camlachie Burn was a clear Stream. There was no other Episcopal Chapel nearer than Edinburgh. There was a Meeting of *Non-Jurors*, that were scattered over the Country, especially in the North. Our Chapel was always very aristocratic, having all the Nobility and Gentry of the West of Scotland, who came to the Sacrament in their Carriages at Christmas and Easter Sunday. I remember the Lowndes Family of Paisley, coming to St. Andrew's Chapel in a great grand Coach. They sat in the corner Seat, near the Vestry Door, where the Minister's Family sat, after they left, for being, as they thought, ill-used by the Managers not giving them a genteel enough Pew. . . . . Chairlie Lowndes was afraid of flinging a stone, for fear it should light on some of his Natural children. . . . . General Wolfe wrote to his Mother from Glasgow, 13th Aug., 1749, that 'he frequented the Kirk of Scotland' (meaning the Cathedral) 'till our Chapel opens,'—which was finished about 12 months after he left Glasgow."

In the original Charter and Disposition granted to Andrew Stalker, in whose person the Property was at first taken, this Church and Churchyard are declared to be "for the People of the Communion of the Church of England who have Seats and attend Divine Worship in the said Chapel:—Declaring always that the said Piece of Ground shall never be alienate to any other use or purpose whatever." The *Lairs* are Declared *Not Transferable*, but for the sole use of the Congregation. The first Meeting of the original Subscribers and Contributors, called by Advertisement in the Glasgow Journal, was held on the 15th of March, 1750, in the House of Robert Tennent, Vintner, when the following persons were unanimously chosen to continue in office until the first Thursday of February, 1752, viz: Alexander Oswald, Merchant, Præses; James Dennistoune, Merchant (who signs the first Minute); David Dalyell, Merchant; David Cochran, Merchant;

Andrew Stalker, Bookseller (Treasurer); Casper Claussen, Sugar-Baker; Robert Parr, Dyer; Robert Tennent, Vintner; and George Sangster, Tobacconist;—all in Glasgow;—John Buchanan, Junr., Writer in Glasgow, to be Clerk Secretary.

The following Excerpts from our Sederunt Books indicate the interest which the Family of Oswald took in our early stage:—

"Glasgow, 15th May, 1751.—Which day it was reported to this Meeting that Messrs. Richard Oswald & Company, Merchants in London (who had been solicited to procure Supply for the Chapel, in London,) had, by a Letter of the 4th current, directed to Messrs. Oswald of Glasgow, informed that, in order to obtain a 'Brief' in favour of the Chapel, it would be necessary to employ a Solicitor, and that in answer to this by Mr. Alexander Oswald, in name of the Managers, to the said Richard Oswald & Co., of London, being laid before this Meeting, whereby they are empowered to employ a Solicitor, for the above purpose on the expense of the Managers in case it was found proper. The Managers now present unanimously approve of the said Answer in their name, and agree to pay the expense debursed in prosecuting the same.

JAMES DENNISTOUNE.
JOHN BUCHANAN, Junr."

"Glasgow, 26th September, 1751.—Which day, in consequence of an Advertisement in *the Glasgow Journal* for a General Meeting, this time and place, of all concerned in the English Chappel, sundry of them being now met accordingly in the House of John Burns, Vintner in Glasgow, and David Dalyell, Merchant in Glasgow, was elected Præses of the Meeting in the absence of Mr. Alex. Oswald, and it is agreed that Dr. John Brisbane, Physician in Glasgow, and Alex. Speirs, Merchant there, should be added to the number of the present Directors, and to continue in office till next General Election. And, further, that immediate application be made, in name of the Managers and those concerned, to the Lord Bishop of London for supply to the Chappel, and for a proper Clergyman to the Chappel of his Lordship's nomination. And Mr. Dalyell, Dr. Brisbane, Mr. Stalker, Mr. Speirs, and John Buchanan are appointed as a Committee to draw up a proper Representation to his Lordship, to be laid before a Meeting of the whole, to be held in this House on Tuesday next, the 3rd October, of which all present are now warned in this present Meeting."

Our first Præses' Death is thus recorded in the Glasgow Journal, 27th January, 1763:—"On Monday last (24th), Died at Scotstown, Alexander Oswald, Esq., a gentleman of great probity, honour, and knowledge in Trade, by which he acquired a handsome Fortune. For some years past he lived retired from public business, employing himself in acts of friendship, generosity, and hospitality." The Genealogy of the Oswalds is given in *Crawfurd's Renfrewshire*. James Dennistoune was connected by Marriage with the Oswalds.

The following Advertisement refers to James Dennistoune, Esq. of Colgrain:—

Glasgow Mercury, 5th November, 1778.—"To be exposed to Sale, the Lodging House, being the *Third or Uppermost Story* of the Westmost of three Tenements lately Built by John Robertson, Wright, on the South side of Argyll Street, in Glasgow, and adjacent to St. Enoch's Burn, with the Cellar and Garrets thereto belonging, at present possessed by Mr. James Dennistoune, merchant."

Casper Claussen came from Holland as Overseer of the Stockwell Sugar-House Co. Notice of Andrew Stalker is taken at Page 523.

Robert Tennent's House was not at this time in "The Saracen's Head" Hotel, as appears from the following Advertisement:—

Glasgow Courant, October, 1755.—"Robert Tennent, who formerly kept the White Hart Inn, without the Gallowgate Port, is removed to the Saracen's Head, where the Port formerly stood. He takes this opportunity to acquaint all Ladies and Gentlemen that, at the desire of the Magistrates of Glasgow, he has built a convenient and handsome new Inn, agreeable to a Plan given him, containing thirty-six Fire-Rooms, now fit to receive Lodgers. The Bed-Chambers are all separate, none of them entering through another, and so contrived that there is no need of going out of doors to get to them. The Beds are all very good, clean, and free from Bugs. There are very good Stables for Horses, and a Pump-Well in the Yard for Watering them, with a Shade within the said Yard for Coaches, Chaises, and other Wheel Carriages. As the said Robert Tennent has been at a very great expense in building this Inn, and making it commodious for his Guests, he hopes to have the countenance and encouragement of all his old Friends and Customers, who may depend on their being rightly accommodated and well used. There is a large Room where an hundred people can be Entertained at one time."

Mr. Tennent was a zealous "Manager" of our venerable Temple, and at one time was rich. He was of the same Family as the Tennents of Well Park. He was not only a Vintner, but a Builder and Gardener also. His beautiful Garden was at Annfield, where he possessed 13 or 14 Acres of cultivated Ground, besides a House built in the same style as the Charlotte Street Houses. He rented "the Sheep Quarry," in the Eastern Common, from the City. *The White Hart Inn* was near the old Toll in the Gallowgate. He sold all his Lands and Houses called "Tennent's Toun" and "the White Houses" on the Gallow Muir, near Camlachie, to a Namesake of his own, Adam Tennent, a Tobacconist, for upwards of £500. The Magistrates and Town Council, as an Encouragement, allowed him to use the Episcopal Palace for a Quarry to build "The Saracen's Head." He Died on the 3rd February, 1757, broken-hearted and impoverished,—this last *Speculation* proving a Failure.

The last of this Brisbane Family (alluded to at Page 549) became extinct in the Wife of the late Dr. Jeffrey, Professor of Anatomy. Stirling Street, Albion Street, and that Neighbourhood were opened up and Feued off part of the Property which belonged to the Brisbanes. Their Mansion was at the corner of Stirling Street, fronting High Street. It stood a little way back, and had a Railing and some Flower Ground in front, with a large Orchard behind. About 1781, it was sold to Orr of Barrowfield, and then to the Stirlings. The Brisbanes possessed the Tenement, Nos. 42—50, nearly opposite the Tron Steeple to the East. Dr. Matthew Brisbane was probably a son of the above mentioned Dr. John.

Alexander Speirs the first of Elderslie, was one of four enterprising Merchants, who not only started the Commercial magnitude of our City, but was the largest Importer of Tobacco in Europe,—the Chief of our "Virginia Dons." When the first American War broke out, Tobacco rose in price 1000 per cent., Mr. Speirs, being a large Share-Holder, made an immense Fortune. He bought the Lands of Elderslie from the lineal Representative of Sir William Wallace, as well as various other Estates in Renfrewshire, which he united into a Barony under the general title of "Elderslie;" and built in a central portion

of it, the Mansion bearing that name, facing the Clyde. He was also a leading Partner in "The Glasgow Arms Bank," established in 1750, which was on the opposite or North side of the Street from "The Ship Bank," which was the House in the South-East end of the *Briggate*, now occupied as a Coffin Warehouse. The original Firm of "The Glasgow Arms Bank" was Cochran, Murdoch, & Co., which was changed in 1763 to Speirs, Murdoch, & Co.,—and afterwards to Murdoch, Robertson, & Co.

Mr. Speirs married Mary Buchanan, daughter of Archibald Buchanan of Silverbanks and Auchentorlie, Dumbartonshire, and of Hillington in Renfrewshire.

The paternal Grandfather of Mrs. Speirs was George Buchanan of Mount Vernon (noticed in Note 3, p. 494), of the Lenny branch of the old Family of Buchanan of Buchanan. Her maternal Grandfather was Peter Murdoch of Rosehill, Renfrewshire, another of the Virginia Merchants, and Lord Provost of Glasgow in 1730. She was the Sister of Andrew Buchanan of Ardenconnel, Dumbartonshire, and Niece of Andrew Buchanan of Drumpellier, Lord Provost in 1740, whose second son was the above George of Mount Vernon, who opened Virginia Street in 1752. She was a Niece, too, of Neil Buchanan, M.P. in 1746 for Glasgow District of Burghs. These Uncles of Mrs. Speirs (Archibald, Andrew, and Neil) founded "The Buchanan Society" of Glasgow in 1725—the oldest of the Charitable Institutions of this City, except Hutcheson's Hospital. Her Grand-Nephew, Sir Andrew Buchanan, is the British Ambassador at the Court of Russia. George Buchanan of Mount Vernon died in July, 1762 (not in 1769). He was succeeded by his son Andrew, then a *Minor*, with the burden of the Life-rent in "The Virginia Mansion," by his mother, Lilias Dunlop. She was a sister of Colin Dunlop of Carmyle, sixth son of James Dunlop of Garnkirk, also a "Virginia Don;" and chief Partner and one of the Founders of *The Ship Bank* in 1750. He was Lord Provost in 1770. His Town Residence (being about the Eastern boundary of *St. Enoch's Croft*, a large slice of which he bought), still stands on the South side of Argyle Street. It is presently occupied by The Central Branch of the Great Western Cooking Depot,—above; below, by G. Paterson, Shoemaker; Alex. Cross & Son, Seedsmen; and Johnston Brothers, Shoemakers; Nos. 49—55: the second Tenement East from Dunlop Street, which was named after him. He occupied this House, with his Counting House behind, till his decease in 1777. When this Mansion was built, there was no Argyle Street. It was then a Country Road—the Road to Dumbarton, or *St. Tennoch's Gate*,—dotted here and there with low thatched Huts, Barns, and Malt-Kilns. His eldest son, James of Garnkirk (who died at Tollcross in 1816) sold this Property in 1778 to John Good, Merchant, for £1,850. Good's Trustees sold it in 1800 to John Wilson, the Town-Clerk (referred to at Page 523), and Collector Clarke. Latterly, it became the sole Property of Wilson, who was Heired in 1806 (as was mentioned) by his Nephew Dr. Wm. Rae-Wilson, to whose Representatives this Property (next to the former Buck's Head Inn, almost a copy of it) at present belongs.

As has been stated above, Andrew Dunlop was at his father's death

a *Minor*—a boy eight years old. With the consent of his Mother, he sold "The Virginia Mansion" in 1770 to *our* Alexander Speirs, his Uncle-in-law, who lived in it for many years. His Wife (Mary Buchanan) was Life-rented in it; but she consented in 1779 to allow her son Peter to sell the Property to his Maternal Uncle, James Dunlop of Garnkirk, (mentioned above) who converted the West wing of the Mansion into his Office for *The Greenock Bank*, of which he was Agent. After passing through many Proprietors and Transformations, in 1842 it was purchased and taken down by *The Glasgow and Ship Bank Co.*, who merged into the present *Union Bank Co.*, whose elegant Pile (quite lost, however, by the narrowness of Ingram Street) stands on the former stance of "*The Virginia Mansion.*" The following Inscription is upon the Tablet on the East Wall inside St. Andrew's:—

SACRED TO THE MEMORY
OF ALEXANDER SPEIRS, ESQ. OF ELDERSLIE,
MERCHANT IN GLASGOW:
WHO, WITH UNCOMMON ABILITY
AND LIBERALITY OF MIND,
PROMOTED THE INTEREST OF HIS FELLOW CITIZENS,
AND EXTENDED THE COMMERCE
OF HIS COUNTRY:
WITH UNBLEMISHED INTEGRITY
ACQUIRED AN AMPLE FORTUNE,
AND WITH AFFECTIONATE TENDERNESS
FULFILLED THE DUTIES OF DOMESTIC LIFE.
HIS VIRTUES RENDER HIS DEATH
A SUBJECT OF REGRET TO THE PUBLIC,
AND CLAIMS THIS TESTIMONY
OF GRATEFUL RESPECT
FROM A FEW OF HIS PARTICULAR FRIENDS,
WHO HAVE OBTAINED LEAVE OF HIS FAMILY
TO ERECT THIS MONUMENT
IN THIS CHAPEL,
WHEREOF HE WAS A MEMBER.
OB. 10th DEC., 1782. ÆT. 68.

Excerpts from Oldest Sederunt Book.

On the 9th day of May, 1781, Patrick Colquhoun, Merchant in Glasgow, was requested by James Dennistoune, Esq., and several of the principal Managers of the Licensed Episcopal Chapel in the City of Glasgow, to act as Treasurer of the Funds, in which business it was understood that he was to be assisted by Mr. John Fergus in collecting the Seat-Rents, and by Mr. Falconer in disbursing small Sums, and paying the Salarys of the Clerk, Organist, &c. Mr. Colquhoun accordingly accepted of the charge of the Chapel affairs on the date above mentioned to him, at which time he received the following Books and Papers belonging to the Congregation.

Primo.—The Minute Book of the first Managers, in which the original Regulations of the Subscribers to the English Chapel are contained, commencing the 15th day of May, 1750, together with the subsequent Minutes of the Managers down to 26th February, 1760, when no further Proceedings of the Managers appear to be Recorded.

Secundo.—A Book of Charge and Discharge kept by Mr. George Sangster, as Manager or Treasurer to the Chapel, commencing the 8th December, 1754, and ending the 31st December, 1773, and continued by Mr. Duncan Niven to August 1777.

Tertio.—A Book of Charge and Discharge kept by Mr. Duncan Niven from

August, 1778, to the 9th May, 1781, when Mr. Colquhoun took the charge of the Chapel affairs and found a Balance due by Mr. Niven of £51 6s. 4d.

Quarto.—An Extract of the Registered Disposition of the Ground on which the Chapel is built, granted by John, Robert, and Thomas Moodie to Andrew Stalker, dated the 21st February, 1751, and Registered in the Commissary Court Books of Glasgow.

Quinto.—An Extract from the Borough Court Books of Glasgow of a Registered Disposition dated the 6th March, 1755, and granted by Andrew Stalker to the Managers of the Chapel, to be held by them for the Congregation, under certain Burdens and Restrictions therein mentioned. The Managers nominated were—William M'Dowall, Esq., Alexander Oswald, Lawrence Colquhoun, Alexander Speirs, David Cochrane, George Sangster, Robert Tennent, Andrew Stalker, James Dennistoune, Casper Claussen, Robert Marshall, Duncan Niven—Denominated Trustees for the people of the Communion of the said Church. Whom failing,—To the Trustees appointed by the Deceased John Anderson of St. Christophers, as Managers of a Charitable Fund left by him, of which £10 each to be paid yearly to the Episcopal Congregations of Edinburgh, Glasgow, St. Andrews, and Aberdeen, [viz. The Right Hon. James Lord Forbes, Alexander Hay of Dalgettie, Sir Wm. Forbes of Monymusk, Mr. James of Pitfour, Advocate, James Hay, W.S., James Ogilvie of Auchiras, George Cumming of Pitullie, and Mr. Thos. Ruddieman, sometime of the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh.]

Sexto.—A Paper Book of 5 Sheets containing a Register of the original Subscribers to the Chapel with the Sums Subscribed, together with States of the Affairs of the Chapel, and a History of the Funds from the year 1750 to the 11th January, 1755. By these Papers it appears that the Stone Work of the Chapel cost £420 6s. 5d., and all other Finishing £740 1s. 4½d. In all £1160 7s. 9d½. (N.B.—The Chapel Wall was built by Subscription in the year 1760.)

Septimo.—A Parcel of Papers entitled Chapel Accounts and Discharges for the expense of Building.

Octavo.—A Parcel of Papers entitled Mr. Niven's Chapel Receipts and Discharges.

Lastly.—A Paper from Mr. Dennistoune containing a short History of the affairs of the English Chapel, together with the Vouchers of the Funds belonging to the Congregation. Upon examining which it appears—That the Chapel was built by Subscription anno 1750 and 1751: That the Ground now inclosed consists of 1083 square Ells, free of all Burdens, cost £90 5s.: That the original Disposition was granted to Andrew Stalker and Registered anno 1781 [? 1751]: That Mr. Stalker redisponed the Chapel to the Managers some years after: That the Funds of the Chapel may be estimated as follows:—

1st. A Bond of the Port-Glasgow Ropework of £100, produces annually, ...	£4	10	0
2nd. A Bill granted by Duncan Niven* for his Balance dated 9th May, 1781, ...	£51 6 4		
3rd. The Sum left by Dr. John Anderson for the Episcopal Chapel in Glasgow, ...	10	0	0
4th. The Seat Rents estimated at £40, but found to produce yearly about, according to a Plan of the Seats made up by Mr. Fergus, ...	50	0	0
5th. The Collections at the Chapel Door on Sundays are estimated to produce, including Offertory, about £65, but scarcely amounts to	50	0	0
Total Revenue of the Chapel about	£114	10	0

* "1787, Dec. 18.—Due by Mr. Duncan Niven to the Managers of the Chapel, £41 18s. His affairs are under the Management of Mr. Gilbert Hamilton, from whom a small Dividend is expected;—and the Balance Mr. Niven considers as a Debt of Honour, and promises to pay it, if he lives."

That the Certain Expenditure stands thus:—

1st. The Pastor's Salary, ...	£60	0	0	
2nd. The Organist's Salary, ...	20	0	0	
3rd. The Clerk's Salary, £2 12s. ℔ Quarter is	10	8	0	
4th. The Beadle's Salary, £1, ℔ Quarter is ...	4	0	0	
5th. The Organ Blower's Salary, 10s., ℔ Quarter is	2	0	0	
				£96 8 0
Remains for Communion Elements and other casual Charges against the Chapel, ...				£18 2 0

N.B.—Besides the above Funds, the Chapel has a claim to a Legacy left them a few years ago, by a Lady named , but her affairs were found to be rather embarrassed, and it is doubtful whether much will be received. The Sum left is £100, and it is hoped £50 or £60 may be made effectual.

PATK. COLQUHOUN.

Provost Colquhoun's Hand-Writing in our Minute Books is neat, careful, and accurate. (See Page 417.) The services he rendered to Glasgow and to the Country, were very important and highly valued. No Civilian connected with this City ever merited or received so many marks of public approbation. It would be tedious to enumerate the Votes of Thanks he received from all quarters. In 1783, the Convention of Royal Burghs voted to him a Piece of Plate for eminent Mercantile Services. In 1785, the Cotton Manufacturers Presented him with Four Pieces of Plate. In 1788, the Governor and Council of the Forth and Clyde Navigation, a Piece of Plate, value £100. In 1789, Mr. Colquhoun settled in London. At that Period, the inferior Magisterial duties of Westminster were conducted by what have been denominated *Trading Justices*, and nothing could be on a worse footing than the state of the Police. The Legislature, to obtain a more pure and intelligent Magistracy, introduced the Stipendiary System in 1792, by establishing seven Public Offices, with three Justices to each; and Mr. Colquhoun was appointed to one of them. In 1795, he published his Work on the Police; and subsequently his "Treatise on the Wealth, Power, and Resources of the British Empire," a Work of great merit and research, which went through several Editions. In 1797, the University of Glasgow conferred on him the Degree of *Doctor of Laws*. In 1800, the West India Merchants Presented him with Plate to the value of £500, and immediately thereafter, the Russian Company requested his acceptance of Plate to the value of 100 Guineas. In 1818 he retired from office. A Biographical Sketch of him was understood to have been written by an affectionate Son.

The following Inscription is on a Monument, Erected to his Memory in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster:—

Integer vitæ scelerisque purus.

Sacred to the Memory of PATRICK COLQUHOUN, ESQUIRE, LL.D., Elected during three successive years Lord Provost of Glasgow. He founded in that City the Chamber of Commerce, the Royal Exchange Tontine, and essentially promoted the Trade and Manufactures of Scotland. A Deputy-Lieutenant of Middlesex, and for twenty years a Magistrate of that and the adjoining Counties. He originated and gradually carried into effect the Marine Police, an establishment by which the property of the West India Planter, of the Merchant, and Ship owner in the Port of London, was protected from plunder to a great extent, the revenue of the Crown largely increased, and the morals of

the River Labourers materially improved. With increasing energy he suggested and successfully promoted various plans for the Prevention of Crimes, for the Supply of Food during Scarcities, for Meliorating the Condition of the Poor, and for the Education of their Children. The Author of the Treatises on the Police of the Metropolis and River Thames, and on the Wealth, Power, and Resources of the Empire. He published numerous Works on Criminal Jurisprudence, Political Economy, and on the Commerce and Manufactures of Great Britain. So highly was he respected and esteemed, as well on the Continent of Europe, as in the Colonial Possessions of his Majesty, that, on the declared ground of his public character and services, the free Hanseatic Republics of Lubec, Bremen, and Hamburgh, constituted him their Resident and Consul General, and the Colonies of St. Vincent, Nevis, Dominica, and the Virgin Islands, their Agent in this Country. To a kind and benevolent disposition, he added a mind as fertile in conception as it was bold and persevering in execution. He was Born at Dumbarton in Scotland, on the 14th March, 1745, and, after a laborious life, alike honourable to himself and useful to his Country, he Died on the 25th April, 1820, aged 75 years.—(*See Dr. Cleland's Enumeration, &c.*, Fol. 1832, p. 276.)

Many Legacies have been left from time to time to this Chapel, but the Residue of not one remains. Even those left for the Poor, which for many years were emblazoned on a Board, were Borrowed to pay accumulating Debts; and in process of time both Principal and Interest perished. Especially was this the case with £100 Bequeathed by the Will of Mrs. Catherine Williamson and Mrs. Janet Sangster, Widow of George Sangster, the Interest of which was to be applied to the increase of the Salary of the Minister of the Chapel, being due for the first time on the 20th August, 1788. This Legacy was in the Town's hands at 5 per cent. till the 17th June, 1822, when Messrs Fyffe, Pinkerton, Hussey, Ellis, Wilson, and Jack, Managers, Resolved to get up the said £100 from Mr. Spreull, City Chamberlain, (who stated that the Magistrates would not pay more than 4½ per cent. on the Bond) and apply the same towards the extinction of the Chapel debts!

Every one of those who thus Negotiated was guilty of a Breach of Trust and liable for such a Transaction.

Amusing but sad Minutes exist which ought to be buried in and covered with the Slab of Oblivion. Among miscellaneous Charges occur the following:—"1751, October, 31. Paid two Soldiers filling up Chappel, £3 3s. Paid Mr. Tennant for Stabbs for Ground, £1 2s. 6d. Paid for Oak Nails for the Gate, 8s." The Gate had two square Stone Pillars with large Balls on the top. There was a Stone Dyke all round the Building, and instead of a Descent as now at the Entrance there was an Ascent, which shows how much the Streets must have been raised.—"1786, December, 20. By the privilege of a Grave in No. 35, to Dutchess of Hamilton's House-Keeper, £1 1s."—1791, December, 29. To "uplift the sum of £150 of Poors Money lent out on Interest, and to Apply it to the Purposes of the Chapel!"—At a General Meeting of the Managers and Congregation, consisting nearly of 80 persons, held in the Tontine Tavern on the 29th December, 1791, Colin Campbell, Esq. in the Chair, the new Managers were appointed and authorised "to uplift the sum of £170 Stg. of Poor Money, lent out on Interest, and to apply it to the purposes of the Chapel, they paying Five per cent. Interest for it to the Poor annually!" Neither Principal nor Interest has existed for many years.—"For

Porter and Entertainment for the Managers at different Meetings in Tontine, £2 6s. 4d."—"The General Annual Dinner appointed to be held in Dowell's Inn, but next year in Hemmings, at 15s. a head."—"Agreed that Janet Hutchinson, Beadle, shall be allowed one Guinea to puchase her annual Cloak, to be applied at the sight of John Fergus."—1792, 28th December. "Resolved unanimously that any Member who, if in Town and in health, shall not attend the Chapel once a month at least shall not be entitled to vote in the Chapel affairs."—1792, 20th January, of that date the Managers executed a Discharge to the Executors of the late Mr. Dunn of Tannochside, for a Legacy of £10 bequeathed for the Chapel. (See Page 565.)

On the 18th March, 1806, the Piece of Ground now occupied by Lynch's Stables, being 104 Square yards, 8 feet, was sold by the Chapel Managers to Mr. Henry Bell for £150, "he being bound to Build according to Plan submitted, and to make a Road (now Low Green Street) 32 feet, from the Chapel Wall,—the Managers being put to no expense in straighting or covering the Burn." This Piece of Ground was (in breach of Bargain) a few years ago, the Site of a low Wooden Show. In Peter Fleming's Map, *Newbigging and Co.* occupied the Plot adjoining, to the North, before Steel Street was formed. The year after, 1807, a small Space of Ground was Petitioned for and Acquired from the Town, as is apparent from the Sequel:—

"At Glasgow, the 6th day of March, 1807.—Which day the Magistrates and Council of the City of Glasgow being in Council assembled, the Committee appointed on the Fifth day of February last to consider the Petition from Messrs Wilson, More, and Wood, as a Committee of the Managers of the Episcopal Chapel in Glasgow, praying for liberty to enclose and use as Burying-Ground, the small Angle of ground between the South Wall of the present Burying-Ground and Camlachie Burn, gave in the following Report:—

The Committee, named in the within Remit, having read the Petition therein referred to, and visited and examined the requested small Piece of Ground, hesitated not to agree unanimously that the Request should be immediately granted. The Piece of Ground is indeed very small, is of no use to the Town whatever, can never be brought to answer any purpose, or be of any value to them, and is at present only a Receptacle of Filth. The Enclosing it with a Wall, then, will greatly improve the look of that part of the City. The Town, too, has thus an opportunity, at an easy rate, of obliging and accommodating for a necessary and useful purpose a respectable Congregation. (Signed) Alex. Stewart, Archd. Newbigging, Richd. Smellie.—Glasgow 16th Feby. 1807.

On considering which Report, the Magistrates and Council approve thereof, and direct the Clerks to make out the necessary Writings in favour of the Managers of the said Chapel.

Extracted from the Records of Council on this and the two preceding Pages by
(Signed) Rob. Thomson."

The Lane or Alley, without a name, which Bounds the Chapel on the North, led down to David Dale's Garden which was our Eastern boundary. A narrow Footpath, now built upon, came between the East Wall of the Chapel and the Garden.

"Free Ish and Entry," also, to the Tannery was by this Alley, which was long shut, until opened and causewayed by the late John Henderson, Esq., of Park. *Query.*—To whom does this *Mews Lane* appertain?—*Castle Boins* was a big *Washing House*, on the opposite side of the Camlachie, marked upon old Maps, so-called from the

multitude of Tubs or "*Boins*" there, wherein scores of Women, and even Ladies—Mothers and Maidens—daily resorted to Tramp their Blankets, turning round and round, holding their Petticoats up at the *Henches*' elevation; albeit with no breach of modesty. *Gallants* and Swains passed and repassed, but the "curtains" were not lowered an inch. Ray, in his "Itinerary," 1661, notices this manner of Scotch Washing as an uncommon Curiosity; and the *Minutiæ* are described in *Peter's Letters to his Kinsfolk*, and in *Wilson's Clyde*. "Girls of the Period" are accused of being *too practical*. And yet a glance at their "Chignons" proves how fond they are of "Building Castles in the *H*Air." At the *Castle Boin Period* they appear to us as rather "too practical;" and yet the ornament of Chastity was of more sterling Gold then than now. Upon the Streets we are *Glowered* out of countenance by Prudes. Among the graceful Nymphs of Castle Boins there were no such loose Eyes, nor brassy Airs, nor padded Calves.

In ranging *the Green*, I hear and mark the words of anxiety which come from those who "have oot their Duds," about the *airt* of the Wind. The tall Flagstaffs, with their Banners of Carbon, which wave from so many Factory-Lums (displayed generally from sheer inadvertence) pollute many a "*Washin*," and cut short the breath of many a Washer-Woman, who can no more live *upon* than *without* Air. Until Doctors can Cure the *Reek* and Purge the Clyde, our Western Metropolis must abide, as heretofore, the successful Undertaker, with ready-made Shrouds, for greedy Grave-Yard Companies.

The *Camlachie*, in 1700, flowed by pellucid, wherein the Inhabitants of the East side of the Saltmarket had the "privilege of Trout and Eel Fishing therein."—From the second portion of the following Advertisement, it is clear that "Castle Boins" and its Grounds were subsequently a Resort for Amusement, from their pleasant Situation and inviting Draughts of Herb Ale. The Tannery seems to have afterwards spoiled this Country Retreat:—

Glasgow Mercury, 26th March, 1778.—"To be Sold the following Lands:—1st Lot. That well constructed Tannery * lately erected on the east side of

* The following List of Tan-Works are given by M'Ure pp. 229, 230:—

BELL'S TANNYARD.

Bell's Tannerie is a prodigious large Building, consisting of Bark and Lime Pits, Store Houses, and other high and low Apartments, with all other Conveniences whatsomever for carrying on that great Work. The Buildings are so considerable, that it is admired by all Strangers who see it. The Partners and Proprietors whereof are Bailie George Bogle, younger, Bailie George Bogle, his brother, Andrew Cochran, William Gordon, late Bailie, and John Luke, Merchants, James Loudon their Clerk, Ryce Jones their Overseer, with thirty Servants.

OLD TANNERIE.

There is another Tannerie, commonly called *The Old Tannerie*. It is likewise a considerable Building, consisting of Tan-Pits, Store-Houses, high and low Apartments, with other Conveniencies for carrying on that Work. The Partners and Proprietors are Bailie Arthur Tron, Laurence Dinwoodie, the Heirs of William Carlile, and Robert Finlay, Partner and Manager thereof. This and Bell's Tan-Yard pays every six weeks £200 Stg. of Duty to the King.

PAUL'S TANNERIE.

There are other two Tan-Works of lesser Buildings, with their Pits, Store-Houses, Pertinents, and other necessary Conveniences whatsomever, all situated, with the new and old Tanneries, on the Brook or Rivulet Molendinor, very convenient for those who are Proprietors of the same. Of this last Tan-Work, James Paul, elder and younger, are Proprietors.

the Episcopal Chapel, adjoining to Camlachie Burn, consisting of Steep Holes, Lime Pits, Tan Pits, Bark Lofts, Drying Lofts, Currying Room, Bark Mill, Cellars, and other Conveniences; together with a good Dwelling House, being the most complete Work of the kind extant in Glasgow.

2d Lot. That fine Piece of Ground, presently a Gardener's Yard, on the side of the Tan-Work, fronting the Green of Glasgow (commonly called Moodie's Yard), with the pleasant Rural Tavern or Change House and Offices upon it, which has always been much frequented, and remarkable for Herb Ale. Apply to Claud Marshall, Writer in Glasgow."

Part of these Lands was bought by David Dale, and formed a large portion of his Garden. When Greendyke Street came to be widened, a small Slice of the said Garden was Purchased by the City of Glasgow, for improving this Locality. This is seen by the published Report of Dr. Cleland on the intended City Improvements, of date 1813:—"The Approach from the bottom of the Saltmarket to the Calton Green is to be by a Street 60 feet wide; the North side of which will be formed by running nearly a straight line from the South side of the Brick Wall which is formed a little to the West of the Episcopal Chapel to the South-East corner of the Rev. Dr. Lockhart's Property in Charlotte Street, touching the South side of the South wing of the Misses Dales' House in that Street. This Street is then to be connected with Great Hamilton Street by another one of 50 feet wide, forming an Obtuse Angle with it, the West side of which will be described by the East Wall of the Charlotte Street Gardens. A Street of 50 feet wide is then to be formed in front of the Building Lots on the Calton Green, and the sides of all the Streets which are next the Green are to be formed with Parapet Walls and Iron Railings. Exclusive of these Approaches, the other Entries into the Green are to be kept open, particularly that from St. Andrew's Square, down by the Episcopal Chapel, and from Charlotte Street, William Street, John Street, from Openings in the intended Calton Green Buildings, and from the Head of the Green leading to Rutherglen Bridge."

After passing through several Tenants, the Property opposite "*Castle Boins*" was for many years used as a Bone Mill and Chemical Work by John Poynter. Afterwards, James Calvert, a Comedian, built the present Brick House (used for drying Hides), and called it "The Queen's Theatre." At his death, George Parry ("Wee Parry") a renowned Clown, used it as a Penny Theatre, which was the cause of much demoralisation to the youth of both sexes. Heavy fines were imposed upon him from time to time, by the Justices of the Peace, for Acting without a License. He is Buried in our Churchyard, and some 10,000 of his Visitors turned out to view his Funeral, although the day was most unusual for darkness, storm, and tempest. Many of the Onlookers thought and said that *the Day* was expressly made for Parry. In 1861, this Territory was benevolently bought by John Henderson, Esq., of Park, in order to stamp out this fearful *Howff*, for £2,000, when it was fitted up as "Greendyke Hall," for a Preaching Station, Concert Room, and Ragged Schools.

Extract from the Disposition by Robert Young to John Henderson of "Parry's Theatre," dated 19th April, and 20th September, 1861.

"All and whole, that Piece of Ground near the Episcopal Chapel, and also near where formerly stood a House called 'Castle Boynes,' through which

Piece of Ground the Molendinor Burn did at one time run, containing 363 square yards and 18 square feet, or thereby, bounded on the East by the Property sometime of David Dale, Esq.; on the West by the Stone Bridge or Arch over the said Burn, leading to the said Chapel; on the North to the Property formerly of the said John Burns, above described; on the South by the House called 'Castle Boynes,' and by the Street or Road leading from the Old Bridge to St. Mungo's Lane, or 'Burnt Barns,' at the back of the Green Dyke; which Piece of Ground is now included, and forms part of the Tan-Work lying within the Burgh of Glasgow."

For more than half a Century, St. Andrew's was "a Licensed Episcopal" or "Qualified Chapel,"—but not defiant of the Scottish Episcopate. The Legal penalties were the cause. In 1805, Terms of Union with the (Episcopal) Church of Scotland were Agreed upon, when this Church, with the majority of others in like position, came into Communion,—Episcopacy without a Bishop being Contradiction.

"At Glasgow, the 5th day of December, 1805 years. Present, Messrs Charles Wilson, Joshua Senior, John Shearer, Arthur White, Thomas Laycock, Hugh Love, George Pinkerton, Septimus Ellis, Richard Lowrie, Bright Langley, and Henry Wood.

A Paper signed by the greatest part (it is believed the whole) of the Members of this Chapel, having been presented to the Meeting, recommending a Union with the ancient Episcopal Church of Scotland, agreeable to the Articles of Union proposed by the Reverend Bishop of that Church, to such Clergymen as Officiate in Scotland, by virtue of Ordination from English or Irish Bishops, the Managers, after mature deliberation on the Articles also produced, and after seeing the Opinions of the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Lincoln, St. Asaph's, &c., in favour of the Measure, unanimously approve of the Proposal, inasmuch as the entire control and management of the Funds and Temporalities of the Chapel are understood to remain in the hands of the Managers or Church Wardens, for the Congregation, as formerly; as also the Nomination of the Clergyman in case of Vacancy. Therefore they authorise and request the Rev. William Routledge, (the Rev. John Falconer, the Senior Minister, not being in such health as to undertake the Journey), to wait upon the Diocesan, the Right Rev. Wm. Abernethy Drummond, and to Sign the Articles of Union proposed. And the Managers further order that the aforesaid Articles of Union be Engrossed in the Minute Book kept for the Transactions of this Chapel, and Signed individually by the Members approving the same, as an authority and justification of this Measure in all time coming.

ARTICLES OF UNION,

Proposed by the Right Rev. the Bishops of the Scotch Episcopal Church to those Clergymen who Officiate in Scotland by virtue of Ordination from an English or Irish Bishop.

As a Union of all those who profess to be of Episcopal Persuasion in Scotland appears to be a Measure extremely desirable, and calculated to promote the interest of true Religion, the Right Rev. the Bishops of the Scotch Episcopal Church do Invite and Exhort all those Clergymen in Scotland who have received Ordination from English or Irish Bishops, and the People attending their Ministrations, to become Pastors and Members of that pure and primitive part of the Christian Church of which the Bishops in Scotland are the regular Governors. With a view to the attainment of which desirable

end, the said Bishops propose the following Articles of Union as the Conditions on which they are ready to receive the above-mentioned Clergy into a holy and Christian Fellowship, and to acknowledge them as Pastors, and the People who shall be committed to their Charge, and duly and regularly Adhere to their Ministration, as Members of the Scotch Episcopal Church:—

I. Every such Clergyman shall exhibit to the Bishop of the Diocese or District in which he is settled, or in case of a Vacancy, to the Primus of the Episcopal College, his Letters of Orders, or a duly attested Copy thereof, that to their Authenticity and Validity being Ascertained, they may be entered in the Diocesan Book or Register kept for that purpose.

II. Every such Clergyman shall declare his hearty and unfeigned Assent to the whole Doctrines of the Gospel as revealed and set forth in the Holy Scriptures, and shall further acknowledge that the Scotch Episcopal Church, of which the Bishops are the regular Governors, is a pure and orthodox Part of the Universal Christian Church.

III. Every such Clergyman shall be at liberty to use in his own Congregation the Liturgy of the Church of England, as well in the Administration of the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper as in all other Offices of the Church.

IV. Every such Clergyman, when Collated to any Pastoral Charge, shall Promise, with God's assistance, faithfully and conscientiously to Perform the Duties thereof, promoting and maintaining, according to his power, peace, quietness, and Christian charity, and studying in a particular manner to advance, by the example and doctrine, the Spiritual welfare and comfort of that portion of the Flock of Christ among which he is called to exercise his Ministry.

V. Every such Clergyman shall own and acknowledge as his Spiritual Governor, under Christ, the Bishop of the Diocese or District in which he is settled, and shall pay and perform to the said Bishop all such Canonical obedience as is usually paid by the Clergy of the Scotch Episcopal Church, or by the Clergy of the United Church of England and Ireland to their respective Diocesans, saving and excepting only such obedience as those Clergymen who do or may hold Spiritual Preferments in England or Ireland owe to the Bishops in whose Dioceses in those parts of the United Kingdom they do or may hold such Preferment.

VI. Every such Clergyman, who shall approve and accept the foregoing Articles as Terms of Agreement and Union with the Scotch Episcopal Church, shall Testify his approbation and and acceptance of the same in the manner following, viz:—At ————, the ———— day of ———, I ————, Ordained Deacon by the Lord Bishop of ————, and Priest by the Lord Bishop of ————, do hereby Testify and Declare my entire Approbation and Acceptance of the foregoing Articles or Terms of Union with the Scotch Episcopal Church, and oblige myself to comply with, and fulfil the same, with all sincerity and diligence. In testimony whereof I have Written and Subscribed this my Acceptance and Obligation, to be delivered into the hands of the Right Rev. ————, Bishop of ————, as my Diocesan and Ecclesiastical Superior, before these Witnesses, the Rev. ———— and the Rev. ————, both Clergymen of the said Diocese, specially called for that purpose.

After Union with the Scottish Episcopal Church, St. Andrew's was duly Consecrated, as will be seen from the following Entry in the Minute Book:—

ACT OF CONSECRATION.

"Upon the 4th of May, 1808, in the presence of the Congregation assembled for Divine Service, the Episcopal Chapel of Glasgow, and the adjoining Burying Ground dedicated in honour of the holy Apostle and Martyr, Saint Andrew, were solemnly Consecrated to the Worship of the Almighty God by the Right Rev. Father in God, William Abernethy Drummond, Bishop of

Glasgow, before the Rev. William Routledge, the Rev. Robert Adam, the Rev. Alex. Jamieson, and the Managers of the Chapel.

(Signed) W. Abernethy Drummond, Bishop; Wm. Routledge, Minister; Robert Adam, Clerk; Alex. Jamieson, Clerk."

From 1795 to 1812 there was a full Surpliced Choir. It seems that this Use was discontinued by reason of a Theft, for which a Capital Sentence was Pronounced.

"At Glasgow, and within the Vestry of the Chapel, the 8th day of May, 1812, convened a Quorum of the Managers—Mr. Wilson in the Chair. The Chairman stated to the Meeting that the Vestry had been broken into, betwixt Wednesday night and Thursday morning, the 6th and 7th inst., and Robbed of a variety of Articles, amongst others, of the Clergyman's Gowns, Surplices, and Cassocks. The Meeting resolved to get a Surplice made with as little delay as possible for present use, till others can be provided, and that Gowns and a Cassock be ordered by the Managers from London, and sent, in name of the Congregation, to Mr. Routledge, to compensate the loss occasioned by the Robbery. The Clerk's Great-Coat having been also abstracted, the Meeting resolved to give, in name of the Congregation, two Guineas to make up the loss. The Præses, Vice-Præses, and Treasurer, are requested to take charge of providing the Gowns, Surplices, and Cassock, and sending the same to the Clergyman, as also to pay the two Guineas to the Clerk.

At Glasgow, the 12th day of October, 1812, and within the Vestry of the Chapel. Convened Messrs. Wilson, Senior, Ellis, Auld, Pinkerton, Fraser, Routledge. Mr. Routledge was called to the chair. The Meeting, having taken into their consideration the case of the two unfortunate Culprits at present under Sentence of Death for Breaking into, and Robbing this Chapel, Resolved that a Petition be forwarded to the Prince Regent, in name of the Clergyman and Managers of the Chapel, to extend the Royal Mercy to the above two men, and that the Punishment of Death be Remitted. Mr. Wilson voted that the Petition only extend to the Culprit Macarthur; but it was carried, that it also include the other Offender Stewart, as the application can be founded not upon the Merits of the Case, but upon Principles of Mercy:—

" Unto His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty,—

The Humble Petition of the Rev. William Routledge, Minister, and of Joshua Senior and others, Managers or Church Wardens, of the Episcopal Chapel in Glasgow.

May it please your Royal Highness—

On Thursday, the 8th day of October instant, the Circuit Court of Justiciary at Glasgow, Condemned James Stewart, and William M'Arthur, to be Capitally Executed, on Wednesday, the 18th day of November next, for Breaking into the Vestry of the Place of Worship of the Religious Society to which the Petitioners belong, and of Robbing it of the Clergyman's Gowns, and some trifling Articles. Your Petitioners, both as the Sufferers, and as a Christian Society (the only Society in Communion with the Church of England in this City), Humbly Presume to approach your Royal Highness's Throne, supplicating that the Punishment of Death may be Remitted.

Your Petitioners, in imploring the exercise of the Royal Prerogative of Mercy, beseech your Royal Highness to consider that the Crime of which these unfortunate Men have been found Guilty is their first Offence against the Laws of their Country.

Your Petitioners presume to hope, that 17 years of Service on Board different Ships of War, and the Wounds he has received in Fighting the Battles of his Country, and 12 months' Imprisonment in France, may be allowed to Plead a Mitigation of Punishment in behalf of the unfortunate Man, James Stewart.

Your Petitioners humbly beg to recommend William M'Arthur to the Royal Mercy, not only on account of his Youth, of this being his first Offence,

and of his being the youngest son of 14 Children of his aged Parents, who are both alive, and whose numerous Family are distinguished for their industry and sobriety; but also for other Reasons stated in his Petition to your Royal Highness, and recommendation by the Jury of yesterday's date, which we have seen and approved of. May it please your Royal Highness to Commute the Sentence of Death to such arbitrary Punishment as to your Royal Highness may appear proper. And your Petitioners shall ever Pray.

(Signed) Wm. Routledge, Minister."

Episcopal Chapel,
Glasgow, Oct. 20th, 1812.

The Punishment of Death was Remitted, and converted into Banishment. These unfortunate Men wrote two Letters to Mr. Routledge, expressing their most grateful acknowledgments for his and the Managers' interference in their behalf.

"Glasgow Circuit Court of Justiciary, Wednesday, 7th October, 1812.—James Stewart and William M'Arthur, were accused of Breaking into the Vestry of the English Chapel, on the night of Monday the 4th, and of Wednesday the 6th of May, and feloniously carrying off one Minister's Gown (Silk), one Minister's Cassock, Ditto, two Minister's Gowns (Bombazeen), three Linen Surplices, one Black Silk Scarf, one Table Cloth, five Towels, one Great Coat.

Elizabeth Menzies, otherwise Stewart, was accused Resetting these Articles, knowing them to be stolen. The Pannels pleaded *Not Guilty*, and after a number of Witnesses had been examined, the Diet was deserted *simpliciter* against Elizabeth Menzies. Lord Gillies delivered an admirable Charge to the Jury, who returned a Verdict unanimously finding James Stewart and William M'Arthur *Guilty* of the Crime libelled, and they were both Sentenced to be *Hanged* in Glasgow, on Wednesday the 18th of November.

M'Arthur asserted his innocence after the Sentence, and called God to Witness that he told the Truth."—(*Scots Magazine*, 1812, p. 807.)

The tones of the Organ for Public Worship were mute since *the Reformation* until 1775, when an Organ built by Schnetzler was introduced here. The first Entry of any Payment to an Organist, however, is on the 9th August, 1781:—"Alexander Rencogle, Organist, £5.—Joseph Westgarth, Blower, 10s." Joseph continued a faithful *Factotum* and *Raiser of the Wind* for 30 years. Latterly, he was allowed an Assistant; but he, as Superior, was ordered to appear *Professionally* in a "Blue Great Coat." *Joe* seems to have been a great Favourite; for, in January, 1792, he was allowed "Four Guineas for his extra trouble during last year—to his Wife a Present of One Guinea and a Half, to purchase a Cloak,—and to his Daughter a present of One Guinea, for assisting her Father and Mother."

This first Organ was sold to the Unitarian Congregation in Union Street, (now *the North British Daily Mail* Office) for £105. From that date onwards, the Minutes narrate incessant Feuds about the Quality and Quantity of the several *Melodists*. The present Organ was Built by Donaldson of York in 1792, who also repeatedly overhauled it, when he visited Glasgow. It has been subject to many *Transformations*, which have cost £1000. It was formerly on the Rood Screen of the Cathedral, and was removed

therefrom in 1812 to the semi-circular Gallery which was across the present Chancel, taken down when the Alterations were made in 1849.

CORRESPONDENCE between Mr. John More and the Magistrates of Glasgow, relative to the Purchase of the Organ in the Choir of the Cathedral.

Glasgow, 26th Nov., 1812.

My Lord and Gentlemen,—Having for behoof of the Episcopal Chapel of this City purchased the Organ sometime ago erected in the Choir of the High Church, I respectfully request permission to have the same removed, and I oblige myself to pay any Expences attending the taking down and removing the Organ, or of putting that part of the Choir in the same state it was in previous to the erection of the Organ.—I have the honour to be, my Lord and Gentlemen, your very obedient humble Servant,

(Signed) JOHN MORE.

The Honourable the Lord Provost, Magistrates,
and Council of the City of Glasgow.

Glasgow, 27th Nov., 1812.

Sir,—I have laid before the Magistrates the Letter you addressed to me requesting permission to remove the Organ belonging to the Episcopal Chapel from the Choir of the High Church, and engaging to put the Place which will thus be vacant into its former state, and I am to acquaint you, that the Magistrates most readily accede to your desire, and have requested Bailie Rodger to point out anything which under the former Agreement and the Terms of your Letter, he may think it necessary should be done.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your most obedient Servant,

(Signed) K. FINLAY, Provost.

John More, Esqr.

Glasgow, 25th Nov., 1812.

Sir,—I beg leave to inform you that certain Subscribers, Sitters in St. Andrew's Church, who have now the Organ in the Choir of the Cathedral, have come to the Resolution of disposing of the same, and having sometime ago heard that the Congregation of the Episcopal Chapel in this Place, had some Intentions of Purchasing it, I am now empowered to make an Offer of the said Instrument, as it stands in the Choir for the Sum of Two Hundred Guineas, it being understood that the removal of it is to be at the expence of the Purchasers; likewise, that the Purchasers are to satisfy such Demand, or Claim (if any) as may be made by the Magistrates or Council for putting the Wall, or Niche (in consequence of the Removal of the Organ), in such Order or Repair as they may propose.—Your Answer so soon as convenient will oblige, Sir, your obedient Servant,

(Signed) ALEXR. WILSON.

To John More, Esq.

Glasgow, 28th Nov., 1812.

Sir,—I received the favour of your Letter of the 25th instant, and hereby accept of the Offer of the Organ, as it stands, in the Choir of the High Church, upon the Terms mentioned in your said Letter. I beg you will accept of my thanks, and those of the other Managers of the Episcopal Chapel for your obliging attention in this matter.—I am, Sir, yours &c.,

(Signed) JOHN MORE.

Mr. Alexr. Wilson.

In July, 1813, there was a Proposal for a new Church, to be Built by Shares at £25 each, which was to cost £7695 18s. 9d. The Value of the old Materials was £773 7s. 3d. Shares were taken to the

amount of £3065: but the idea was abandoned, and £2500 were expended on the old Chapel. The Congregation during the Repairs assembled in the Trades' Hall.

Extraordinary it is, how not *Hundreds*, but even *Thousands* of Pounds were frittered away upon a Building of the poorest Design for a Church.—Almost every Public Institution in Glasgow has been benefitted from the Alms Deeds of those who once Worshipped here. I instance a few to show how well off in Funds this Church at one time was. 1809, Collection for the Lunatic Asylum, £51 1s.;—1813, Collection for the Lunatic Asylum, £34 12s. 6d.;—1813, Collection for the Magdalene Asylum, £48;—1815, Collection for the Aged Women's Society, £181;—1816, Collection for the Magdalene Asylum, £32 19s. 6d.;—1818, Collection for the Royal Infirmary, £60;—1819, Collection for the Fever Hospital, £27;—1821, Collection for the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, £20 3s.;—1825, Collection for the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, £30.

Before the deepening of the Clyde, the Church was often Flooded; and in 1816 the Water from the Burns rose inside 4 or 5 feet above the Floor. This happened on a Christmas Day, when there was an unusually large Attendance. Some 20 or 30 Carriages, that came mostly from a distance, could not approach the Chapel. The Predicament was made known to the Rev. Dr. Gibb, then Minister of St. Andrew's in the Square, who readily permitted Christmas Day to be kept in his Church. Such an Event probably never before was Commemorated within any Kirk of Scotland. On this Occasion, there were 290 Communicants, and £28 10s. 10d. of Collection. The same Favour was bestowed on similar Emergencies.

In 1822 and 1823 the Rev. Mr. Routledge petitioned the Managers for another Church, laying before them a Constitution approved by Bishop Sandford and Bishop Gleig, the Primus. At this Period, there was a Movement on the part of some of the Congregation to amalgamate with the Rev. Mr. Jamieson's Congregation, and to Build a new Church in the West, which ultimately ended in St. Mary's, Renfield Street,—taken down last year. In 1827, Bailie Cleland was applied to, who Inspected the Premises and Proposed to convert the lower Portion of the Church into a Crypt to be divided into Lairs which would bring £1750, if they were Sold. This Proposal was derided.

In consequence of the Bankruptcy of Ellis, Bleamyre, & Co. (1831), the Chapel lost £381 13s. 1d., Septimus Ellis, the Treasurer, one of the Partners, having the entire Funds in his hands.

In 1831, owing to the drifting of the Citizens to "the West End," the half of the Seats of St. Andrew's were declared to be Unlet. Ever since, this has continued to be the case. In 1836, Government was in treaty to purchase St. Andrew's as a Chapel for the Troops.

Around these Walls lie many Dead; and, of recent years, several Memorial Crosses and Sculptured Stones of pure Ecclesiastical design have been placed upon Graves, strongly contrasting with the weak and fulsome Epitaphs, so universal on Necropolis Stones, surmounted with *Towels*, *Tea-Caddies*, and *Soup-Tureens*, thus carrying the marks of *the Shop* even here; indicating also how Pagans of old burnt their

Dead and kept their Ashes in Urns and Vases. The Pattern of modern Coffins too, bespattered with Tinsel-Heads, having Wings and puffy Piper-Cheeks lustily blowing Bugle-Horns, are extremely incongruous; while the needless waste of time at Funerals, in causing "the Company" to enter contagious Dwellings,—together with the offices of *Spindle-Shankit* "Mutes," freed from the ills that *Flesh* is heir to, by reason of their *Skin and Bone* "Understandings," Spanking in front of a Hearse ridiculous in Device,—all turn the last solemn Rites into mere Spectacles of Burlesque.

There is a very affecting Grave Stone, where Captain Sutherland and his Wife are both Interred in the same Grave. Many still remember their striking Funeral and the great Crowd of Spectators.

The following Epitaph is Inscribed on the Flat Slab:—

HERE LIE BURIED THE MORTAL REMAINS OF CAPT. WEMYSS ERSKINE SUTHERLAND, AND OF SARAH DUFF, HIS WIFE, A MOST AMIABLE, HANDSOME, AND WORTHY YOUNG COUPLE, WHO, ARDENTLY ATTACHED FOR YEARS, HAD ONLY BEEN UNITED A FEW SHORT WEEKS BEFORE THEY WERE UNFORTUNATELY DROWNED IN THE CLYDE, ON THE XXI OCTOBER, MDCCCXXV., WHEN THE COMET STEAMBOAT WAS RUN DOWN, AND ITS PASSENGERS INHUMANLY LEFT TO PERISH BY THE AYR. THIS HUMBLE MONUMENT, IN RECORD OF THE MOST MOURNFUL EVENT, IS ERECTED BY LIEUT. COLONEL SUTHERLAND, V. REGIMENT, AND HUGH ROBERT DUFF, ESQ., OF MUIRTOWN, THEIR AFFECTIONATE BROTHER AND FATHER.

Dr. Macnish, the Author of "the Philosophy of Sleep," "Anatomy of Drunkenness," &c., is Buried at the South-East Corner. The Bodies of the following Episcopal Clergymen lie in their different Lairs, viz.:—The Rev. John Falconer; the Rev. Alex. Jamieson; the Rev. Donald M'Coll; the Rev. John Murray, of Forres; the Rev. Wm. Alex. Aitken, Curate of Ballantoy, Antrim; and the Very Rev. Dean Routledge. The Chancel Window, with the following Inscription was erected (1849) to his memory:—R. I. P. in honorem dei et memoriam viri admodum reverendi GUL. LOWTHODE dioc. glasguen. decani necnon huius ecclesiæ pastoris. Obiit vi. kal. aug. mdcccxliii, æt. lxxb.

Round the figure of S. Andrew:—"Beati mortui," &c.—Apoc. xiv. 13.

Albeit the absurd Denunciations of "the lower orders" against our Chapel, the countenance of such a rare sight then as an English Prelate gave great eclât, as the following Paragraph evidences:—

Glasgow Journal, 23rd August, 1764.—"On Sunday last, the Right Rev. Dr. Littleton, Bishop of Carlisle, Preached in the morning to a crowded audience in the Licensed Episcopal Chapel here; and in the afternoon he went with the Right Hon. Lord Wentworth and his son, and attended Divine Service in the High Church. They were waited on next day by the Magistrates, and had the compliments of the City."

EXAMPLES OF MARRIAGES OF CELEBRITY IN OUR REGISTERS.

Glasgow 28 January, 1774. | John Stirling only son to Sir Alexander Stirling of Glorat, and Gloryanah Stirling (late Folsome), Daughter of Samuel Folsome of Stratford, in the Colony of Connecticut, in North America, were Married according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of England, Day and Date as per Margin, before these Witnesses Jean Graham, Vintner at the Saracen's Head, and her father, John Leckie, aged 84 years, and in the presence of Sir Alex Stirling of Glorat and his Lady. By Jo F——r. Mr.

Glasgow 28 March 1774. | Married Walter Corbet, Esq., at Toll Cross, late of the Island of St. Vincents, and Janet Cunningham, Lawful Daughter of Collonel John Cunningham. They have been legally Proclaimed in Glasgow and in the Barony Kirk. Witnesses, James & Cunningham Corbet, and Alex. & Miss Brody.
John Falconer.

At Gairbraid, 28th Sept., 1778, Married according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of England, Gabriel Forrester, Ensign of the 66th or Royal American Regt. of Foot, & Jean Hamilton, lawful Daughter of the deceased Robert Hamilton of Hamilton Hill. They being lawfully Proclaimed at Glasgow, where they had Resided, before these Witnesses, Robert Graham of Gairbraid, Benjamin Barton, Commissary Clerk of Glasgow, John Shields, & John Shanks, Merchants in Glasgow. Jo F——r, Mr.

Suburbs of Glasgow, nearly opposite to Adam's Court, 11th February, 1784, Married James Adshead, Jeweller, & Rubina Scott, of Barony Parish.

9th March, 1784, Married Mr. Hugh Love, Merchant in Glasgow, and Lucia Randall, Residenter there. Lawfully Proclaimed. Witnesses—Messrs. Allan, Speirs, Crum, and Randall her Brother.

At Tannochside 1st July, 1785, James Hamilton of Barnes, Esq., and Miss Eleanora Dunn, eldest Daughter of John Dunn, Esq., of Tannochside, were Married according to the Form and Manner of the Church of England, having been legally Called in the Parishes of Bothwell & Old Kirkpatrick. Witnesses —John Dunn, Esq., A. Stewart, Lt. 1st Regt., Mrs. Margt. Joblin, Miss Judith Dunn, Miss May Leith. By me John Falconer.

At Park near Inchinnan, Renfrewshire, 1st November 1787, Married according to the Form and Manner of the Church of England, Genl. John Campbell of Strachur, and Helen Campbell, L. Daughter of Mr. Mungo Campbell of the Island of Grenada. Witnesses—Mr. & Mrs. Campbell of Park, their two Daughters, Capt. James Campbell, 42nd Regt., Alex. Campbell the Bride's Brother, her Father, the said Mungo Campbell, & John Campbell, Merchant in Glasgow her Uncle.
John Falconer, Minister of the English Chapel, Glasgow.

N.B.—John Campbell, Mercht., was not present at the Ceremony. Came soon after.

Donald Maclachlan, Esq., of that Ilk, and Susanna Campbell, lawful Daughter to Colin Campbell, Esq., of Park in Renfrewshire, being legally Called in the Parishes of Inchinnan, Strachur, and Stralachlan, were Married according to the Form and Manner of the Church of England, at said Park in Renfrewshire, on the first day of July, one thousand seven hundred & eighty eight, before these witnesses, George Murdoch, Esq., in Glasgow, formerly Merchant & Provost there, Major James Campbel, Capt. 42nd Regiment, the Bride's Father, Mother, Sister, and other Ladies.
By me John Falconer, Minister of the English Chapel in Glasgow.

Glasgow 14th January, 1789. Mr. John Murray in the Parish of St. Ninians, Stirlingshire, and Miss Isabella Lindsay, second Daughter to the deceased Mr. Hercules Lindsay, late Professor of Law in the University of Glasgow, and Cecilia Murray, being Called, were Married, Day and Date aforesaid, according to the Form and Manner of the Church of England, before these Witnesses, Sir Wm. Murray of Polmais, Mr. Wm. Murray, Cordiner at Edin., Mrs. Oswald of Shield Hall, &c. By me John Falconer.

1793, October 17. Lucy Graham, daughter of their Graces the Duke & Duchess of Montrose, was publicly Baptized according to the Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of England, at Buchanan, the Seat of His Grace in the County of Stirling, in the presence of James Buchanan, Esq., late Proprietor of Catter, George Menzies his Grace's Factor, & John Maule his House Steward, &c.
By me John Falconer, Minister of the Licensed English Chapel in Glasgow.

Glasgow, 27th February 1796. His Excellency Robert Liston of Damhead, Esq., His Majesty's Ambassador to the *Porte*, and Henrietta Merchant, daughter to Nathaniel Merchant, of the Island of Antigua, being legally Called, were Married according to the Form and Manner of the Church of England, at Glasgow. Witnesses, Mr. & Mrs. Jackson, and Miss Thibeau, &c.
By me, John Falconer, Minister of the English Chapel.

1796, Nov. 15th. At Cochney in the Parish of Old Kilpatrick & Shire of Dumbarton, Ralph Anthony Ironside of Houghton le Spring in the County of Durham, Esq., and Judith Dunn of Tannochside, being legally Called in the Parishes of Bothwell & Old Kilpatrick, were Married according to the Form and Manner of the Church of England, before these Witnesses, John Hamilton, Esq., of Barns, James Jackson, Postmaster in Glasgow, and John Boyes, Junr., of Wellholl. By me John Falconer.

1801, Sept. 6th. Basil Montagu, Barrister at Law, of Gray's Inn, London, & Laura Rush, daughter of Sir William Rush of Wimbleton, Surrey, having been thrice Proclaimed here, were Married according to the Form and Manner of the Church of England, in the English Chapel after the Evening Service, before these Witnesses, the Rev. Wm. Routledge, my Colleague, and David Armstrong, Clerk of the Chapel, and several Members of the Congregation, her Father, and Mother, and Sisters. By me John Falconer, Minister.

On the margin—N.B.—They arrived here on the 4th Sept., and set off on the 7th on a Tour to Loch Lomond, &c. Had spent a month on a Tour through the North of England.

1817, Decr. 27th. At Ardencaple Castle, Miles Angus Fletcher, Esq., Advocate, St. Andrew's Parish, Edinburgh, and Miss Charlotte Catherine Clavering. In the presence of Lady Augusta Clavering, Miss Clavering's two Brothers, & Mr. Fletcher's Brother. By Wm. Routledge, Minister.

1817, Decr. 29th. At Drumpellier, Robert Graham, M.D., & Elizabeth Belches Buchanan, Daughter of David Buchanan, Esq., of Drumpellier. In the presence of David Buchanan, Esq., and Charles Graham, Esq.
Wm. Routledge, Minister.

1818, Febr. 16th. Major General the Honourable Sir Charles Colville & Jane, eldest daughter to Wm. Mure, Esq., of Caldwell. In the presence of Wm. Mure, Esq., and Sir David Hunter Blair. By Wm. Routledge, Minister.

1819, Augt. 3rd. At Killermont, Walter Long, Junr., of Rood Ashton, Esq., of the Parish of Steeple Ashton & Co. of Wilts, Son of Richard Godolphin Long, Esq., and Miss Mary Ann Colquhoun of the Parish of Easter Kilpatrick & Co. of Dumbarton, Daughter of the Right Hon. Archibald Colquhoun of Killermont, Lord Clerk Register of Scotland. In the presence of His Grace the Duke of Montrose, The Right Hon. A. Colquhoun, Mr. John Campbell Colquhoun, Miss Flora Long, & Miss Agnes Colquhoun.
By Wm. Routledge, Minr.

I have not given Illustrations of the many odd Characters, Deaf and Dumb, Halt and Blind, whom I have had the honour to Join together, and come in contact with. Common Events cease to be rare, or to provoke Laughter. Still, the things that make men Laugh are a Clue to their Temper and Intellect: and many do not betray the Tiger that lurks within, till they do Laugh. Horror and Laughter shall now follow.—Unless Mothers show me any Child having a remarkable Club Foot or Three Thumbs, press of occupation at the time prevents *Second Sight*,—so that Facts stated are taken for granted. I remember examining an extraordinary "Mother's-mark" on the head of a Child—even the development of *a black Rat* with head, tail, and legs!

I Baptized a Child whose Father was *Eaten* by his Comrades at Sea; lots being cast as to which of the men of the "Bona Dea" should be

bled to death. They had endured hunger and thirst for ten days; and Lillie was the only Sustenance of the Survivors, until they were rescued two days afterwards.

Many years ago, there were Twins brought to me for Baptism on a Sunday Afternoon. The Mother was *sair forfochen* with her squalling Couplet, — who also got cross with her marine Husband who was sitting close by unconcerned, only taken up in comparing notes as to the quality of the other children. Circumstances occurred which rendered it necessary to make a partial change in the Babies' toilet; whereupon *Jolly Tar* began a search in a small Basket for two *Bandanas*, and, to the amusement of those around, proceeded to prove himself adequate to the Emergency, by Loosening and Binding the Doublets of both Cherubs, one after the other. He delivered them back quite *Calmed* to his Sarah Ann, with whom he complacently shared this branch of "Woman's Rights;" thus demonstrating that a handy Husband is a Woman's *Right*.

MINISTERS IN ST. ANDREW'S (EPISCOPAL) CHAPEL.

1. James Riddoch—1750. Remained one year. Appointed afterwards to St. Paul's, Gallowgate, Aberdeen. Published 2 small Vols. of Sermons.

2. John Falconer—1751: Died 7th Sep., 1807, æt. 79. Ordained by the Bishop of Carlisle, at Rose Castle. Was a Licensed Episcopal Minister at Musselburgh and Dalkeith before he came to Glasgow. He took with him his Registers from those Places, in which are several of Sir John Cope's Soldiers' Children's Baptisms. The Originals are in our Archives; but Copies were sent, several years ago, for the Duke of Buccleuch's private Chapel Records at Dalkeith.—Jean Rose, his first wife, Died 22nd Oct., 1760. Mary Milne, his second wife, Died 14th Feb., 1766. He Married Eliz. Luke, Daughter of John Luke, Brewer, Dec. 28, 1768.

3. . . . . Sanderson—1783. Junior Minister two years.

4. William Andrews—1785. Junior Minister. An American Royalist, who took refuge in this Country soon after the breaking out of the War in 1774. Left Glasgow in 1787.

5. James Franks—1788. Junior Minister. Of Magdalen College, Cambridge. Preferred to a Cure in Halifax, Yorkshire.

6. Dr. Wynne—1791 Junior Minister. Forbidden to Preach by "Resolution" of the Managers. Requested to do so by the "Sitters."

7. James Forster—1791. Junior Minister. Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge.

Dr. Wilfred Carter of Ayr applied at this time to be Assistant Minister, but "declined to stand as a Candidate."

8. James Francis Grant—1794. Came from Edinburgh, where he had been Assistant to the Rev. Mr. Fitzsimmons. Junior Minister. Son of Sir James Grant of Monymusk, Aberdeenshire. The Managers were on Treaty at this time with the Rev. Archibald Alison, Curate of North Shields, (Sir Archd. Alison's father) to be Assistant to Mr. Falconer. Many years afterwards, he became Incumbent of St. Paul's, York Place, Edinburgh, where he is Buried at the North of the Altar outside. This is the solitary Grave.

9. William Routledge—1795: Died 21st August, 1843, æt. 75. Born at Calder Bridge, St. Bridget's, Cumberland. Ordained Deacon by the Bp. of Carlisle in 1791:—Priest by the Abp. of York in 1794. Admitted as Junior Minister and Assistant to Mr. Falconer on the 20th April, 1795. Dean of the Diocese of Glasgow and Galloway.

THE DEAN'S ASSISTANTS.

1. Henry John Urquhart. 2. John Parker Lawson. 3. Henry Campbell. 4. Thomas Henry White. 5. George Thornton Mostyn. 6. David Aitchison. 7. John Espy Keane. 8. Louis Page Mercier.

10. William Norval—1843. "The Church Review and Scottish Ecclesiastical Magazine," as well as several Scotch Newspapers for 1837-38, narrate at full length the Presbytery and Synod Speeches which contained the novel Proceedings which caused Mr. Norval to seek refuge in Church of England Orders. This Narrative is gathered therefrom:—

"The name of *Norval*, famed in Song, is likely to become a *Præ clarum Nomen* in our Annals Ecclesiastic. In Mr. Norval, the Kirk has verily found a *Frugal* Swain!—one who would Feed his Flocks on pilfered Pasturage. He came to Kirriemuir in 1836 from Glasgow, his Native Place. No sooner was he Inducted Minister of the New Kirk at Kirriemuir than the Provincial Press blazed away in their own proper style, dwelling on his most harmonious Settlement as an edifying illustration of the results of Popular Election. One of the Charges in the Parish of Brechin soon became vacant. Again Mr. Norval is the Man of the People, but the Sermons are found out not to be *his own*, but taken, in all their material points, out of certain Volumes of Sermons by the Rev. Henry Melville of Camberwell Chapel, London. A few of the Hearers bring the Imposition practised upon them before the Presbytery, who refer the Case to the Synod of Angus and Mearns, who refer the Case to the General Assembly. 'Let us hope,' says a Periodical, containing the Minutes of this whole Case, 'that Mr. Norval's Brethren in the Ministry, will be merciful, in due recollection of the Sacred Maxim: 'He that is without Sin amongst you, let him first cast a Stone.'

Thenceforward Mr. Norval betook himself to study at Durham. By the Bishop of that Diocese he got Ordained to the Incumbency of Trimdon, which he bought with his Wife's money. He was just one year in St. Andrew's, and was what is termed '*very Low Church*.'"

11. James Frederick Skinner Gordon—1844. Born at Keith, Banffshire, 11th Nov., 1821. Educated at Keith, St. Andrews, and Edinburgh. Ordained Deacon as Bp. Low's Curate at Pittenweem, Fifeshire, 31st May, 1843,—Priest at St. Andrew's, Glasgow, by Bp. Russell, 18th December, 1844. Instituted the same day.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This Church was begun to be Built by the Community in 1739, and was finished in 1756 [? 1762.] It is the finest piece of modern Architecture in the City, and is Built after the Model of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London, whose Architect was the famous

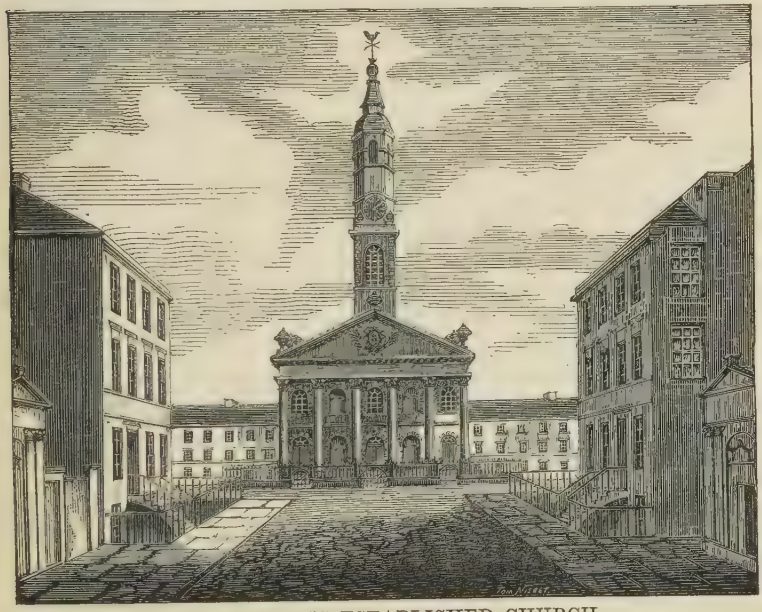
Gibbs. It has a noble Portico of 6 lofty Columns of the Corinthian Order in the West Front, the same Order being continued in Pilasters, both under the Pediments and on each side. The Ascent to this Portico is by a flight of Steps. The Columns, which are well wrought, support an angular Pediment, in which are the City Arms cut in *bas relief.* The Entablature of the North and South Fronts support a Balustrade, well adorned with Vases. The Length of the Church is 104 feet; and it is 66 feet Broad. It has a fine arched Roof, well ornamented with Figures in Stucco, and sustained by Corinthian Stone-Columns. To complete the Model, it has a place for the Altar, on the East, in which is a very handsome Venetian Window;—but the Altar-Place being Seated, makes this End appear to no great advantage. The Fronts of the Galleries and the Pulpit are done in Mahogany, in a very elegant manner. The Spire by no means corresponds with the rest of the Building, and in place of being an Ornament, it disgraces this beautiful Fabric. Its Height is 170 ft.—*Gibson's History of Glasgow,* p. 141.

Though the Church is thus elegant, yet the Steeple is by no means corresponding. It is a heavy looking Tower, which at some distance appears of a greater diameter near the top than farther down, contrary to all Rule or Taste. Its Summit is crowned with a Dome, which, in respect to the rest of the Tower, has not unaptly been compared by a celebrated Tourist [Pennant] to a *Pepper Box.*

The Inside of the Church by no means disgraces its Exterior appearance, being finished in a very beautiful manner. A double Row of elegant Corinthian Columns extend from East to West, parallel to the Walls, and from which they are distant several feet, thereby forming as it were, a kind of open Gallery on each side. These Columns have corresponding Pilasters in the walls, with which, above the Capitals, they join by an Arched Roof, finely ornamented with Stucco Work, done by Mr. Clayton. In the same manner, above the main body of the Church, these Columns support a similar Roof, adorned with the like taste. In the East end of the Church, and immediately above where the Altar stands in the English Churches (from one of which the Model of this was taken) is a very large Venetian Window. To the North and South of this, the Corners are filled up by small Apartments, so as to form a Recess for the Altar in the middle. A little to the West, stands an elegant Pulpit, supported by one Pillar with a Canopy. Opposite to this runs down the Main Entry [now shut and Pewed across—a great Blemish] and parallel at the sides the other Passages. Opposite also to the Pulpit, in the West Gable, is placed a Clock, surrounded with a representation of Groups of Fruits and Flowers in *bas relief.* The Front of the Galleries here, as well as the Pulpit, are Pannelled or wrought in Mahogany; and in the Winter Season, several Stoves, by their Heat, contribute to render this Church still more agreeable.—*Denholm's History of Glasgow,* p. 168.

The Foundation Stone of this elegant Church was laid this year

(1739) by Provost Aiton. Deacon Corse was also the Master Mason to this Building, which is a near Copy of the Church of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London; but the whole Erection was conducted by Mungo Neasmith. The formation of the Portico is allowed by Professional persons to be unique. The Architrave Lintels over the Columns have perpendicular Joints without any appearance of support. This is effected by internal Juggles, while an Iron Bar sunk into the Stones, prevents the lateral strain. When this



ST. ANDREW'S ESTABLISHED CHURCH.

Master-piece of Masonry, which occupied seven years, was completed, the Magistrates presented Mr. Neasmith with the Freedom of the City, and gave him a Burying Place in the North-West Burying Ground, near the Gate. Mr. Neasmith was grandfather to Mr. Mungo Neasmith, now a Mason in this City. In the Portico of St. Martin's Church, a Beam of Wood, covered with Stone, represents the Arch.—*Dr. Cleland's Statistical Tables. Appendix*, p. 188.

EXCERPTS FROM TOWN COUNCIL RECORDS.

"23d April, 1739.—The which day, the Magistrates and Council being Convened, agreed, That a new Church be built, and upon that Yeard purchased by the Town from Patrick Bell, and *Luke's Ayle*, as with the Church-yeard Dyke; and the *Quarrie* at the *Craklin Burn* to be wrought, and that James Cross, Mason, oversee the *Quarrie*, and the winning and leading of Stones and Mason Work, and keep a distinct Account of the Expense, and to be allowed for his pains, at the Council's discretion, to whom he refers himself, and that Hutchesons' Hospital, to whom the *Quarrie* belongs, be *considered* for allowing the Town the benefit of the *Quarrie*."

"17th September, 1740.—The which day, the Magistrates and Council being Convened, there being two Plans of the Church to be Built by the Town Council in *Bell's Yard*, on the other side of the Gallowgate Burn—the one offered by Allan Dreghorn, Wright, and the other by —— Nisbet, son of James Nisbet, Wright. After Inspecting and Considering both Plans, they agreed to the Plan offered by Allan Dreghorn, as the Plan of the Church to be Built, and the Inside to be Ashler Work, and remit to the Magistrates to see the same Executed acordingly."

Dr. Runciman, in a Lecture on St. Andrew's Church, delivered in the Corporation Galleries, 1860, says:—"From this Minute, one would infer that the Plan submitted by Allan Dreghorn, and approved of by the Council, was an original conception. No allusion is made to the noble Edifice in Trafalgar Square, of which St. Andrew's is nearly an exact Copy. We doubt not that either Mr. Dreghorn had taken a Voyage to London, (for as yet there was no Mail Coach to the Metropolis), or from some Friend there, had obtained a Drawing of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields—thus transferring to Glasgow a perfect Model of a Christian Temple."

In this Lecture at Pages 16 and 17, there are Meditations among the Tombs for those who may wander in St. Andrew's Square in search of its "Churchyard which long remained covered with Graves!"—Job's observations are also misplaced, inasmuch as not one, either "small" or "great," was ever Buried in the Square;—nor is this "the Spot where the Dead repose:" and assuredly "it needeth no formal Consecration to make the Churchyard sacred," when an erroneous Historical assertion is thus Apostrophized. The Magistrates' Advertisement in 1785, of "The Grass on St. Andrew's Churchyard to be Disposed off," evidently caused the Blunder of thinking that Churchyard meant *Graveyard.*

Very bitter Remarks appeared in the *The Glasgow Journal* of 17th Feb., 1763, from the "City Clergymen and Kirk Session," anent the Resolution of the Magistrates and Town Council, who assumed the sole right in the Election of the "seventh Minister."

"The Feu Duties and Superiorities of the Twenty Pound Land, of old extent, of Provan, in the Barony Parish of Glasgow," were Sold to Pay for the Building of St. Andrew's Church,—the Cost of which has been widely estimated from £15,000 to £20,000.

The following Excerpt from an Act of Parliament, got by the Magistrates in 1768, gives some insight about the Neighbourhood:—

"Whereas, by the great increase of Inhabitants in the City of Glasgow, an additional Church became necessary, which the Magistrates and Council of the said City have, at a considerable Expense, Erected and Built accordingly, and it is called, or known by the name of St. Andrew's Church. And, whereas, it is further necessary, for the use and benefit of the Inhabitants of the said City, and of others resorting to the said Church, that there should not only be a proper and commodious Passage to the same, by and from the Street called the Saltmarket Street, but also that the Area or Church-Yard, of the said Church, should be free and open. And, whereas

the said Magistrates and City Council, have also, at a considerable Expense, Erected and Built a Town Hall, on the West side of the Tolbooth, near the Cross of Glasgow, and it would be of great advantage to the said City to have an Exchange or Square, near the said Town Hall, for the use and resort of Merchants and others. For which purpose, the said Magistrates have Purchased several old Houses and Areas on the North side of the said Town Hall and Tolbooth; but the Premises so Purchased are not sufficient for Building the said Exchange or Square. And, whereas, those works so necessary for the conveniency and advantage of the said City, and of all persons resorting thereto, cannot be carried out into execution without the aid of Parliament. Therefore, upon the Petition of the Magistrates and Council of the said City of Glasgow, on behalf of themselves and the Community of the said City, Be it Enacted, by the King's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, that it shall and may be lawful for the Magistrates and City Council of Glasgow, and their Successors, by themselves, their Deputies, Agents, Workmen, and Servants, and they are hereby Empowered and Authorised to make and complete a convenient Passage or Street, from the said Street called the Saltmarket Street, to the said new Church called St. Andrew's Church, not exceeding 70 feet in Breadth, as also to open and complete the Area or Churchyard of the said Church; and likewise to Make, Erect, Build and Complete a commodious Exchange or Square upon the North side of the said Town Hall and Tolbooth.

And be it further enacted, that the said Magistrates and Council, and their Successors, shall also have full Power and Authority to treat and agree with the Owners and Occupiers of the small Slip of Land Belonging to, or reported to Belong to Janet Smith, Daughter of the deceased Thomas Smith, late Writer in Edinburgh, containing 3 Roods, 24 Falls, and 16 Yards of Ground or thereabout, in Measure, on the South side of the said St. Andrew's Church, and Bounded by the Town of Glasgow's Ground on the North, of the said Janet Smith on the South and East, and by the Molendinar Burn on the West parts; as also that little Yard Belonging to, or reported to Belong to Alexander Speirs, Peter Murdoch, Thomas Buchanan, James Dougall, and Partners of the Hat Factory in Glasgow, and to John Blair, Merchant there, ——— Alexander, Widow of George Blackwell, late Minister of Bathgate, measuring 16 Falls, and 24 Yards, or thereabout, Bounded by the Ground belonging to the Town of Glasgow on the South and East, and by the Molendinar Burn on the North and West parts; and after Payment of such Sum or Sums of Money, as shall be agreed on between the said Magistrates and City Council, and the Owners or Occupiers respectively, for the Purchase of the said respective Premises, to lay out and include the same or so much thereof as shall be

thought necessary, into the said Area or Church-Yard, in such manner as they shall think fit."

The Boys of Hutcheson's Hospital attend this Church on Sundays: and annually the Children of the several Charitable Schools March in Procession to Hear a Sermon—preceded by the Magistrates, Town Officers, and City Ministers, all in Official Costume.

A Clock for St. Andrew's Steeple was made by Thomas Napier. Another was made by Mitchell & Russell in 1818: and another in 1838. The original Bells in the Steeples of St. Andrew's and St. Enoch's Churches, having been damaged, were sent to London and were recast by Thomas Mears. The former is 9 feet in Circumference, and has the Inscription:—"St. Andrew's Church, 1809."

The Eagle, which now indicates *The Eagle Hotel* in Maxwell Street, is said to have been turned out of St. Andrew's, contemporaneously with James Watt's unfortunate Organ. I solicited Information thereanent in *The N. B. Daily Mail;* but got none.

MINISTERS IN ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

1. William Craig, D.D.—1763: Died 13th January 1784, æt. 75. Translated from the Wynd Church. (See page 490.) One of his Sons was elevated to the Bench, with the title of Lord Craig. He wrote for the *Lounger* and *Mirror*. (Archibald Arthur, Assistant: appointed Assistant and Successor to Dr. Thos. Reid, whom he Survived a few months.) At Dr. Craig's death the Town Council offered the Incumbency to The Rev. Samuel Charteris of Wilton, who declined the Presentation.

2. William Lockhart, D.D.—1784: Died 8th February, 1802, æt. 58. Translated from Coulter.

3. William Ritchie, D.D.—1802: Died at Tarbolton, January 1830. Translated from Kilwinning. Translated to High Church, Edinburgh, 3rd August, 1808. Dr. Ritchie was fond of Music and Musical Instruments,—and he even was so bold as to introduce an Organ into his Church. This was the workmanship of the immortal James Watt, who lived in the Saltmarket opposite St. Andrew's Steeple, and attended St. Andrew's Church. It was Sold, on Watt's removal to England, to Mr. John Steven, who had at that time the only Music Shop in Glasgow, 35 Wilson Street. Dr. Ritchie, with consent of his Elders and the leading men of his Congregation, Bought this Organ from Mr. Steven. The Organ played for one Sunday, the last Sunday of August 1807; when the Presbytery denounced it, after a keen contention of several days and with much contrariety of opinion. Dr. Ritchie was appointed to be Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh, in January 1808, and was caricatured with an Organ, grinding: "I'll gang nae mair to yon Toun."—Mr. Steven again Bought the Organ; and Bailie Archibald M'Lellan Bought it from him for upwards of £300, and placed it in his Dwelling House in Miller Street, formerly occupied by Col. Graham. It was lent for a Concert given

in the High Church by Mr. John Orme the Precentor,—patronized by Principal Macfarlan. Bailie M'Lellan put great value upon James Watt's Organ, and exhorted his Trustees to "preserve it:"—but it was Sold for £50. Subsequently, Adam Sim, Esq., of Coulter Mains purchased it and fitted it up *de novo* with a Silver Plate attesting its History. A small Vol. was Published in 1808 at Glasgow, titled "A Statement of the Proceedings of the Presbytery of Glasgow relative to the use of an Organ in St. Andrew's Church, in the Public Worship of God, on the 23rd August, 1807," by the Rev. James Lapslie, of Campsie.—A magnificent Organ has been lent by James Robb, Esq., Banker, for the use of the Congregation, since 1866. The sudden breaking down of Prejudice in the minds of the intelligent Public with regard to *Instrumental Accompaniment* in Churches and Families on Sundays is both remarkable and marvellous.

4. Gavin Gibb, D.D.—1809: Died 9th June, 1831, æt. 71. Ordained Minister of Fintry in 1787. Translated from Strathblane. Assistant and successor to the Professor of Hebrew in the University. Moder. of Gen. Assembly in 1817. Was totally Blind, latterly.

Robert Smith Candlish, Assistant.

5. John Geddes—1832: Died 24th May, 1833, æt. 42. Born at Moffat. Translated from the High Church, Paisley.

6. Nathaniel Paterson, D.D.—1834. The Grandson of "Old Mortality." Translated from Galashiels. Author of "The Manse Garden." Joined "The Free Kirk of Scotland" at "The Disruption."

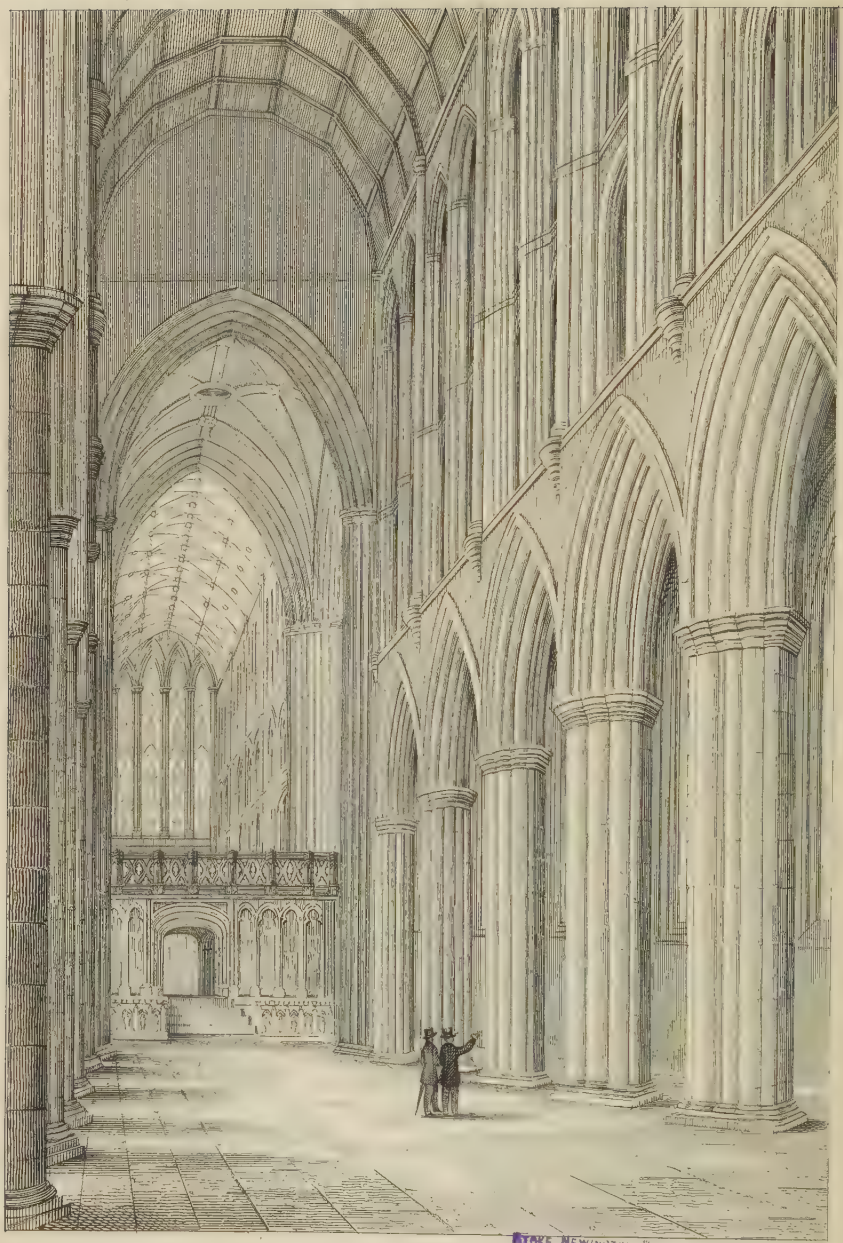
7. David Runciman, D.D.—1844. Born at Wantonwalls, Lauder, 30th March, 1804. Educated at Edinburgh University. Translated from Newington Church, Edinburgh.

ST. ANDREW'S SQUARE.

Here, and in Virginia Street, were Domiciled the best and wealthiest in the City; and the Dwellings, for commodiousness, beauty, and ornament, were well worthy of our then City rank and fashion. Those Residences on the East and South Sides of the Square, having their fine Oriel Windows looking towards the Green, were, in days before this quarter of the City became demoralised, perfect Specimens of elegance and splendour. Liveried Lackeys and gay Equipages lent life and animation to the Square in those days, and few could conceive that, in a few short years, this fashionable Locality would afford accommodation, as it now does, to a Lying-in-Hospital, along with the Premises of Tobacconists, Leather-Merchants, Teachers, Pawnbrokers, Basket-Makers, Tailors, Straw-Hat-Makers, Press-Mangle-Keepers, &c. About 40 years ago, St. Andrew's Square was in its heyday, both for Gentility and Business. The Royal Bank had then its Office and Manager's Dwelling-House in the two Tenements on the South-East Corner of the Square; and the two large square Freestones on which were placed the Sentry-Boxes for the Soldiers, who, with loaded Musket and

Bayonet, guarded the Treasure within, still remain inserted in the Pavement. In these days, the late well known Mr. John More [a great "Hand" in St. Andrew's Episcopal Chapel] was Manager of the Bank, and, being a man of dignified presence, he represented *the moneyed interest* in a style which has not been equalled since. On Saturdays and Holidays, a splendid Equipage, with a black Servant in the Rumble, drove up to the Bank to convey the Manager to his rural Home at Wellshot, which he had erected, and surrounded with Vinery, Flower-Garden, romantic Walks, and Bowling Green, at an expense of £17,000. Mr. More became unfortunate, and this splendid House, the Grounds of which were feued at £4 per acre, long stood in the Market at £2000, and was latterly sold for much less. A respectable Citizen, recently in the Magistracy (Mr. R. Smith), occupied Wellshot House not long since, at a Rent of, we believe, £80 per annum; but it would require a man of Princely fortune to occupy it as Mr. More did, the style of whose Housekeeping may be learned from the fact, that he possessed upwards of 1,200 ounces of Silver Plate. The late Mr. James Lockhart (Father-in-law of the late Professor Jeffrey), the most successful Ironmonger Glasgow ever saw, and who raised an ample Fortune in a small Shop in Saltmarket, had his handsome Dwelling-House in St. Andrew's Square.—*Dean of Guild Court*, 1849.—*Glasgow Herald.*

An amusing Anecdote is told of a *lost Canary* which was found by Mr. George Pinkerton, a Wine Merchant, whose Dwelling House was in St. Andrew's Square. He was an enthusiastic "Manager" in St. Andrew's Episcopal Chapel, and his Burying-Place is in the South West Corner of the Cemetery. This *Canary* was the cause of an expensive and embittered Law-Plea. The Canary escaped from its Cage and alighted on the Steps of St. Andrew's Parish Church. A beggar Boy caught it. Mr. Pinkerton bought it from the Boy for 18 Pence. It belonged to a West Indian Family of the name of Shanks, recently arrived, who, by Hand-Bill, offered a Reward of Five Shillings for the missing Pet. Mr. Pinkerton, seeing this, went and told Mr. Shanks the circumstances, who gave insolence instead of gratitude. Mr. Shanks forthwith employed the rather renowned Michael Gilfillan, Writer, *St. Andrew's Lane* (then a Place of some note for Lawyers and Merchants, and even for the Sheriff-Clerk's Office) to take vengeance, who craved "The Sheriff to Decern and Ordain the said George Pinkerton instantly to Restore and Produce the said Canary to the Petitioner, under pain of Imprisonment in the Tolbooth of Glasgow, for such time and space as your Lordship may Direct, and also to Find him liable in Exemplary Damages, besides Expenses of Process and Dues of Extract, as accords of Law," &c. This only increased the Feud. Mr. Pinkerton retaliated, and employed Alexander Ure, Writer, King Street, to Defend him. Ure and Gilfillan were mortal Foes, who nearly ruined each other by personal Lawsuits in the Court of Session, ending, with enormous Costs, in the House of Lords. The Petitioners



ST MUNGO'S CATHEDRAL.

STOKE NEWINGTON PUBLIC LIBRARIES

John Tweed, Publisher

described the very Wings and Plumage of this 18 Pence noisy Songster, and that Mr. Pinkerton was neither more nor less than a *Thief;* although he offered to give it back, if Mr. Shanks would pay him what he paid to the Urchin, which was met with the Door being Slammed in his face. Memorials and Counter-Memorials ensued from the "But and the Ben," up one pair of Stairs, in Antigua Place, Nelson Street, where *three* Clerks performed all the duty. The Judgment of the Sheriff-Substitute Mr. Hamilton, was Adverse to the Defender, who was found Liable in Expenses, and ordained to restore "*Dicky*" within 48 hours. A Cat had in the Meanwhile devoured the Bird! "Your Lordship, therefore, instead of *Adhering*, may as well Ordain your reclaiming Petitioner to Produce the dead Body of *Moses*, in this Process, as the Bird in question." Another Petition of Appeal was Lodged with the Sheriff-Depute in Edinburgh, which, after the lapse of some months, came back to Glasgow, with another List of Processes "Adhering!"—(*See M'Kenzie's Reminiscences of Glasgow*, I. 621.)

On the 23rd Nov. (Wednesday) 1785, Vincent Lunardi, an Italian, ascended in a Balloon from St. Andrew's Square, and in 2½ hours descended at Hawick, about 70 miles distant,—to the great consternation of the People. He was Entertained at Dinner by the Magistrates, who Presented him with the Freedom of the Burgh of Hawick. In a second Ascent on the 5th Dec. (Monday) the same year, he descended in the Neighbourhood of Campsie, about 10 miles distant. A Dissenting Minister, in his eagerness to view the Proceedings, having got his Extremities entangled with the Ropes, as the Balloon was in the act of mounting, was carried up some 15 or 20 feet (so an alarmed Eye-Witness related), when, by a fortunate Jerk, he was thus enabled to break his start on a Celestial Provincial Tour, and was restored once more to *Terra Firma* to Discourse upon his favourite Euclid and on Civil and Religious Liberty:—experimentally manifesting that, if by one false Step he was "taken in," so, by another he was "put out," to make an *Impression*, by falling down in the Mud!—*Lothian Tom* was his Name.

Glasgow Mercury, 17th Nov. 1785.—"Aerial Excursion. On Wednesday next, about noon, Mr. Lunardi will Ascend with his Balloon into the Atmosphere from St. Andrew's Church Yard. Mr. Lunardi is happy of having in his power to acquaint the Ladies and Gentlemen that, according to their wishes, the Magistrates have Granted him the Choir of the Old Cathedral, where, on Monday next, the Balloon will be Suspended in a Floating state, with the Netting over it, and the Car attached to it, which will be an exact Representation of its Ascent. Admittance *One Shilling*."

To encourage this Sacrilege, the Magistrates might have Posted Bills, announcing that *A Lecture on the Balloon will be delivered in the* OPEN AIR, *and a Collection made* AT THE DOOR *to Defray Expenses! A Cent* (Ascent) will be enough.

GLASGOW FAIR AND THE SHOWS.

As to the original Site of THE FAIR, and by whom it was Instituted, reference has been made at Page 338. The Date is "Old Style,"

"Stockwall Gait" was the place where the *Glasgow Fair* was long held, and where the mighty yearly Mart for Bestial and Horses, now happily transferred to the Eastern extremity of the City, was opened, on the two great days of that time-honoured Festival, which was established by Royal Charter in the Reign of William the Lyon, in 1190. Till the establishment of the Cattle-Market in Graham Square, *the Stockwell*, which was then the chief Entrance to the City from the South, was consequently interrupted on the Wednesday of the annual Fair with an endless barrier of restive Horses and neighing Stallions; while, on the Friday, it for ages displayed, amid the lowing of Bulls and Bestial, the coarse Courting of Country *Cubs*, and the unsophisticated merry-making of Whisky-inspired Ploughmen and laughing cherry-cheeked Dairy-Maids. Nature, in fact, as is customary now-a-days, has long eschewed the West End, and is now only to be found in all its pristine purity and rude hilarity in the East!

The Stockwell was at that time, likewise, the Rendezvous of all Country Servants open for hire, as well as for those of the City, who were usually "arled" at the *Brig End;* and particularly of all persons who accounted *the Fair* a Season of Fun and Frolic. The Freaks of *Punch and Judy*, and elegances of "*Ground and Lofty Tumbling*," were then displayed at the North end of *the Old Bridge*, or in the Houses and Closes at the South end of the Street; and although, in the earlier Annals of *Glasgow Fair*, one would have looked in vain for those wonderful "Beast and Beastesses from Bottomless Bay in the Vest Indies," or for the standard Finale to every Circus-Establishment of "the Tailor riding to Brentford," which, latterly, were annually met with during the uproarious *Fair time* in front of the Court Houses at the foot of the Saltmarket,—and although, also, one might have looked vainly, in former times, for some hundred square yards of painted Canvas, illustrative of some of the most striking Objects of Natural History, with an Orchestra in front that would not shame the Music of Mozart or Beethoven,—still *the Fair*, when held at the foot of Stockwell Street, could always boast of at least a dozen painted *Jezebels*, who, in front of the several Booths, outraged Terpsichore as much in their movements as the Dutch Concert of Hurdie-Gurdies and Fiddles, which guided their *heavy* fantastic Toes, set defiance both to Time and Tune! To be sure, there were then, as now, both Giants and Giantesses, Fat Boys and still Fatter Girls, Learned Pigs and Unlettered Dwarfs; there were also Swings to raise the spirits of already too light-headed Maidens, and Round-Abouts to sicken Children, at the small cost of a Halfpenny; while their Patrons, be it remembered, partook far more of a Rural than of an Urban character. During the long period of this yearly Carnival, as well as those of Whitsun-Monday and Martinmas-Wednesday, being held at the foot of Stockwell Street, there were far more of the Characteristics of a Country Fair to be seen than are now to be met with, on similar Occasions, elsewhere in this overgrown City. At that time, one might have easily fancied himself at the "Tryst of Falkirk," or the "Moss of Balloch;" but at *the Green* this Summer Festival appeared to be chiefly got up for the entertainment of the budding Beauties of our Spinning and Weaving Factories, and for their admiring Swains of

the Engineering Shop or Print Work; while the ancient Amusements of "Cups and Balls," and "the Horse of Knowledge," have been exchanged for Dramatic Entertainments, illustrative of the Feats of Jack Sheppard, and such like exciting Characters, or for extensive Wax-Works, boasting of a "Chamber of Horrors" equal to any that Madame Tussaud ever exhibited in Baker Street!

In the *Literary Reporter*, Edited and Printed by John Graham, in 1823, there is a long descriptive Poem, under the title of "Humours of Glasgow Fair," from the then *youthful* Pen of Gabriel Neil. The following are two Stanzas from this long and clever Rhyming Production:—

Hear, hear! what a discordant Din
Wi' Trumpets, Cymbals, Drums!
The warnin' cry o' "Just begin,"
From every Showman comes:
"Haste, Tumble in—no time lose—
Fun ridin' upon Fun—
See an' believe, without excuse—
Such Feats were never done
Before this day."

"There's Punch, an' Cockalorum Tricks—
Ingenious Machinery—
Dwarfs—Giants measurin' seven feet six—
The wild Beasts' Menagerie—
The manly-looking o'er-grown Child,
A Wonder o' the age,
For strikin' features, visage mild,
The boast o' History's page
In any day."

—*Glasgow and its Clubs, by Dr. Strang*, p. 228—230.

For more than 25 years, I have watched and minutely surveyed the Pictures of Fun pourtrayed at Glasgow Fair. Fortunately for the Dwellers in the Briggate and its Environs, and all our bordering Villages and Farms, in the end of 1870 the Town Council passed a Resolution that the Space of Ground in front of the Jail should no longer be *Let*. Thus, the Public Hangings and the Shows have been almost simultaneously Gibbetted. The *Toleration* of the latter, yearly, for so many years, after repeated Memorials of Remonstrance as to the woful scenes of Drunkenness, Immorality, Thefts, Fights, and general Mischief which accompanied these Shows and Exhibitions, is an abiding Stigma upon those Magistrates, who inconsistently sentenced to punishment so many Youths of both sexes brought before the Bench; but who, in the first instance, owed their fall and seduction to the ensnaring Vortex set apart and Let for so much money per foot, by the Town Council and Magistrates themselves. Thus, Cause produced Effect. Secret and unseen Pollution is bad enough; but here, contiguous to the spot where Malefactors were Executed, was a broad daylight Pitfall, where tens of thousands congregated every July to see the "Marvels." The Stance was so crowded with multifarious Caravans, Booths, Circuses, &c., that Pick-pockets and Thieves had all the benefit of

the Trade. "The legitimate Drama" has been in every Age patronised and appreciated by good and educated men. Samuel Horsley Bp. of St. Asaph,—and his son, Heneage the Dean of Brechin, long Incumbent of St. Paul's, Dundee,—as also Charles James Blomfield, Bp. of London,—with not a few others of like standing, went to enjoy *Shakespere* of an evening; with more relish, no doubt, than they did the Plays of Plautus, Terence, or Aristophanes, at College. It is also notorious that, when "The General Assembly" meets in Edinburgh, "Preachers of the Gospel" after the fatigues of the day, go "on the sly" to view Life illustrated upon the boards of *The Royal*. Like these my Brethren, I have sometimes the like *Penchant;* but I never muffle up my neck when I do go, in terror of being *Caught;* for, if Parsons cannot be *Eyed* at all times and in all Places, it is but Phariseeism to enter a Theatre in the Garb of Disguise. The Clerical Costume is meant never to be Doffed. This is the very intent and use of distinctive *Phylactery*.

But, in countenancing intellectual Amusement, I denounce the Tomfooleries practised at Glasgow Fair, and declare them as not innocent Frolic, but the reverse. The Cantrips resorted to by the several "Proprietors" to attract Customers were clever and dexterous in their own way; but the deafening Shoutings and Clangour which issued from the manifold Comedians, Tragedians, Clowns, Drums, Brazen Trumpets, and all kinds of Music, rendered the whole Scene a shocking Babel. Jugglers, Thimble-riggers, Card-sharpers, and all the Tramps in the three Kingdoms looked forward to *Glasgow Fair*. Boys and Girls were often thrown out of the Swings and Merry-go-rounds: while the least mistake by handless Dolts who thronged in from the Mining Districts and Hamlets in the Neighbourhood, risked their lives at *the Shooting Tubes*,—the Guns being loaded with Ball. One of my Parishioners appealed to me to "speak for him," in whose Saloon a Boy was shot through the head. The colouring Materials of the *Edibles* and *Drinkables* were Poisonous. I have seen a human Brute skin with his teeth 20 Rats in so many minutes,—until the Police were called to interfere, but reluctantly. Frequently poor Creatures in the last stage of Consumption were upon hire, and were exhibited 150 times a day, for weeks, as "Living Skeletons." Youths trysted here, and hied off to adjacent *Resorts*. From personal surveillance, I can aver that Girls from the Country were trepanned at Noonday into low Drunkeries and Taverns, where even Bibles were laid out to hoodwink Greenhorns. Penny Theatres, half darkened, were crammed every half hour, from 10 till 10, with unkempt Hizzies, with whom every filthy Joke and Liberty were taken;—while coarse Puns and Waggery from the Stage fortified the Depravity which was being carried out. Shameless, pimple-skinned Jades displayed themselves half nude, and capered and kicked up behind and before,—ran upon their toes, and stood and spinned upon one leg; Limmers that, when freed of their *Rouge and Make up*, as Burns said,

"would spean a Foal." In short, a mixture was encouraged to commingle, whose safety lay in their being kept separate. The whole Concomitants were most sapping and destructive; and every Philanthropist cannot but exult in the final annihilation of *The Shows* at *Glasgow Fair*, and laud *Sic transit gloria mundi.*

Now, if the large Plot of Ground, with "*Paddy's Market*," in front of the Jail were Planted with hardy smoke-defiant Shrubs surrounding Fountains, as carefully protected as the other Parks, and guarded with a close iron Railing sufficiently high, so that it might be a Puzzle for any light-fingered Acrobats to Mount or Sculk herein, this long-neglected Locality could be made both interesting and attractive. In this Region, a Museum with Lecture Rooms might be erected with beneficial encouragement; while ample scope remains for invigorating athletic Games, Bathing, and Skating. None of the other Parks have the same natural advantages;—neither, by the by, are they allotted for such motley Assemblages as degrade *Glasgow Green* during the Summer Sunday Evenings. The religious Drivellings which are allowed to proceed from ignorant roaring Charlatans render our oldest and best Esplanade a downright Nuisance. Toleration of Opinion can only be permitted so long as the mutual Rights and Tranquillity of the Community are not interfered with,—which they most directly are at present.

THE GREEN.

M'Ure, in his "View of the City of Glasgow," says:—"This City hath acquired three Parks; one lying at the East corner, which is inclosed with a strong Wall, and which now belongs to the Merchants, commonly called *the Craig's Park*, nobly beautified with a stately Grove of Trees, which is a beautiful view to all resorting to the High Church and the Burials within the Church-Yard thereof. This great Planting was set by Order of the worthy Adam Montgomery, Merchant, then Dean of Gild."—[1715-16.]

About 1750, this Park was known as "*the Fir Park.*" It forms part of the Estate of Wester Craig, which was purchased by *the Merchants' House* in 1650, from Stewart of Mynto for £1,291 13s. 4d. It was allowed to remain in a wild state till 1804, when "the stately Grove of Trees," then decayed, were rooted out,—and Elms and ornamental Walks were substituted when the name of "the Merchants' Park" was given. In 1831, a Pamphlet was Published by Dr. Strang, the City Chamberlain, titled "Necropolis Glasguensis," being the Resolution of the Merchants' House to convert *the Fir Park* into a Garden Cemetery. The first Interment there was of Joseph Levi, a Jew, on the 12th September, 1832; and the first Burial of a Christian was that of Elizabeth Miles, wife of George Mylne, the father of the first Superintendent, which took place on the 9th February, 1833.

Among the thousands of multiform Monuments which stud *the Necropolis*, there are two, particularly interesting for association, viz., 1. near the Old Lodge of Wester Craig, which marks the Grave of

John Lauder, Surgeon, Calton, who Died 28th August, 1847, æt. 40, —informing Passers-by that "*This is the Spot where stood the Dwelling-House of the Grandfather and Grandmother of Dr. Lauder, 55 years ago, and which he chose for his Resting-Place.*"—2. On the former Hamlet of Fore Field Lane, which consisted of about 50 Weavers' Cottages, is erected an Obelisk equally striking as the former, upon which is Inscribed a Family Record, by James Mitchell, Painter, 27 King Street:—"*To mark the Spot where stood the Dwelling-Place of his Father and Grandfather, which was occupied by them for a period of 48 years, previous to the formation of this Necropolis, and is now chosen as the final Resting-Place of their Descendants.*" Mr. Mitchell was Born on the 30th November, 1802, and was the 4th of 13 children. He has 8 Burgess Tickets, from his Maternal Grandfather, Matthew Craig, Bridgegate, 1733, downwards. He is a fine cracky old Cove, living *per se* surrounded with Curiosities, Chiming Clocks, Barometers, Thermometers, Pictures, and Accoutrements. He has repeatedly Painted all the Dial Plates of the Town Clocks; and it is always refreshing to step upstairs into the tidy Apartments of this old Residenter, whose Bed-Rooms overlook the former Mansion of Bailie Armour (Page 448).

"The second Park is commonly called *the New Green,* adorned with pleasant galleries of Elm Trees, and situated upon the South East corner of the City, and is enclosed with a stately Stone Wall 2500 ells in length, and fenced on the South with the River Clyde. It hath all the Summer time betwixt 200 and 300 women Bleaching of Linen Cloth and Washing of Linen Cloths of all sorts in the River Clyde; and in the midst of this Inclosure there is an useful Well for cleansing the Cloths after they are Washed in the River. Likewise there is a Lodge built of Freestone in the midst of it, for a shelter to the Herd who waits upon the Horse and Cows that are Grazed therein."—*M'Ure's View of Glasgow.*

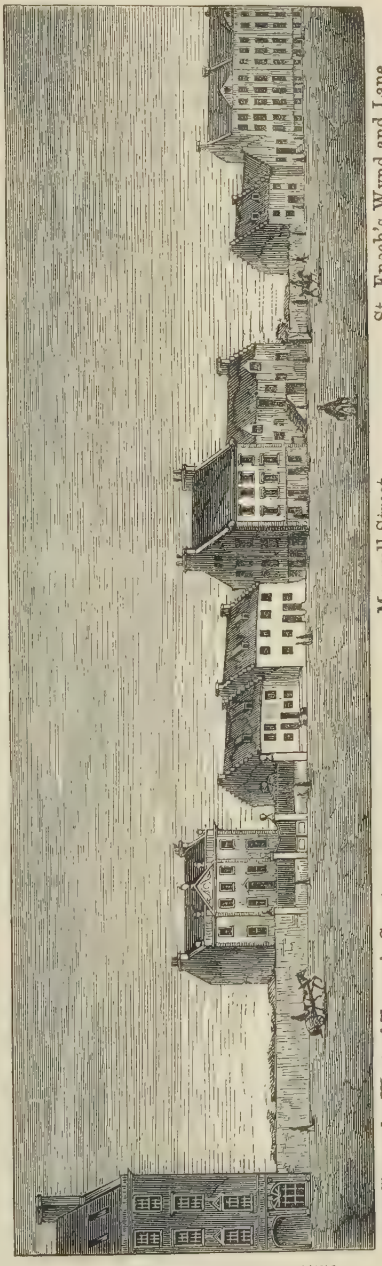
The Laigh Green, *Low Green*, or *New Green* commenced at the Eastern boundary of *the Old Green*, viz. Rope Work Lane, off Stockwell Street, or Great Clyde Street. About a Century ago, a "Windlass" or *Stile* in the shape of an X which turned round upon an iron Rod or Pivot, breast-high, when any one pushed against it, was the admittance to THE GREEN, for Foot Passengers, from the Bridge at the very foot of the Saltmarket. Opposite *Silver-Craig's Factory*, at the South-East Corner of the Bridgegate, was Bailie Bogle's Villa and Garden, in which there was a Summer House or Tea Arbour, once upon a time a lovely Retreat upon the limpid banks of the conjoint *Molendinar* and *Camlachie*. This was the Way to THE GREEN; for, along what is now East Clyde Street was the Magistrates' Depot for every disgusting Abomination. Stockwell Street was the Cattle Market, and it was not unusual for Bullocks to lead or rather pull their Guardians into the Shops there. Past the Public Slaughter House, those who were bent upon a "Constitutional" in our best of Parks were almost *Scomfished* with putrid Cow-Blood and "*clarty Shearn*" running in Streamlets; and, as there were then no Causeways, the "Fair Sex" must needs, for ankle-protection, pass through the Walcar Gate or Saltmarket (altered to this latter name about 1650),—"the Borders of

Nicol Jarvie," mounted on "Pattens," certainly sold cheap enough, wholesale, by *Regy Tucker*, Clog Maker, at a Shilling per Pair.

A cumbrous Wooden "Yett" also jealously guarded our *Esplanade*, the "Open Sesame" being entrusted to *the Herd* or *Ranger*, who only attended to this Equestrian or Chariot Entrance on such high Occasions as Military Reviews, Lashings of Deserters, or Drummings out of the Regiment. At the latter two Displays, the attendance of the Hangman was also required. "The Calf Herd" was allowed a *Supernumerary*—a Terror to the numerous Nurses, with their Charglings, congregated at *the Windles* at Milking hours; —for, from an Account of John Brown, Master of Work, for 1777, we have this Item:—"Paid, 9th June, for a *Bull* for the Green, £3 13s."—He proved *a Dead Lock*.

"The third Inclosure is *the Old Green* lying close to the South-West corner of the City, and is much less than any of the other two. It is only fenced round with Palisadoes, and no Stone Wall, but that loss is made up by 150 Trees growing round the Green pretty large. Within this Green is the Rope Work, which keeps constantly about 20 men at work, and the Proprietors thereof can furnish as good tarr'd Cable Ropes and White Ropes untarred, as any in Britain. On the West end of this Green is the Glass Work."

The Old Green extended to Jamaica Street, the West side of which was waste Ground on which was a Depot for the Town Dung. *Rope Work Lane* was its Eastern boundary, where *the Low Green* or *New Green* commenced. Alexr. Oswald, of Shield Hall



Part of Argyle Street, about 1750.

bought the space of Ground on which were the 150 flourishing Trees in M'Ure's time, for 10s. the Square Yard; and in 1742, Richard and Alexander Oswald erected thereupon a large Court of Houses for Tobacco and Brewing. James Oswald widened *Maxwell Street*, and opened it up at Great Clyde Street, being formerly shut up by the Works of Stephen Maxwell, a Copper Smith, after whom this narrow dirty Lane was named. Maxwell manufactured *Stills* for the West India Plantations, and possessed Morriston near Cambuslang; and was, besides, a Partner of *the Merchants' Bank* on the East side of the foot of the Saltmarket, which he transferred to the Tenement which he built for the purpose, at the North-West Corner of Maxwell Street, the Site of which is now occupied by J. B. Anderson, Hatter, 121 Argyll Street, and A. Paton & Co., 123 Argyll Street. Behind this was a Row of Workshops, built at the same time, transferred from the foot of the Lane. (See View of Argyle Street, Page 583.)

Maxwell Street before 1730 was "an acre and a half of yarding"—a portion of *St. Enoch's Croft*. It belonged to the Mitchells of Blairgotts. In 1731, there were three thatched Cottages, with Garrets in their high pitched Roofs, facing the King's Highway or Argyll Street.

These Dwellings and "Yarding" were sold several times, and about 1770, Walter Hill, Maltman, and also John Maxwell, Writer, sold them to his Namesake "*Coppery Maxwell*," who Advertised in the Glasgow Journal of August, 1771, that a Street would be opened from Argyll Street to the clump of Trees (now Howard Street) on *the Old Green*. The Proposal met with no Response, the noise of his Hammers being the Obstacle.

Howard Street was named by Mr. Oswald after John Howard "the Philanthropist," who travelled over the whole of Europe.—On the 20th April, 1775, the Grass of *the Old Green*, adjoining *the Rope Work*, was Advertised in *the Glasgow Journal* to be Let:—as also two Acres from Mr. Bogle's Timber Yard to *the Glass Work Dyke*.—St. Andrew's Roman Catholic Cathedral, Great Clyde Street, is built on this Timber Yard. On the 10th April, 1777, the Magistrates in *the Glasgow Mercury* Advertised to sell for Building on *the Old Green* of Glasgow, St. Enoch Square, on the West side of Jamaica Street, fronting to Argyll Street, —and the Steadings on the East and West sides of Jamaica Street.

ROPE MANUFACTORY.

"The Rope Work is situated upon the West side of the Stockwell Street, consisting of two stately Lodgings belonging to the Proprietors,—great Store-Houses,—Spinning-Houses,—Garden,—and Boiling-Houses; and THE OLD GREEN for Spinning large Cables, tarred and white Ropes,—with a pleasant Garden. This great Work belongs to Mr. Matthew Crawfurd and James Corbet, Merchants."—*M'Ure's View of Glasgow.*

The Spinning Shed extended from *Rope Work Lane* to the East corner of St. Enoch Square,—and was then open, with Racks supporting the Ropes, stuck into the Ground, right on to Jamaica Street. There is a Tenement in Rope Work Lane with a large *Cable* cut in a course of Stones running round the first Storey, which marks the site of the Rope Manufactory.

The Bottle House was erected in 1730. The Custom House and the adjoining Property to the East are on its site. A brick Wall enclosed the Bottle Work and its Yard. St. Enoch's Burn ran through the Court-Yard. In October, 1755, and in November, 1756, "The Glass House at the Broomielaw with all the Materials and Utensils for making Crown Glass and Bottles," were Advertised for sale, in *the Glasgow Journal*. The Cone fell on the 7th August, 1792. The Smoke therefrom was a great Nuisance to the Neighbourhood.

For 30 years after this there was not a single House in the Neighbourhood. St. Enoch Square and Dixon Street were included in vacant Ground called *St. Enoch's Park*, which belonged to the Town and to the Rope Work Company.

A century ago, this Old Green formed a principal Promenade of our Citizens ; and even so recently as six years [1843] bygone, the Ground in front, which now forms the Wharfs of the New Harbour for the upper Navigation, was a Grassy Lawn, pranked with Daisies, fringed with fine old Trees, and peopled with bleating Sheep. However beautiful this may be to the eye,—for, like the Temple Gardens in London, fronting the Thames, it was the only extended green Spot on the banks of Clyde between the Bridges,—the sagacity of our late respected Townsman, Bailie Hood (Father-in-Law of our present Lord Provost) saw that ere long the utilitarian requirements of a great and growing Commercial Community would call for the repurchase of this verdant Space. Accordingly, when this River-Side Ground was disposed by the Corporation to the Feuars, a Clause was inserted in the Articles of Sale, at the instigation of Bailie Hood, to the effect that, when required for Public Purposes, the Ground should be returned at the price paid for it. This, after the lapse of half a Century, has been done ; and when the Quays are extended up to Stockwell Bridge, as they will be ere long, we will have 14 acres of a Tidal Basin, 20 miles from the Sea, and forming the finest Harbour and Wharfage in the heart of any City in the world. The River Trust would have been gainers by some Hundred Thousand Pounds had they acquired all the River-Side Ground on similar terms.—*Dean of Guild Court*, 1849. *Glasgow Herald*.

Fifty years ago, the Clyde below the Bridge at Jamaica Street was much narrower than now, being confined both by Nature and Art. On the South side of the Harbour, near the Bridge, the Ground presented a beautiful green Slope, extending far into the middle of what is now the Harbour ; and, during the proper season, the said Slope or Bank was profusely adorned with Daisies, and other Spring Flowers—so secluded then was that Locality, which now teems with life and the operations of busy men. Further down, the River was artificially contracted by *Jetties*, which were formed at short distances, with expectations that, in due time, the spaces on the Banks between the Jetties might be filled by the matters there deposited during the flow and efflux of the Tides, and that so the River might become deeper and fitter for Navigation. The result of such Engineering work was to obstruct a proper Race or Channel for the Stream—the gradual Shallowing of some Places ; and, in consequence of the stagnation of the Water caused by obstructions below the Bridges, *the Laigh Green*

and lower parts of the City were often inundated. Dredging has made the River what it is, not the *Jetties*.

One only of these Floods or Spates may be noticed, as an example of the fear and suffering which, by such visitations, were inflicted on a portion of the Population.

In November, 1795, much rain fell in Clydesdale, which made the River overflow its banks, so as to cover the Fleshers' Haugh, the Laigh Green, and Streets in the lower District of the Town; and thus lay hundreds of Dwelling Houses under Water. A handsome Bridge of Stone across the Clyde, opposite Saltmarket Street, was almost built at this date; but the mass of Water in the River was so great as to turn over the Bridge, which fell with so much force, and in such a mass, that the recoil of the rolling Flood extended not only over the vast expanse of Water on the Green, but with a force which burst open the doors of the Washing House, and also threw down a portion of of the old Stone Wall, which enclosed *the Green* on its Northern boundary. [*The Washing House* was then near the foot of Charlotte St.]

At that period *the Low Green* was often inundated, and presented various inequalities of surface; but in most parts of it was seen a fine coat of verdure, the Grass being long and well adapted for Grazing; also many stately Trees were there, all along and inside the Wall above noted. These Trees extended from the Gate, which was opposite Saltmarket, to the commencement of what was called the "Serpentine Walks," at the South end of Charlotte Street. These *Walks* went over the Ground on which Monteith Row is now built, and on towards the Eastern limits of *the Green*, and were much used as a Promenade, giving a romantic and sylvan aspect to this favourite Place of Resort.

One very large Elm Tree deserves notice here, as in a Plan of *the Green* published in the "Glasgow Magazine" in 1773, the site of that once celebrated Tree is omitted. It stood quite alone on *the Laigh Green* in front of *the Old Washing House*, and at the bend of the ancient *Gravel Walk*, which was between the Washing House and the Tree, the latter being West and South from the Entrance through *the Green Dyke* from Charlotte Street. That Tree was distinguished from all others by its insular position, its size, and its being so well adapted to give shelter from a sudden shower, or the solar rays. It was called *the Big Tree*, and about the year 1800 it was an Ornament pleasing to behold, when, during the Summer months, its widespread Branches were covered with beautiful dark green Foliage. This once famous Tree afforded cover for a few minutes to General Lord Moira, his numerous Staff, and a Guard of Honour, on the day of *the Grand Review* in 1804. It has been asserted, that said ancient Tree was the Original represented in the *City Arms;* but this, of course, is quite Apocryphal. This Tree, being in a state of decay, and being in the way of modern improvements, was removed, along with various other Relics of bygone ages. About 30 years ago, many hundred thousands of cubic feet of Rubbish and Earth were laid on *the Laigh Green*, thus raising its surface several feet, in some parts 10 feet; so that any Geological theory

* The real "*Big Tree*" of the Town, however, grew for ages on the site of the present Regent Place (Blackfriars Street) U.P. Church, of which the Rev. Hugh Heugh, D.D., was first Minister. It was supposed to have been planted ages before the College in High Street, by the Black Friars.

which might be formed on that Locality, without a knowledge of this artificial elevation of the Green, must be erroneous.

Fifty years ago, people were often seen on the *Jetties* in the River fishing with Rod and Line, and during a whole Summer's day not even a solitary Sail appeared to disturb their operations. In 1804, juvenile Fishers were on a Jetty within half a mile of Jamaica Street, from 5 A.M. till 5 P.M., in which time no Vessel passed except a Boat or Wherry with Herrings; and, in 1807, much interest was excited in the City by the arrival at the Broomielaw of a SHIP, which was only a *Brig* of about 100 tons; but having two Masts and Cross-Trees, it was a rare sight in that Locality; so that, to behold it, thousands of persons went to the Harbour; nor was the interest thus excited merely transient, for it continued longer than a World's wonder, which, it is said, lasts only nine days.—*Glasgow Herald*, 1849. *By Dr. Mathie Hamilton.*

The Public Park, or *Green*, lying on the North bank of the River, at the South-East side of the Town, contributes much to its general appearance, and is of great benefit to the Inhabitants. Although it is by no means certain at what period *the Green* became the property of the Community, it is more than probable that it was included in the Grant which King James II. made to William Turnbull, Lord of Provan and Bishop of Glasgow, on 20th April, 1450.—*Annals of Glasgow*, II., p. 457.

*Carta. Jacobi R. II. qua dat Episcopis Glasg. Civitatem et Baroniam Glasguensem.**

Jacobus, Dei gratia Rex Scotorum, omnibus probis hominibus totius terræ suæ, clericis, et laicis, salutem. Sciatis nos, in honorem et laudem Dei omnipotentis, et gloriosæ Virginis Mariæ, ac beati Kentigerni confessoris, patroni Ecclesiæ Glasguensis, in qua canonicus existemus, et omnium sanctorum, nec non pro singulari favore, zelo, et dilectione, quos erga reverendum in Christo patrem Willelmum, praelatum ejusdem ecclesiae,

Charter of King James II., in which he gives to the Bishops of Glasgow, the City and Barony of Glasgow.

James, by the Grace of God, King of Scots, to all our faithful Subjects of the Land, as well Clergy as Laity, Greeting. Know ye, that we, for the honour and praise of Almighty God, and the glorious Virgin Mary, and the blessed Kentigern, Confessor, Patron of the Church of Glasgow, wherein we are esteemed a Canon, and of all the Saints, and for the singular favour, zeal, and affection which we bear to the Reverend

* This Charter first constitutes Glasgow into a Royal Burgh,—although in subsequent troublous times this Order was upset, and also the Act of Charles (1636-1641) de novo "Creating the said Burgh a free and Royal Burgh," and not finally settled or confirmed till 1690. (See Page 50.) It is strange that, in such an unreserved Transfer, no mention is made of *the Green*, nor of *the Clyde*, nor of the several *small Islands* in the Clyde. No public Record exists narrating when *the Green* was gifted to the Citizens; so that, unless the extensive Lands called *Bishop Forest* comprises *the Green*, there is an insolvable blank in History thereanent.

At Page 149 of *Hamilton's Description of the Sheriffdoms of Lanark and Renfrew*, in Archbishop Law's "Inventur" (1632) allusion is made to "fewaris, farmaris, tennants, occupiers, and possessiors of the lands and baronie of Bishopis fforrister, £33 6s. 8d." Scots, equal to £2 15s. 6½d. Stg., the yearly Rental of the Forest, indicating that these Lands were uncultivated, and in a state of nature. Their exact Dimensions or Boundaries cannot be given,—but they have been supposed to have taken in the Eastern and Western Commons, reaching from near Parkhead on the East, to Hamilton Hill on the West, and having *the Clyde* and *the Green* on the South; thus extending 4 or 5 miles.

modernum nostrum conciliarum intime dilectum gerimus propter sua merita servitia, grata atque fidelia nobis longo tempore impensa, dedisse, concessisse, et hac prasente carta nostra confirmasse, praefato reverendo in Christo patri Willelmo Episcopo Glasguensi, et suis successoribus, Glasguensis ecclesiae episcopis, pro perpetuo, quod habeant, teneant, et possideant, perpetuis futuris temporibus, civitatem Glasguensem, Baroniam de Glasgu, et terras vulgariter vocatas Bichopforrest in liberam, puram, et meram Regalitatem, tenendas et habendas praefatas civitatem Baroniam et terras vocatas Bichopforrest, dicto Willelmo, et suis successoribus, Episcopis ecclesiae Glasguensis, de nobis et successoribus, nostris, in meram, puram et liberam Regalitatem, seu regaliam in feodo et hereditate in perpetuum, cum universis commoditatibus et proficuis, dictis civitati et terris pertinentibus, in boscis, planis, moris, maressiis, viis, semitis, aquis, stagnis, rivolis, pratis, pascuis, et pasturis, molendinis, multuris, et eorum sequelis, aucupationibus, venationibus, piscationibus, aqarum decursibus, petariis, turbariis, carbonariis, lapicidiis, lapide et calce, fabrilibus, bracinis, brueriis, et genestis, cum homagiis, curiis, et earum exitibus, eschaetis, libero introitu et exitu, bludewits, heryeld, et marchetis mulierum,* cum libera foresta et warrenna, cum feod forisfacturis, justitiis, antiquisque consuetudinibus, custumis, ac cum iteneribus justitiariae, et camerariae, et earum exitibus portubus et passagiis, cum capella, in liberam, puram, et integram Regalitatem, seu regaliam, cum furca et fassa, sok, sak, thol, them, infangandtheif, outfangandtheif, hansoki, cum tenandiis et tenandriis, et libere tenentium servitus: nec non cum piscationibus, antiquis usibus, et advocationibus ecclesiarum, aliisque omnibus et singulis libertatibus, com-

Father in Christ, William, present Bishop of the said Church, our well-beloved Counsellor, and for his good deeds and faithful Services done to us for time past, to have Given and Granted, and by this our Charter confirmed, to the said Reverend Father in Christ, William, Bishop of Glasgow, and his Successors, Bishops of the Church of Glasgow, to be for ever Held, Possessed, and Enjoyed by them in all time coming, the City of Glasgow, Barony of Glasgow, and Lands commonly called Bishop Forest, in pure and mere Regality, to be Holden and Held, the said City, Barony, and Lands called Bishop Forest, by the said William and his Successors, Bishops of the Church of Glasgow, of us and our Successors, in free, pure, and mere Regality, in fee and heritage for ever, with the whole Commodities and Property of the said City and Lands, with their Pertinents, in Woods, Plains, Moors, Marshes, Ways, Paths, Waters, Lakes, Rivulets, Meadows, Pastures, and Pasturages, Mills, Multures, and Sequels of the same, Hawkings, Huntings, Fishings, Water Courses, Peats, Turfs, Coal Pits, Quarries, Stone and Lime, Smithies, Kilns, Breweries, and Brooms, with Vassalages, Courts and their issues, Escheets, free Ish and Entry, Bloodwits, Herelds, and the first night of Wives, with free Forest and Warren, with the Fee of the Forfeitures of Courts, and ancient usages, together with the Customs of the Chamberlain, and itinerant Courts and their issues, Ports and Passages, with the Chapel,† into a free, pure, and entire Regality, or Royalty, with Pit and Gallows, Sok, Sak, Thol, Them, Infangandtheif, Outfangandtheif, Hamisukkin, with Tenants and Tenandries, and Services of free Tenants, together with Fishings, ancient Usages, and Advocations of Churches, and all and singular other

* The use of a Law Dictionary is necessary to unravel the various Technicalities in the above Charter: but there is one extraordinary "Pertinent," given to the Bishop and his Successors, which may be observed, viz. the *marcheta mulierum*. In Lord Hailes' *Annals of Scotland* (1798) Vol. III., p. 1—21, there are ample Explanations.—Spelman, Gloss, v. *Marchet*, describes it to be "Turpis Scotorum veterum consuetudo, qua territorii dominus vassalli sponsam prima nocte comprimeret, floremque carperet pudicitiæ."

† "The Chapel" alluded to is at this distant time Problematical.

moditatibus, et asiamentis, ac justis pertinentiis quibuscumque, tam non nominatis quam nominatis ad Regalitatem, seu regaliam, spectantibus, seu quovis modo juste spectare volentibus, in futurum, et a deo libere, quiete, plenarie, integre, honorifice, bene et in pace, in omnibus et per omnia, sicut aliqua regalitas, seu regalia cuicumque ecclesiae, aut personis ecclesiasticis quibuscumque, in regno nostro liberius, quietius, aut hononorificentius, concedetur aut donatur: reddendo annuatim inde dictus Willelmus, et successores sui, Glasguensis ecclesiae Episcopi, nobis haeredibus et successoribus nostris, unam rosam rubeam, ad festum nativitatis beati Johannis Baptistæ, apud Glasgu, nomine albae firmae, si petatur: et orationum suffragia devotorum tantum, pro omni alio onere, exactione, questione, demanda, seu servitio sacculari, quæ de dictis civitate, baronia, et terris vocatis Bischopforrest, cum pertinentiis, per quoscumque juste exegi poterunt quomodo libet, seu requiri. In cujus rei testimonium, præsenti cartae nostrae magnum Sigillum nostrum apponi praecepimus. Testibus, Reverendo in Christo patre Jacobo, Episcopo Sancti Andreae, Willo dno. Creighton, nostro Cancellario, et consanguineo praedelecto: carissimo consanguineo nostro Willelmo, Comite de Douglas et de Avandale, dno. Galwidiae: venerabile in Christo patre Andrea Abbate de Melros nostro confessore et thesaurio: delectis consanguineis nostris Patricio, dno. Glames, magistro hospitii nostri: Willo: dno. Sommervil; Andrea dno. Le Gray: magistris Joanni Arous, aregediacono Glasguensi, et Georgio de Schoriswod, Rectore de Cultre. Apud Edinburgh, 20 die mensis Aprilis Anno Domini 1450, et regni nostri 14°.

Liberties, Commodities, and Easements, and just Pertinents whatsoever, as well not named as named, belonging to a Regality or Royalty, any manner of way, in time coming, and that freely, quietly, fully, wholly, honourably, well, and in peace in all things, as any other Regality or Royalty, Given or Granted to any other Church or Ecclesiastical Person whatsoever, in our Kingdom, Paying therefore, yearly, the said William and his Successors, Bishops of the Church of Glasgow, to us, our Heirs and Successors, a Red Rose, upon the Feast of the Nativity of the Blessed John the Baptist, at Glasgow, in name of Blanch-farm, if asked only, and the assistance of their Prayers, and that for all other further Exaction, Question, Demand, or secular Service, that can be any way Exacted or Demanded, for or furth of the said City, Barony, and Lands called Bishop Forest, and Pertinents. In testimony whereof, we have ordered our Great Seal to be appended to this our present Charter, in presence of the Reverend Father in Christ, James, Bishop of St. Andrew, William, Lord Crichton, our Chancellor, and beloved Cousin, our dear Cousin William, Earl of Douglas and Avondale, Lord of Galloway, the venerable Father in Christ, Andrew, Abbot of Melrose, our Confessor and Treasurer, our beloved Cousin, Patrick Lord Glamis, Master of our Household, William, Lord Sommerville, Andrew, Lord Gray, Messrs. John Arous, Archdeacon of Glasgow, and George Schoriswood, Rector of Coulter. At Edinburgh, the 20th day of the month of April, in the year of our Lord 1450, and 14th year of our Reign.—*Gibson's History of Glasgow, Appendix*, p. 306—309.

The original Grant, whether it emanated from King James, or any other having power to Confer it, was of very small extent when compared with what *the Green* is at present, being wholly comprehended in what is now known by the name of *the Laigh Green*, bounded on the West by what was termed *the Skinners' Green*, now the site of the Jail and Public Offices; on the North, by the Molindinar and Camlachie Burns; on the South, by the River Clyde; and on the East, by the Lands of Kinclaith, at the West end of *the High Green*, where the

Washing-House is placed. It would appear that this Gift, whether Royal or Clerical, was of very little use for a long period after it became the property of the Community, as the principal part of the Inhabitants resided at the upper part of the Town, at a great distance from *the Green;* and when in process of time, they came gradually down to reside in the lower parts of the Town, *the Laigh Green*, or rather the space now known by that name, lay so low as to be affected by every Spring Tide, so that Pools and Islands were formed in it, which have only been removed since the year 1635.

From 1638 till 1661, during the Provostships of Patrick Bell of Cowcaddens, John Anderson of Dowhill,* and John Campbell of Blythswood, Esquires, *the Laigh Green* was greatly improved.

In 1664, during the Provostship of John Bell, Esq., the Magistrates and Council, in consideration of the great increase of Inhabitants, and the want of a suitable Park or Green, resolved to purchase such parts of the Lands of Kinclaith and Daffie Green, now called *the High Green*, as should, from time to time, be brought into the Market. Accordingly, in the course of 30 years, the Magistrates and Council had purchased from a great number of Individuals, the whole of *the High Green*, bounded on the West by the East end of *the Laigh Green;* on the North, by the Red Claith Gott, or Camlachie Burn; on the South, partly by the River Clyde and partly by Provost Haugh; and on the East, by the Boundary of the Royalty, as it was anciently, and is now set off, by Landmarks.

In the year 1686, immediately before *the Revolution*, and during the Provostship of John Barnes, Esquire, the Magistrates and Council resolved to purchase the Run Rigs of Craignestock,† now known by the name of *the Calton Green* [near Monteith Row]. These Purchases, which had been begun by Provost Barnes, were completed by Provost Anderson in 1699.

The Lands of Craignestock were bounded on the West, by a Road on the East of *Merkdaily Lands*, now the continuation of St. Mungo's Lane; on the North, by the Loan leading to Rutherglen; on the South, by the Red Claith Gott, or Camlachie Burn; and on the East, by other Lands of Craignestock.

In a few years after this last Purchase was completed, the Magistrates and Council built a Stone Wall along the North boundary of

* John Anderson, Elder, of Dowhill, Merchant, and Lord Provost of Glasgow in 1655-56. He appears to have been one of the earliest Foreign Merchants of Glasgow. M'Ure, in his Account of the Sea-Adventures, trading to sundry Place in Europe, Africa and America, since 1668, says, "Before this time John Anderson, elder and younger, of Dowhill, James Peadie of Roughill, John Luke of Claythorn, Ninian Anderson and Captain John Anderson, Owners of the Ship 'Providence,' first Imported Cherry Sache to Glasgow." He was also Partner in the Soap Work or "Soaperie," which Stood at the head of the Candleriggs,—so named after it,—established in 1667, of which Sir George Maxwell of Poloc, Sir John Bell of Hamilton Farm, John Graham of Dougalston, John Luke of Claythorn, and others were Partners. The Capital of this Joint Stock Concern, which M'Ure considered worthy of Historical mention, was only £13,500. Sir John Moore was a descendant of the above Provost Anderson through his Grandmother, Marion Anderson, Daughter of Provost John Anderson, younger, of Dowhill, who Married the Rev. Charles Moore of Stirling. Provost John Anderson, the elder, was Father-in-Law of John Luke of Claythorn, who died in 1702.

† Dr. Cleland in all his Publications prints *Crapnestock*.

the Green, commencing at *the Skinners' Green*, and terminating at the East extremity. It does not appear that there was any other addition made to *the Green* till the year 1783, when the Magistrates and Council purchased 28 Acres, 1 Rood, 18 Falls, for which they paid £203 Sterling, from Colin Rae,* Esquire, of Little Govan, and several smaller Lots of the Lands of Kinclaith from other persons, which have since continued to form a part of *the Green* at the East end: and that the Park might be as extensive and complete as the special Localities would possibly permit, the Magistrates and Council, in 1792, purchased [for £4000] from Patrick Bell, Esq., of Cowcaddens, the lineal descendant of the respectable Provosts of that name, the Lands of *Provost Haugh*, &c., or *Fleshers' Haugh*, so called from the Pasture being formerly let out to certain Members of that Incorporation.—*The Herd's House* was near the site of Nelson's Monument.

The Lands of Kinclaith, being thus partially acquired, at different periods, from a number of individuals, who all exercised their own mode of improving their Property, some by erecting small Houses, others by letting out Run-Rigs for Cropping, or for the purposes of Trade, as might best suit their respective interests or views, it is not surprising that the surface was irregular; rendered more so in consequence of the Camlachie Burn, which separates the Calton from *the High Green*, lying considerably under the surface of either.

The greater part of the Trees in *the Green*, was planted during the time that Robert Rodger, John Aird, Peter Murdoch, Andrew Aiton, Archibald Ingram, and Arthur Connell, Esquires, held the office of Chief Magistrate.

In 1733, during the time that Peter Murdoch,† Esq., was Provost, the Public Washing House was erected. A Lead, or Water-Course, was afterwards taken from the Camlachie Burn, for driving the Water Wheel and Machinery by which Water was forced from the River into the Washing House.—*Annals of Glasgow*, p. 458—460.

[During the Provostship of Peter Murdoch, a Land-Surveyor (James Moor) made a Sketch of the Green, and included *the Point Isle*, long since swept away. This Island, situated a little below *Arns Well*, consisted of 1 Acre and 30 Falls,—and was one of the principal *Salmon-Shots* of the Clyde.

At the customary Military Floggings on *the Low Green* there were always Riots. On the 20th August, 1750, Private John M'Leod was Shot for Desertion. An unusual Commotion ensued, detailed fully in *the Scots Magazine* of the above date.]

"Letters from Glasgow, of 6th March, bear that People were greatly surprised with the Sinking of the Walk along the River Side, near the

* Nearly opposite *the Humane Society's House*, about a Century ago, was the Village of *Little Govan*, inhabited mostly by Weavers, who, from stagnation in Trade, fell repeatedly behind with their Rents. Mr. Rae cleared away the Weavers, with their Cots and Kail Yards, and turned the Ground into his Policies. Owing to misfortune, the Property had to be disposed of,—and nothing now remains but the name of *the Raes of Little Govan*.—Polmadie adjoins, where 3 "Martyrs" were Shot.

† Peter Murdoch, Merchant and Sugar Refiner, was Born at Glasgow, 1670, and Died there 1761. He, with his Son, John Murdoch, Provost in 1746-7, 1750-1, 1758-9; his Son-in-Law, Andrew Cochran, Provost, 1744-5; his Cousin, John M'Ure, Town Clerk and Historian, with others of his Family, managed the affairs of the City until 1768.

Head of the Green, in breadth in some parts near 20, and in length about 80 yards. The Sinking, which appeared at first to be about 5 feet, continued gradually for some days, and then it was above 10.

It is remarkable that though the distance from the Walk to the River is about 50 or 60 yards, with a considerable Descent, yet it is only the highest Ground that is sunk. No alteration appears near the Water edge, excepting a few small Chinks or Openings.

Various are the Conjectures about the Cause. Some will have it that there are Springs below ground which communicate with the River, and (as the Soil is Sandy) have formed a Cavity by washing away the Sand, and there being nothing to support the weight above, the Earth has fallen in. Others suspect that the River—which, at this part, forms a Curve or Crook, and is very deep, has, by degrees, washed away the Foundation, etc.—by the Openings that appear at the greatest distance from it, and the way they point, they apprehend that if proper care is not speedily taken the River will cut out a new channel for itself."—*Scots Magazine*, 1754, p. 154.

[At this Period, Earthquakes were felt over the whole of Europe, in America, Lisbon, Sicily, &c. At Grand Cairo, 40,000 perished.]

In 1756, Provost George Murdoch commenced the formation of Walks in the Green, which has been continued by several of his successors. *The Serpentine Walks*, which were formed with Shrubbery, came to be so much abused by idle and dissolute persons, that it became necessary to root out a considerable part of them.

In 1777, *the Arns Well* or Reservoir, was opened during the Provostship of Robert Donald, Esq. [It was so termed from a small clump of Alder Trees which surrounded it a few yards to the West of *the Humane Society's House*. Before the present Fountain was erected, this Well was a Puddle, with a Marsh around it,—hence the name there of "*the Peat Bog*." *Arns Well* is proverbial for its superior liquid, for clearing Clothes, making Tea, and qualifying *Glenlivat*.]

Although it is evident that, from *the Revolution* downwards, the Magistrates and Council have uniformly paid the strictest attention to the interests of the Community, in acquiring and improving this Public Lawn, there is still a great deal to be done towards the completion of its improvement. 'Among others, the following may be noticed: namely, forming a Tunnel for conveying the Water of the Camlachie Burn westwards, from where it enters the Green to the Episcopal Chapel, and filling up the Valley between the Calton and High Greens, so as to form a distinct connection. *The Laigh Green* still requires to be raised, to protect it completely from the Floods, additional Trees to be Planted, and the general surface ameliorated. —*Annals of Glasgow*, II. p. 460—461. [This has all been done.]

In 1793, the Town Council obtained power, in the Bill which was passed for erecting Hutchesontown Bridge, to Sell or Dispose of as much of *the Low Green* as would form a continuous line of Street from the Foot of Saltmarket to the intended Bridge; and they also obtained power to Sell, for Building Lots, parts of the High or Calton, or, more properly speaking, *the Gallowgate Green*. The Plan of forming this Street, in continuation from Saltmarket, was never carried out. The Jail was built on the Western side of its intended Site, much to the

adornment of this part of the City, and giving a beautiful termination to the westward View from the Green. The Council, of course, has the power, in virtue of this Act, to Build up the Eastern side, by which this View would be shut out; but assuredly it will never be exercised, unless some extraordinary revolution shall arise to alter the features of the Green altogether. Monteith Row was built on those portions of *the Gallowgate Green* allowed to be Sold; but the eye rests with pleasure on this handsome line of City Dwellings; and if the Act of 1793 is now allowed to slumber in the Corporation Chest, it can only be said that good has come from it. In taking away small portions of the open Park, it has adorned the rest.

[Monteith Row having been laid out in 1819, the Magistrates and Town Council in consideration of the eminent services rendered to the Community by Mr. Henry Monteith of Carstairs, did him the honour (while in London on public business) of calling this Terrace by his name. In addition to all other services, Provost Monteith's conduct, during the critical days of *Radicalism*, was such as to command the respect of all who had an opportunity of witnessing it.]

By the way, the last vestige of the "stately stone wall," alluded to by M'Ure, was removed when the South side of Great Hamilton Street was built up.—*Pagan's Sketch of Glasgow*, p. 110.

In 1810, the Jail and Public Offices were erected on the West side of the continuation of the Saltmarket Street, at the bottom of *the Laigh Green*, chiefly on the ground which was formerly *the Skinners' Green*. The ground on the East side of the Street, although authorized to be Sold, still forms, and is intended to remain, a part of *the Laigh Green*. Before the Stripe of Ground in *the Calton Green* was brought into the market, the Magistrates, with concurrence of the Trustees on the Muirkirk Road, effected a very important improvement, in the formation of Great Hamilton Street, by widening the Old Road leading to Rutherglen, from the Stripe of Ground authorized to be Sold. This improvement gave such universal satisfaction, that the Magistrates and Council were requested, by a Deputation from the Community, to change the name of the Road or Street, which had been called "the Pleasance," to Great Hamilton Street, in honour of John Hamilton, Esq., of North Park, who was at that time Chief Magistrate, and under whose auspices the Improvement was completed. The opening of this Street is not only of importance as a spacious Inlet into the Town, but prepares the way for the transport of Coals to the Broomielaw and Port Eglinton, from the East Collieries, by the South side of the Town, passing along the intended Street, by the side of the Episcopal Chapel, and thereby relieving the narrow Pass at the Gallowgate Bridge, and other Streets so much incommoded by Coal Waggons for the Export Trade.—*Annals of Glasgow*, II., p. 462.

LORD NELSON'S MONUMENT.

This Monument, being the first Erected in this Country, is situated in *the Green*, and is a lofty solid Obelisk, 143 feet in height, including the Pedestal. It was built at an expense of £2,075, raised by Subscription, to Commemorate the matchless Naval Victories of Horatio, Lord Nelson; and is, at the same time, a proof of the Patriotism of the Citizens of Glasgow. On Friday, August 1, 1806, the Anniversary

of the Battle of Aboukir, the Foundation of it was laid by Sir John Stuart of Allanbank, Bart., attended by the Office-Bearers of the Grand Lodge, and in the presence of 23 Mason Lodges, the different Public Bodies of the City, and a Concourse of more than 80,000 Spectators. After a Grand Procession to the Site of the Building from the High Church, where an appropriate Sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. Ritchie,—with the usual Masonic Ceremonies the Grand Master laid the Foundation-Stone, in which was deposited a Plate containing the following Inscription :—

BY THE FAVOUR OF ALMIGHTY GOD,
SIR JOHN STUART OF ALLANBANK, BARONET,
PROVINCIAL GRAND MASTER MASON OF THE UNDER WARD
OF LANARKSHIRE,
LAID THIS FOUNDATION-STONE
OF THE MONUMENT, ERECTED BY THE INHABITANTS OF GLASGOW,
IN GRATEFUL REMEMBRANCE OF THE EMINENT SERVICE OF
THE RIGHT HONOURABLE
HORATIO, LORD VISCOUNT NELSON,
DUKE OF BRONTE IN SICILY,
VICE ADMIRAL
OF THE WHITE SQUADRON OF HIS MAJESTY'S FLEET,
ETC. ETC.
WHO, AFTER A SERIES OF
TRANSCENDENT AND HEROIC ACTIONS,
FELL GLORIOUSLY IN THE BATTLE OFF CAPE TRAFALGAR,
ON THE XXI OCTOBER, MDCCCV;
THIS STONE WAS LAID ON THE I OF AUGUST,
IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD, MDCCCVI; ÆRA OF MASONRY, IↃↃDCCCVI;
AND THE XLIV YEAR OF THE REIGN
OF OUR MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN GEORGE THE THIRD,
IN PRESENCE OF
JOHN HAMILTON, ESQUIRE,
LORD PROVOST OF THE CITY OF GLASGOW,
AND THE MEMBERS
OF THE COMMITTEE OF SUBSCRIBERS TO THE MONUMENT.
WHICH UNDERTAKING
MAY THE SUPREME GOD PROSPER.
D. HAMILTON, ARCHITECT, A. BROCKET, MASON.

—*Chapman's Picture of Glasgow*, p. 178.

"Glasgow, 7th August, 1810.—On Sunday Afternoon (5th) we had a most violent Storm of Thunder and Lightning, accompanied by excessively heavy Rain. About a ¼ past 4 the Lightning struck the Top of Lord Nelson's Monument, and we regret to say that it has most materially injured that elegant Structure. On the North side, the Column is torn open for more than 20 feet from the Top, and several of the Stones have been thrown down. On the West side the effects of the destructive Fluid are visible in more than one place; and on the South side there is a rent in the Column, as far down as the Head of the Pedestal. A number of the Stones are hanging in such a threatening posture that a Military Guard has very properly been placed around the Monument to keep, at a distance, the thoughtless or too daring spectators."

"Glasgow, 5th August, *Royal Infirmary*.—Sunday, near 2 o'clock, while the Physicians were going their Rounds, there was a violent

Thunder-Clap, without any perceptible interval between the Flash and the Stroke, which seemed to shake the Infirmary. All the Chimneys were affected, but particularly the Western. The lowest of the Women's Wards, where the Writer of this was, exhibited a very awful appearance. During 4 or 6 Seconds all the Flame was suddenly drawn into the Wards with a rustling noise, together with a dense column of Soot and Smoke, which instantly filled the Ward. Fortunately, no person was hurt; but the Patients screamed aloud, and such as could rise ran from their beds. Similar appearances, though in different degrees, took place through the whole House, which seems to have been enveloped in a Thunder-Cloud, and which may probably have owed its preservation to the quantity of Rain flowing from its Roof. This occurrence, and the injury of *Nelson's Monument*, suggests the propriety of guarding every Building much exposed, by Thunder Rods, which, when properly constructed, have never failed to prove a Safeguard. The Lightning also, a little past 4 o'clock, struck a House, three Storeys high, in *Rottenrow Street*. In the upper Floor, a Window was shivered to pieces. In the second Floor, a Kettle, which was on the Fire, had its spout melted off. In the ground Floor, several children and their mother were sitting at the Fire; the children's hair was much singed, and the mother was thrown a considerable distance. A Hole, about an inch in diameter, was made through the bottom of an oil Lamp, which was standing on the Chimney-Piece. The Electric Matter then went through a stone wall about 9 inches thick, and struck a Tin Flagon on the opposite side of the Room."—*Scots Magazine*, 1810, August, p. 663.

The History of *the Green*, in its progressive stages, having been thus shortly noticed, the following will give some idea of its condition in latter times. During the currency of the last 25 years [since 1816], *the High Green* has been increased nearly one-third.

In 1791, there were Houses and Places of Business on what is now *the Public Green*, and Walls bounding a Cart Road leading to *Provost Haugh*. Until 1800, this and *King's Park* were in the Barony Parish.

Provost Haugh was changed to *Fleshers' Haugh* because some of the Incorporation of Fleshers rented the Haugh for pasturing their Cattle. In 1790 the Fleshers' Haugh was occupied as a Printfield by Dalglish and Hutcheson, the father of Robert Dalglish, M.P. In 1792, it was bought for £4,000. It consists of about 26 acres. *Provost Haugh* was separated from *the High Green* and *King's Park** by a large offensive Ditch or Gott,—and so strong were the Springs which issued from the banks, that numerous Drains were necessary to carry off the Water to the River. The Ground in the Neighbourhood of the Ditch was so soft and marshy as to render the formation of a brick Sewer in 1826, a work of considerable difficulty. In draining the banks near the East end of King's Park, the numerous Springs were collected into a Cistern in the bank to the East of *the Humane Society's House*, from which flows a constant supply of Water by Pipes through a strong ashler Wall, by the River side.

* John King was Deacon of the Fleshers in 1768-9, and 1775, and this Haugh which originally formed part of the Barrowfield Estate, was purchased by the Magistrates and Council in 1773, from King, and named after him *King's Park*.

The Humane Society's House was originated 17th August., 1790, by James Coulter, Merchant, who headed the Subscription List by a Donation of £500. The Apparatus is day and night in readiness.

In 1806, the Water-Course, connected with *the Washing House*, was often so stagnant during the Summer months, as to become offensive to the Citizens. The banks contiguous to *Peat Bog*, were so rugged, and wasted down with Springs, that they were not only offensive to the eye, but completely useless.

The Laigh Green lay so low, and was so irregular in its surface, that a slight Swell in the River, or a smart Shower, laid it under water, which had to be carried off to the Camlachie Burn by an open Drain.

The Entries to *the Laigh Green* by the Saltmarket Street, Cow Lane, and the Old Bridge, were so narrow, irregular, and dirty, from their vicinity to the Slaughter House, that, with the exception of the first, they were chiefly used by Cattle and Fleshers' Dogs. The Molindinar and Camlachie Burns ran through these Streets in an uncovered state, crossing *the Skinner's Green* and the Saw Mill in an oblique direction. *The Skinners' Green* was insulated by the Burn and Slaughter-House; and the bottom of *the Laigh Green* was surrounded by offensive Pits used by Skinners and Tanners. The Slaughter House spread over a large and irregular surface on the bank of the River, and was bounded by crooked Lanes on the North and North-East parts, than which, there was no other Entry to the Green from the West. The Dung of the Slaughter House, and the Intestines of slaughtered Animals, were collected in heaps, and allowed to remain for months together, till putrefaction took place, to the great annoyance of the Neighbourhood. A Glue Work, and a Work in which Therm was manufactured from the Intestines of Animals in a recent state, were erected at the bottom of *the Laigh Green*, *i.e.*, behind the present Jail; and, to complete the nuisance, the adjoining Houses were occupied for cleaning Tripe, and *Rees* were fitted up for the retail of Coal and Coal-Culm.

The space on the bank of the River, at the East side of the Old Bridge, which had been enclosed for a live Cattle Market, came now to be used by the Police as a Receptacle for filth from the Streets.—*Annals of Glasgow*, II., p. 462, 463.

In the year 1813, the Magistrates and Council having directed a Design and Specification for Improving the Green to be drawn up, and a Plan thereof to be made, the same was accordingly done and approved of. The Design comprehended the following Particulars:—

1st. Raising *the Laigh Green* in some places 4, and in others 5 feet. 2d. Embanking *the Fleshers' Haugh*. 3d. Forming a Tunnel from the Head of the Green to the Episcopal Chapel, for containing the Camlachie Burn. 4th. Slope levelling *the Calton Green*, so as to make it assimilate with *the High Green*. 5th. Levelling the other parts of the Green. 6th. Converting the Road from St. Mungo's Lane to Craignestock into a Street. 7th. Laying out the Calton Green in Building-Lots, and forming a Street between them and the Green. 8th. Forming a Street from the bottom of the Saltmarket to the Calton Green, in front of the English Chapel, in a line with the South Front of the Wing of the Southmost House in Charlotte Street. 9th. Planting Trees in various places of the Green, and lastly, the removal of *the*

Washing House. After the rise of the surface of *the Laigh Green* above alluded to had been effected, it was still common for *the Laigh Green* to be Flooded in the Winter season. Subsequent to this, but previous to my connection with the Corporation in 1848, it was again raised from 3 to 4 feet all over, since which period I think it has never been again Flooded. During the time that I have been connected with the Corporation, the Embankment of the River has been completed from the Fleshers' Haugh to Hutcheson's Bridge; numerous new Footpaths have been made; the Drainage of the Green has been completed; various Corners have been Planted with Trees, ornamental Shrubs and Flowers, and surrounded with a neat malleable Iron Railing, and has also a Belt running along the whole length of Monteith Row, also enclosed with a neat malleable Iron Railing; and now, though everything has not been done that may yet be done, I look upon Glasgow Green to be one of the noblest Recreation Grounds in the three Kingdoms.—*Speech by Councillor James Moir.**

The Improvements on the Green, and the adjoining Properties, were thus far completed in 1814. The following may be taken as a Description of them since that period.

The Green, as it now [1816] stands, contains upwards of 108 acres. The Circuit of the Gravel Walks has been completed, and the Houses and intermediate Walls in the High Green removed. The Water-Course connected with the Washing-House has been rendered unnecessary by a plentiful supply of water from the Water Companies. The banks adjoining *Peat Bog* have been drained and turfed, so as to render them at once useful and ornamental. *The Laigh Green* is in progress of improvement. A Street in connection with the Gravel Walks, has been formed in front of the Range of the intended Calton Green Buildings, to be bounded on the side next the Green by a parapet Wall and Rail. The course of a considerable part of the Molindinar and Camlachie Burns, from their junction, has been completely Altered, and Arched, and Streets formed over it. A Breast-Work at the River, supporting an Iron Railing, has been built from the Timber [Hutchesontown] to the Old Bridge [Stockwell]. The Entries to *the Laigh Green* by the Saltmarket Street and East Clyde Street, are rendered spacious by the removal of Houses and Nuisances, and the Thoroughfare has been greatly increased by the Market Lane. The Lime and Tan Pits, Saw-Mill, Therm-Work, Tripe-Houses, and Coal-Rees, at *the Skinners' Green*, have been removed; and the Public Offices and Jail erected on or near their site. The spacious Street, 120 feet wide, in front of the Portico of the Public Offices, has been raised so as to protect it from the highest Flood. The side next *the Green* is to be bounded by a low Parapet Wall and Railing. The Slaughter-Houses have been removed from the bank of the River; and East Clyde Street, 80 feet wide, formed on part of their site. These Buildings, which, under existing circumstances could not possibly be removed to a greater distance from the River, than where they are now placed, are perhaps the Largest in the Island, for the purpose of Slaughtering Animals. They contain 77 separate Killing-Rooms, 2 live Cattle

* Mr. Moir, Grocer, Gallowgate, has for 20 years been an energetic and useful Councillor,—and, withal, has not been raised to the Magisterial Bench!

Yards, and 2 Alleys, are paved with square stones, and cover 4736 square yards of ground. Water-Pipes are placed along the Killing-Rooms, by means of which they are washed every day; and extensive Sewers are formed, to carry off everything that might become offensive into the Molendinar Burn. An Act of Parliament has been obtained, by which the internal Regulations are placed under the eye of the Police; in particular, the Dung, Offals, and Blood, must be removed from the Killing-Rooms every day, and from the Slaughter-House, at least once in the two days. These Improvements, however valuable they may now be to the Community, were attended with very considerable trouble in the execution, arising alike from the nature of the properties to be acquired, and the work to be executed. The more important of these works were either agreed on, or executed during the time that James Black, Esq., was Chief Magistrate.

These operations, which have cost little short of £50,000, have been executed by Estimate, at the sole expense of the Corporation; it being a standing Rule of that Body, to undertake no Public Work which shall cost more than £10, till an Estimate has been obtained, and discussed at least in two Meetings.

The Breast-Work at the River, between the Old and New Bridges, was built in 1772. Before that Period, the Bed of the River was so widely extended, that Islands were formed in it, and the Tide flowed over a considerable part of the ground from which Clyde Street and the Grass Plot between it and the River, have been taken.

Previous to the year 1772, the Ground on the North side of the River, adjacent to the Old and New Bridges, was known by the name of *the Doocot Green*.* A Dove Cot was here in 1578, rented at 6s. 8d. Scots.

The improvements on the banks of the Clyde, from Rutherglen Bridge to what was formerly Dumbuck Ford, have been chiefly effected from Funds under the control of the Town Council. These, when taken in one grand view, from the time that Mr. Golborne first commenced his operations on the River in 1770, may serve as a specimen of what can be done by the union of Talent, Industry, Capital, and Perseverance. In the Stretch alluded to, there is a variety of picturesque and interesting Objects, varying in their extent and form, which,

* Allusion has been made to *the Doocot Green Isle* at Page 524. Stone Battles ever and anon took place between the Northern Citizens and the Southern Gorbalonians, near to the ancient Bridge which so long formed the only connecting link between the two banks of the Clyde. The usual source or ostensible object of combat, between these rival Partizans, was for the possession of an Island, which then lay in the channel of the River, between the Old and Jamaica Street Bridges, and on which Bailie Craig of the Water Port used to pile his Timber. Although to the younger portion of the Community it must almost appear Apocryphal, yet true it is, that, for many long years, did full-grown Men, attended by hosts of energetic Boys, here regularly assemble to do Battle against each other, and frequently to the great bodily injury of both sets of combatants. At length, the death of a Boy, arising from one of the Stone-Bickers, not only put a stop to these dangerous Encounters at the foot of Stockwell Street, but to the numerous other Stone-Conflicts that were generally indulged in throughout different parts of the City. There were constant Fights between the Occupants of one quarter of the Town and those of another;—between the College Students and the more unlettered Citizens;—and between the Boys attending the Grammar School and those belonging to Wilson's Charity.—*See Dr. Strang's Clubs*, p. 230. The *Doocot Green Isle* was used by the West-End Folks for Bleaching their Clothes.

for natural beauty, design, and execution, may, it is believed, challenge comparison with those on the banks of any River in the Empire. The Space between the Old and New Bridges, as a Street View, attracts the notice of every Stranger. On the East and West, the Bridges, the Green, and the Broomielaw, enrich the Scene, while the chaste and elegant Designs of Carlton Place Buildings, on the one side of the River, confront the magnificent Roman Catholic Chapel and ornamental Buildings, distant 670 feet, on the other, the Clyde flowing between them within its gently sloping banks, partially ornamented with Shrubbery.—*Annals of Glasgow*, II., p. 457—466.

From a remote period, Coals have been worked with great advantage at the Govan Collieries, on the South side of the Clyde, immediately opposite the Green. *The Corporation of Glasgow*, with a view to increase their Funds, and procure a more plentiful supply of Coal to the City, made some attempts a great many years ago, for the purpose of ascertaining whether there were Coal in their Lands, by Boring in a Quarry at *the Crackling House Brae*, where Dundas Street is now formed, and in the Gorbals Lands, in conjunction with *the the Trades' House* and *Hutcheson's Hospital*. These attempts both failed, either, it is said, from ignorance or design in the persons employed. The reason why *the Corporation* had not turned their attention to the Minerals in the Green, during a period of 29 years, after they had purchased *Provost Haugh*, is not well understood; probably an opinion had been entertained, that, as they had failed before, they might again fall into bad hands, or that although there were Coal on the South side of the River, in the Lands of *Little Govan*, it had cropt out on the North. It is, however, certain, that no attempt was made to ascertain whether there were Coal in the Green till 1821. As Coal, in great abundance, was found on the South side of the River, opposite *the Green*, and at Barrowfield on the North side of it, East of the High Green, Dr. Cleland had long entertained the opinion, that it was more than probable it would also be found in *the Green* immediately opposite *the Govan Workings*, he therefore requested permission to make the preliminary experiment of *Boring*, and on the 15th November, 1821, when John Thomas Alston was Lord Provost, the Magistrates and Council granted the required authority, and voted a Sum necessary for completing it.

Robert Simpson, Mining Engineer, Eastfield, Parish of Rutherglen, formerly of Old Monkland,—John Grieve, Sheriff Hall, County of Edinburgh,—and William Dixon of Palace Craig, Proprietor of Govan Coal Works, &c., were employed to *Bore*. Their opinions approximated. ONE MILLION FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND TONS OF COAL were assumed to be below *Glasgow Green*. This Coal Field would last 100 years at the rate of 10,000 Tons taken out annually. Dr. Cleland kept a *Journal of Boring operations*, published in 1836, as a Pamphlet. Before the Boring-House was removed, a large Whin Stone was put over *the Bore*, about 3 feet below the surface of *the Green*. *The Bore* will easily be found by attending to the following Directions:—Continue the line of the South front of *the Washing House*, 118 feet 8½ inches Eastwards from the South-West corner of said *Washing House*.

From this termination, at a right angle, the centre of *the Bore* will be found by measuring 24 feet 5 inches Southwards.

For a very lengthened Period it was customary, during the Jollities of *the Glasgow Fair*, to let out the lower or West portion of the Green for the erection of Booths for the exhibition of Ground and Lofty Tumbling, Feats of Horsemanship, Legerdemain, Theatricals, &c. Some of these were allowed to remain long after the Frolics of *the Fair* had been brought to a close; and, in some instances, Leases from year to year were given to the more respectable of the class. In the Summer of 1845, however, a Professor of Legerdemain, John Anderson, known as the "Wizard of the North," obtained a Lease for a year in this Locality, and erected on *the Show Ground* a handsome and substantial Brick Structure, to be used as a Temple of Magic and a Theatre. The durable nature of the Materials, the gorgeousness and the expense of the internal Decorations, and the amplitude of the Accommodation (being the largest Theatre in the Kingdom out of London) gave a character of permanency to the Building which none of the others had ever possessed. The Public, or at least a large section of it, became quite alarmed and excited on the subject. Public Meetings were held; Debates in Council followed; and, finally, one of successive Deputations laid on the Corporation Table a Petition, signed by 60,000 persons, praying for the immediate removal of this Brick Theatre. In the meantime, the Town Council had already granted a year's Lease to the Conjuror; but, in the Autumn of the same year, the Authorities got out of the difficulty by an accidental Conflagration, which broke out in "Anderson's City Theatre" on the night of Tuesday the 18th of November, and in a few hours reduced the Fabric to utter wreck. The Building and Decorations are said to have cost between £6000 and £7000.

Cooke's Circus, immediately adjoining it, fell by Fire a few Weeks afterwards.—"The Adelphi," built of Wood, previous to "The City Theatre," by David Prince Miller, and rented, latterly, by James Calvert, was Burnt down in one hour, on the 15th Nov. 1848.

[In the Spring of 1815, soon after Dr. Cleland's appointment to be Superintendent of Public Works, great Improvements on *the Green* commenced: but it was greatly owing to the pressure of the times, and the want of work for the Labouring Classes in 1816, 1819, and 1826, that the Improvements were carried on with so much rapidity. During the Autumn of 1816 and the Spring of 1817, 146 Weavers were employed in Levelling and Turfing King's Park, and forming Walks on its Boundaries. On the 2nd August, 1819, 324 Weavers commenced to slope-level *the High Green* and *Calton Green*, some parts of which required an excavation of not less than 6 feet, and others a filling up of nearly 5 feet.

In 1821 the Public Washing House was removed to its present site near William Street, and Pipes were laid for conveying filtered Water to the Bleaching Grounds.]

In 1847, the Glasgow, Airdrie, and Monklands Junction Railway Company introduced a Bill to Parliament, for powers to connect their Station on the College Grounds with the Railways on the South side of the River, by means of a Viaduct across the Green and a Bridge

over the Clyde. The intended Viaduct was to pass about 100 yards West of Nelson's Monument. Public Opinion was pretty strongly expressed against this Measure, the more especially, perhaps, that the offers of the Company, as to Compensation for this valuable Privilege, were of a somewhat misty kind. The Town Council and Police Commission opposed the Measure in the Committee of the House of Commons; and, after a hearing of eight days, the Project was rejected by the Committee on the 22d May.—*See Pagan's Sketch of Glasgow*, p. 110.

In 1858, many impassioned Discussions and Meetings took place in reference to a Proposal of the Town Council to *work the Coal in the Green*. From the various Depositions thereanent, it would appear that the Coal in the Green lies very deep, but that were Coal Pits sunk, there necessarily would be a considerable subsidence. On the South side of the River, where Coal has been wrought, the Dwelling Houses on the Rutherglen Road are tied together by Iron Rods and Connecting Plates.

In 1868, a Suspension and Interdict were got by the Court of Session, by "*the Vigilance Committee*,"* against the Lord Provost James Lumsden, the Bailies, and Town Council, for Resolving to alienate 2,216 Square yards of Glasgow Green, and to throw that space into Greenhead Street. Meetings were Convened in the City Hall and on the Green, which mustered strongly. The various Documents connected with this spirited Resistance are carefully conserved in a Tin Box under the charge of Councillor Moir, and William Smeal, Grocer. The Sequel is an Epitome of the *Finale* of the Contest.

Great Mass Meeting, *held on the Green*, 16*th May*, 1868, Resolved—

1st. That this Great Mass Meeting of the Citizens, assembled on the Green, sees with astonishment the persistent determination of the Town Council, exhibited by their going on with the Encroachment on the Green for the purpose of widening Greenhead Street, notwithstanding the repeated objections made by the Inhabitants in Public Meeting assembled; and this Meeting further expresses its unqualified Disapproval of the said Encroachment, as being, it is believed, in violation of the Law, in violation of the Rights of the Citizens, and not justified by any public necessity.

2nd. That this Meeting has heard with great satisfaction that a

* Alex. Harvey, 4 S. Wellington Place.
William Govan, Thistle Street.
John Fell, 34 Kirk Street, Calton.
James Moir, 174 Gallowgate.
Dr. William Lyon, 227 W. George St.
Andrew Dougans, 4 Somerville Place.
James Martin, 1 East John Street.
John Coulter, Tylefield Street.
David Weir, 48 Nelson Street.
Dr. Neilson, Great Hamilton Street.
J. M'Calman, Roslin Pl., Burnside St.
John Tweed, 6 Binnie Place.
William Smeal, 36 Monteith Row.
Henry Carrigan, 27 Main St., Bridgeton.
T. Ramsay, Queen Mary St., Bridgeton.
John Thomson, 177 Gallowgate.
Charles Bell, 84 Great Hamilton Street.
Duncan M'Kenzie, do.
David Gilmour, 32 Macfarlane Street.
James Norval, 22 M'Kechnie Street.
Samuel Wellwood, 81 Gt. Eastern Road.
George Ireland, 141 Trongate.
J. King, 9 Dunn St., Dalmarnock Road.
Thomas Duncan, 17 Monteith Row.
John Johnston, 41 Stevenson Street.
Robert French, 118 Trongate.
William M'Millan, 30 Tylefield Street.
William Forbes, St. Enoch Square.
James Adams, 48 Nelson Street.
George Miller, Cumberland Street.
Thomas Thomson, 23 Millroad Street.

Suspension and Interdict have been applied for, and pledges itself, and calls on the Citizens generally, to contribute towards the Expenses that may be incurred by the three Burgesses who have made application for the said Interdict.

3rd. That a Copy of these Resolutions, signed by the Chairman, be sent to the Lord Provost for presentation to the City Council.

After this Meeting the Committee were mainly occupied in watching the Proceedings connected with obtaining the Interdict. It was now the Month of October, and the Committee not being aware as to what measures the Town Council might adopt, it was deemed advisable to continue the collecting of Funds, that any emergency that should arise might be met. The Interlocutor of Lord Mure, in the matter of the Interdict, having been followed by a Reclaiming Note on behalf of the Vigilance Committee, the subject went to proof, was debated in the Court of Session, the Interlocutor of Lord Mure recalled, and by the unanimous decision of the Lords, the Interim Interdict was granted, which, of course, put an end to the operations of the Encroachers on the People's Green. In short, their work for several months presented a melancholy spectacle; and it was not until a Meeting of Council, in January, 1869, that a Special Committee was appointed to confer with the parties in the Green-Question, that the Vigilance Committee were once more called into action on the matter.

At a Meeting of Committee, held 21st January, 1869, the Proposal of the Town Council's Committee was submitted by the Chairman, who reported that he attended the Meeting of the Council's Committee, who appeared to think that the Terms of their Minute were such as should suffice for bringing the Case between the Council and the Vigilance Committee to a satisfactory termination.

The following is the Proposal or Minute of the Town Council's Committee:—"The Committee having maturely considered the whole matter, and looking to the opinion given by the Lord Barncaple, that the proposed Arrangement is not an Alienation, and being desirous that the rights of the Citizens in the Green, whatever these may be, should in no way be interfered with, would propose that the Footway should be slightly raised, and that a strong Rail, inserted in Ornamental Iron Palls, should form the Boundary of the Green, and that this should be recognised by Minute of the Board of Police, and that the Corporation should retain, absolutely and unaffected, the Property south of the Palls and Rail, with power at any time to turn it into Green Sward, Plantations, or otherwise, and it forming no part of the Public Street, the Plantations inside being surrounded by the same sort of continuous Fencing, as at present in use."

The foregoing Minute was read to the Meeting, but no definite Conclusion was come to on the Subject.

At a Meeting of Committee, held 25th January, 1869, the Meeting entered into consideration of the Proposal submitted to our last by the Town Council Committee, and it was unanimously Agreed that a Deputation, consisting of the Chairman and Messrs. Gilmour, Dr. Lyon, and Norval, should meet with the Town Council's Committee to-morrow, and endeavour to come to an amicable Arrangement, which

shall at the same time, as far as practicable, be satisfactory to both parties.

At a Meeting of the Committee, held 28th January, 1869, the Deputation appointed at last Meeting reported, that they met the Town Council's Committee in the Lord Provost's Room, City Buildings, and were received with marked courtesy and good feeling; were listened to with patience in the observations they severally felt called upon to make, and the Result of the joint Conference was the Agreeing to the following Minute, signed by the Lord Provost and Bailie Taylor on behalf of the Town Council, and by the Members of the Deputation, on the part of the Vigilance Committee, which Minute they now present, and is as follows:—

"At Glasgow, the 26th January, 1869.—Convened the Honourable the Lord Provost, Bailie Taylor, Messrs. Ure, Moir, Couper and Lamberton, Members of the Committee on the Glasgow Green Case. The Committee met a Deputation of the Vigilance Committee, consisting of Dr. Lyon, Messrs. Smeal, Gilmour and Norval, and the Minute of 22d instant having been read, and a Plan made out by Mr. Carrick, in terms thereof, having been shewn—the Roadway being eighteen feet wide and the footpath eight Feet wide, with Palls and Rail as proposed,—and, after a good deal of Discussion, it was Agreed that the Work should be carried out as now Proposed. That a joint Minute should be at once lodged, simply stating that the Parties had come to an Arrangement, and consented that the Interim Interdict should be recalled, the Action dismissed, and neither Party found entitled to Expenses.

(Signed) James Lumsden. William Lyon.
William Taylor. James Norval.
William Smeal. David Gilmour."

After a lengthened Conversation on the Terms of the foregoing Minute of Arrangement, it was Moved, and unanimously Agreed to, that this Committee accept said Minute as Agreed to by our Deputation, as a Settlement of the long-continued Dispute with the Town Council against any Encroachment on Glasgow Green, and tender to our Deputation our cordial Thanks for the trouble they have taken in making said Settlement, on the best Terms which, under all the circumstances of the case, they were able to obtain.

The Committee also awarded a hearty Vote of Thanks to Councillor Moir, for his noble and disinterested conduct in this Cause, and for his handsome and courageous Resolution in Signing the Bond for the Expenses consequent upon our going into Court against the Lord Provost, Magistrates and Council, in their proposed Encroachment on the People's Green.

It now only remains for your Committee, having accomplished the Object for which they were appointed, to congratulate their Fellow Citizens and themselves on the accomplishment of their labours for the Preservation of Glasgow Green in its integrity; and trust it may be transmitted unimpaired to the latest posterity, as at once an Ornament to the City and a Blessing for Promoting the Health and recreation of its Inhabitants.

The Lawyers and other Expenses amounted to £368 1s. 1d.

In the vicinity of the Saltmarket, where we make our *Entrée*, the Green is all alive with squalid Groups, the children of misery and vice. Beguiled by the radiance of the Summer noon, they have sneaked forth, for a brief interval, from their reeky and noisome Haunts, to breathe for a time the comparatively "caller air." Unfortunate Females, with faces of triple brass hiding hearts of unutterable woe,—sleeping Girls, who might be mistaken for lifeless bundles of Rags,—down-looking Scoundrels, with Felony stamped on every feature,—owlish-looking Knaves, skulking half-ashamed at their own appearance in the eye of day; and, alas! poor little tattered and hungry-looking Children, with precocious lines of care upon their old-mannish features, tumble about on the brown and sapless Herbage. The veriest Dregs of Glasgow society, indeed, seem congregated here. At one place a band of juvenile Pickpockets are absorbed in a Game at Pitch-and-Toss; at a short distance a motley crew are engaged *Putting the Stone*, or endeavouring to outstrip each other in a *Leaping Bout*, while Oaths and idiot-Laughter mark the progress of the Play.

To compare even the humblest Working-Man with such Wretches, would be in truth a wicked Libel. The industrious Poor are now at their various Occupations, and the heterogeneous Crowd before you are the Idle, the Vicious, and the Miserable of our Civilization.

The green sloping banks in the vicinity of Nelson's Monument, during the Summer months, are generally covered with the snowy produce of the Washing-Tub, and present an appearance of great cheerfulness and animation. Countless groups of Wives, Lasses, and Bairns are scattered about, in every variety of attitude, among the acres of bleaching linen.

A numerous fleet of Gigs and Jolly-Boats are either moored or moving about on the breast of the Clyde at the Humane Society House. Of late years, numerous Public Works have sprung up on the South side of the River here; and, as many hundreds of the Operatives engaged in them reside in Calton and Bridgeton, an elegant Suspension Bridge at the spot, for the convenience of Foot Passengers, was completed and thrown open to the Public in the Autumn of 1855. Previously to the erection of this Structure, the only means of transit was by Ferry-Boats, which in times of Spate, and indeed at all seasons, was anything but convenient or safe. It is principally to the exertions of Ex-Bailie Harvey that the Public are indebted for the superior accommodation afforded by the handsome Bridge which now spans the Clyde at this place, and which also lends such a fine additional feature to the neighbouring Landscape.

It is a fact not generally known, that it was in Glasgow Green, near the site of the Humane Society House, that the idea of his great improvement on the Steam-Engine first flashed upon the mind of the immortal James Watt. The great Engineer was at that period Philosophical Instrument Maker to the University. In this capacity a small working Model of Newcomen's Atmospheric Engine was sent to him for repair by Professor Anderson. While the Machine was still in his possession for this purpose, he went out alone, on a Sunday Afternoon, to take his customary Walk on the Green. His mind was naturally enough directed to the contemplation of the principles upon

which the Engine, which he had been Repairing, was Constructed; and, just as he was passing Arns Well, the happy thought struck him, that by Condensing the Steam in a separate Vessel, instead of in the Cylinder, as it had hitherto been done, an immense saving of Fuel might be effected.

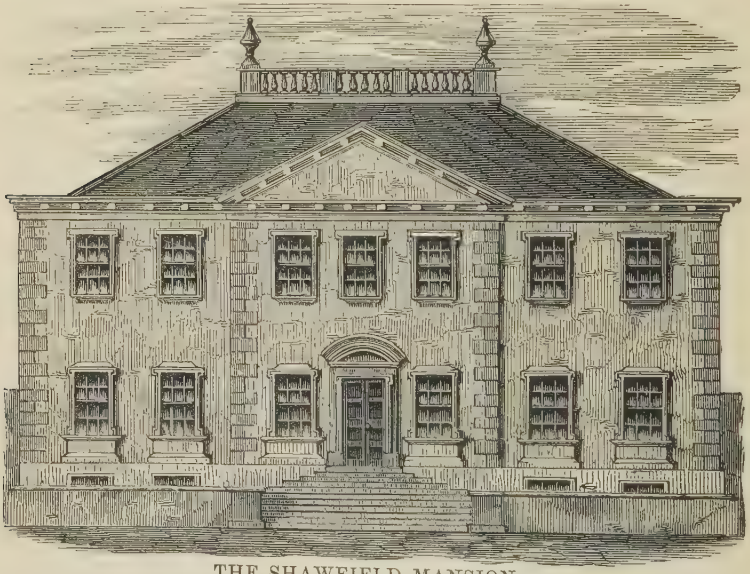
He had fully mastered the details of his grand discovery before returning home. Immediately thereafter, in concert with his Apprentice, Mr. John Gardner, who was subsequently for many years a Mathematical Instrument Maker in this City, he constructed a Model of the Steam-Engine according to his new and improved Method. This wrought admirably. The first experiment on a large scale took place at a Coal Mine near the Carron Iron Works, when his expectations were fully justified, and he was induced to take out a Patent for "saving Steam and Fuel in Fire-Engines." Such was the origin of that mighty Power which has since done so much for the advancement of modern Civilization. Of the authenticity of the preceding Statement there can be no doubt, as we have it directly from the Gentleman to whom Watt himself communicated the Circumstance. May we not be proud of such an Association in connection with our Green?

"The Round Seat" is a favourite Resting-Place with the Loungers at the Green. The Clyde here takes an abrupt bend at Peat Bog Point, and sweeps in a fine semi-circular Curve round the low-lying Fleshers' Haugh. It was on this spacious Tree-dotted Haugh or Holm that Prince Charles Edward, the "Young Chevalier" of Scottish song, Reviewed his Troops on the occasion of his unwelcome Visit to Glasgow, in the Winter of 1745-6. Among the Whigs of Glasgow "the Chevalier" had few friends. Accordingly, when returning from England he arrived at our City on his way to the Highlands, he determined to make the most of the wealthy enemy. The Highlanders, after their lengthened and bootless Campaign, were in a most necessitous condition. Their Tartans were nearly worn out, while many of them were without Brogues, Bonnets, or Shirts. On their way to the City, every Individual they met was speedily divested of Shoes and other articles of dress. Notwithstanding such Wind-Falls, they presented a most miserable appearance. But Glasgow "saw another sight" (and paid for it too) before their departure. Charles, without ceremony, at once took up his residence at the best House in the City, and adopted the necessary measures for refitting his Army.

[This House was "The Shawfield Mansion," renowned for the Malt Tax Riot in 1725. It stood at the foot of Glassford Street, between the present Warehouse of Thomas Muirhead & Co., 4 Argyle Street, and R. & T. Falconer, 192, and J. P. Russell, 188 Trongate, which is the remaining East Wing. However, there were no Wings to the Mansion when Prince Charles Edward Stuart made this Dwelling his Palace. The Wood-Cut represents the Manor as given in "*Vitruvius Britannicus;* or, the British Architect; containing the Plans, Elevations, and Sections of the regular Buildings, both Public and Private, in Great Britain, in 200 large Folio Plates, Engraven by the best Hands, and Drawn either from the Buildings themselves, or the original Designs of the Architects." The Architect was a namesake—Colin Campbell, London. The Plate is No. 51, II., Published in 1717,

thus Delineated:—"Daniel Campbell, Esq., has Built this House, after my Design, in Glasgow, the best situated and most regular City in Scotland. The principal Apartment is in the first Storey. The Staircase is so placed in the middle as to serve 4 good Apartments in the second Storey. The front is dressed with Rusticks of a large proportion, and a Doric Cornice and Balustrade. The Garrets receive light from the Roof inwardly. The whole Building is of good stone, and well finished. *Anno*, 1712."

The Mansion was Built in 1711 by Daniel Campbell, Esq., of Shawfield, on the Road to Rutherglen. In 1727 (two years after the Riot, when this House was plundered by a Mob) Mr. Campbell sold it to Colonel M'Dowall of Castlesemple for £1,785. It was, when he was Proprietor of it, that Prince Charles took up his abode here from the 26th December, 1745, till the 3rd January, 1746.



THE SHAWFIELD MANSION.

The Prince's Table was spread in a small Dining Room; and he gave several Audiences to the few Jacobites who paid him homage. Here it was that "Bonnie Prince Charlie" fell in love with the most beautiful Miss Clementina Walkinshaw, who was the youngest of 10 daughters of John Walkinshaw of Camlachie and Barrowfield, by his third Wife Katherine, one of the daughters of Sir Hugh Paterson, Bart., of Bannockburn, and thence called Lady Barrowfield. Clementina was Born in Rome. After the Prince and she foregathered in Glasgow, he sent for her, after his escape to France, where they "lived as Man and Wife." She was created, by the King of France, "*La Comptesse d' Alberstrof.*" By a Deed (recorded in the Register of the Parliament of Paris, 6th September, 1787, the year before he Died,) Prince Charles Edward "legitimized" his Daughter by this

Lady. This Daughter, lovely and accomplished as her Mother, was named *Charlotte Stuart*, Duchess of Albany. She is embalmed by our Poet, Robert Burns, as "The Bonnie Lass of Albany." Her Mother, *Clementina Walkinshaw*, died at Fribourg in Switzerland, at an advanced age, in Nov., 1802,—and is Buried in St. Nicolas' Cathedral there.—*(See Notes on Wester and Easter Craigs in View of the Merchants' House, Glasgow*, p. 557. *Contributed by John Buchanan, Esq., Banker.)—Ed.*]

The Magistrates were compelled to officiate as Clothiers, to the tune of 12,000 Shirts, 6,000 Cloth Coats, 6,000 Pairs of Shoes, 6,000 Pairs of Stockings, 6,000 Waistcoats, and an equal number of Bonnets. "My conscience!" what would Bailie Nicol Jarvie say to such an Act of Extortion? Whatever the honest Bailie may have said, the described Articles had to be produced; and it was in the pride of these borrowed plumes that the Review we have mentioned was held. "We marched out (says one of Charlie's English Followers, in a MS. Journal) with Drums beating, Colours flying, Bagpipes playing, and all the marks of a triumphant Army, to the appointed Ground, attended by multitudes of people who had come from all parts to see us, and especially the Ladies, who, though formerly much against us, were now changed by the sight of the Prince into the most enthusiastic Loyalty." During the Review, Charles stood under a Thorn-Tree, on the declivity which forms the North-Western boundary of the Fleshers' Haugh, about 100 yards East of "the Round Seat." One of the Citizens, then a Boy, many years afterwards said, "I managed to get so near him that I could have touched him with my hand, and the impression which he made upon my mind shall never fade as long as I live. He had a Princely aspect; and its interest was much heightened by the dejection which appeared in his pale fair Countenance and downcast Eye. He evidently wanted confidence in his Cause, and seemed to have a melancholy Foreboding of that Disaster which soon after ruined the hopes of his Family for ever."

The Chevalier and his devoted Highlanders passed away. Their after fate, as every one knows, forms one of the darkest Themes in Scottish Story. In the contemplation of their subsequent misfortunes, their faults and their failings are forgotten; and now that the unfortunate Chevalier's name and memory have become "such stuff as Dreams are made of," every heart thrills in sympathy with the pathetic Lyrical expression of our Townsman, Glen,—

"Oh waes me for Prince Charlie!"

The old Thorn, "Prince Charlie's Tree," as it was called, had latterly a blasted and decaying appearance, and was protected by a wooden Railing. Let us have a successor to the "Chevalier's Thorn." Such a Spot should certainly not be permitted to remain unmarked.

Great alterations have been effected on the Fleshers' Haugh within the memory of persons still living. We remember, in our own Boyish days, a fine Spring, called the "Ladle Well," on the Northern declivity, with a considerable Ditch or Marsh in its vicinity. The Well and Marsh, however, have long disappeared, the Water of both being now conveyed away by a covered Drain, while the Grass waves green on *Terra Firma* where the Lasses of Brigton came to fill their Cans,

and adventurous Urchins, miscalculating their leaping powers, were often plunged to the waist in mud. Few of our Readers will be prepared to learn that within the last 60 years, there was a Printfield on the Fleshers' Haugh. Such, however, was the case; and we have conversed with a respectable old man who served his apprenticeship in the Establishment, which was somewhere about the locality of "Dominie's Hole." At that period, there was a Cart-Road across what is now called King's Park.

Proceeding towards the East, along the brow of the Fleshers' Haugh, the most picturesque portion of the Green comes gradually into view. Fine belts and clumps of Trees, among which are numerous handsome specimens of the Elm, the Beech, the Saugh, and the Ash, diversify and adorn the Scene. The various shades of green which characterise the Woodlands of early Summer are now seen in perfection, and produce an extremely pleasing effect; while the wide-spreading Lawns and gently sloping Banks are spangled with the Daisy, the Dandelion, and the Buttercup. Some of our Readers may smile when we mention the Botany of Glasgow Green; but we can assure them, that, in spite of the ceaseless trampling to which it is subjected, a considerable variety of Wild Plants may be found by the attentive observer within its precincts. An Acquaintance of ours in one Season collected not less than 60 Species within its boundaries, and we believe that the real number is considerably beyond what he obtained. Among the Plants indigenous to the Green, we may mention the Shamrock, which the Irish Catholics of our City gather on Saint Patrick's Day; and the mystic Yarrow, which the Girls of Bridgeton and Calton in hundreds come forth to pluck as a Love-Charm, between the Gloamin' and the Mirk of May eve. On the evening of the 30th April the Green is generally crowded with groups of Yarrow-Seekers.

From the bank which overlooks the Clyde, at the South-Eastern extremity of the Green, a prospect of great extent and beauty is obtained. To the left, over Rutherglen Bridge, in the distance, is seen the elegant Spire of Cambuslang, with the towering heights of Dychmont. In front, half hidden amidst trees and gentle undulations, Shawfield and Rutherglen are seen, while the finely-wooded Braes of Cathkin swell pleasantly to the horizon, and the Mansions of Blairbeth and Castlemilk enliven the middle-distance, which is also studded with Villas and Cottages innumerable. To the right, are Little Govan, Camphill, and Langside—the latter the Scene of the unfortunate Mary's final Overthrow. Indeed, the Movements preliminary to that decisive Engagement may be better comprehended when they are described with relation to our present Position, than if we were even standing on the Field where the Battle occurred. Here, we see at a glance the Ground traversed by the hostile Armies, and the system on which the Movements were conducted which terminated in the Conflict at Langside. Marching from Hamilton with the intention of proceeding to Dumbarton by the North-East side of Glasgow, the Queen's Troops were confronted at Dalmarnock Ford by the Army of the Regent Murray, which was drawn up in order of Battle in the Vicinity of Barrowfield. Desirous of avoiding the impending

engagement, Mary's adherents altered their route, and, passing by Rutherglen and Hangingshaw, endeavoured to accomplish their purpose of reaching Dumbarton by a forced March to the South-West of the City. Their course, however, was necessarily a circuitous one, and Murray having become aware of the alteration in their Plans, at once pushed across the Green forded the Clyde, and as we can here see, from the relative position of the Places we have mentioned, was, without difficulty, able, to intercept them in their progress. Thus out-manœuvred, Mary's generals saw there was nothing for it but either to risk an engagement or make an inglorious retreat to Hamilton. The former alternative was adopted, and the Results were their total Defeat and Dispersion.

But to return to the Green itself. At the foot of the bank on which we are standing, and within a few yards of each other, are two fine cool crystalline Springs, which although so near each other, possess very opposite qualities. The one, locally denominated "Robin's Well," is famous for bleaching purposes, and for the dilution of "gude Scots' Drink;" while the other, being moderately impregnated with a solution of ferruginous matter, is strictly avoided alike by the Washerwoman and the Connoisseur of "Punch." A few yards farther down the Stream, beneath a group of stately Trees, are the Springboards, and "Dominie's Hole" (so called from a "Dominie" or Teacher having been Drowned there), the usual Bathing-Places of the amphibious East-end Citizens.

Many hundreds of people, indeed, Bathe here daily during the sultry months, and, in spite of every precaution, few Seasons, unfortunately pass, in which several lives are not lost at this part of the River. Life-Buoys are suspended on the bank, that assistance in emergencies may be at once rendered. Boards have also been erected by the Authorities at conspicuous Points, on which, for the benefit of intending Bathers, the depth of the River at various Places is legibly inscribed.

Pursuing our Walk, which now tends City-ward, by "Allan's Pen" and the fine belt of Plantation which borders the South-East side of the Green, we are struck at every step by the Improvements which have recently been effected. New Walks, to the extent of several miles, have been formed within the past year or two, wherever, by the "old brown lines" of Footpath, the Public had manifested a desire to pass. The Sward, at the same time, has been protected at the more exposed points by Enclosures of Railing; and the result is, that never, within the memory of the oldest Inhabitant, has there been such an unbroken expanse of verdure on the Green as at the present time. At the same time, there has been "ample scope and verge enough" left for all kinds of Recreative Amusements. Cricket, Rounders, and Football, the Sports most popular here, are now practised as extensively as at any former Period. On Saturday Afternoons, when the Mills and Public Works are stopped, King's Park presents a most cheerful and animating spectacle, with its numerous groups of youthful Operatives, after the toils of the week, all earnestly engaged in these healthful and exciting Games. In former times, the Celtic "Shinty" was a favourite Pastime during the Winter months with the Juvenility of our City. Of late years it seems to have fallen into

desuetude. The same may be said of Golf, which we remember, in our boyhood, seeing frequently practised by elderly Gentlemen on the Green. There seems indeed to be a fashion in Recreation, as in things of greater moment. Shinty and Golf, however, are both exceedingly injurious to the Turf, and considering the amenities of the Green, it is probable that the fastidious may rejoice in their discontinuance.

Previously to the general flitting of the Merchant Princes of Glasgow "towards the setting Sun," the Green was the favourite Haunt of the wealth and fashion of the City. It was here the pride and beauty of the aristocratic Charlotte Street and St. Andrew's Square loved most to congregate, "when Summer days were fine." These time-honoured Elms, so gaunt and woe-begone, could they speak, might tell of days when the proud Virginian Merchant, with his long Scarlet Cloak and Bushy Wig, passed haughtily beneath their shade, and the gaucy Bailie with his long Cue, went "shug shuggin" past in all the pomposity of Civic importance. The Readers of *Rob Roy* will remember Frank Osbaldistone's Sunday Evening Walk in the Green, previous to his Midnight Meeting with the bold Outlaw. This very Elm, for aught we know, may have been the identical one behind which the lover of Diana Vernon ensconced himself when he heard, through the darkness, the voice of Andrew Fairservice. Be that as it may, the more fashionable classes of Glasgow have long ceased habitually to frequent the Purlieus of the Green; and it is only when the attraction of a Review, a Regatta, or some extraordinary Spectacle occurs, that it is revisited by glimpses of its former glory.

During the Wars of Napoleon, when our Shores were threatened with Foreign Invasion, numerous Bands of Volunteers, in daily exercise upon the Green, manifested the Loyalty and Patriotism of Glasgow. It was on the same Field, that the sympathies of our Citizens in the cause of Political Reform were, from time to time, expressed in multitudinous assemblage. No one who witnessed the monster Meetings of the Reform Epoch, when the Population of our City, in the strength of a united purpose, came forth in their thousands to demand their Political Rights, can ever forget the grandeur and impressiveness of the Spectacle.

Passing the Washing House, and in front of Monteith Row—a handsome range of Edifices, but erected on a clipping from the Green and within the "stately Wall" mentioned by old M'Ure—we make our exit at the London Street "Winnles," and soon find ourselves in "the heart o' the Town."—*See Hugh M'Donald's Rambles round Glasgow*, p. 14—29.

THE UNIVERSITY.

Pope Nicholas V., granted a Bull at the instigation of King James II., to Bishop William Turnbull for the Foundation of a *Studium Generale* at Glasgow, bearing date 7th January 1451. The Constitution was made after the model of the Pope's ancient University of Bologna. In the Bull, the situation of Glasgow is described as being "by the salubrity of the Climate and the abundance of all the Necessaries of life, peculiarly adapted for such an Establishment." The Bull has been repeatedly Printed. It will be found, in Latin and

English, in *Gibson's History of Glasgow*, Page 376. In the commencement of its career, the University occupied a modest Tenement in the Rotten Row, called *Pedagogium*, or "*The Auld Pedagogy*." In 1454, the Lectures were in active operation there; but in 1457, the Masters Regent were straitened in paying the Rent of the Pedagogy, by reason of the Poverty, Wars, Pestilence, and Fewness of the Students in the preceding years; and next year, and for five successive years, *the Faculty* gave all that was in its Purse, "for Building of the Pedagogy."

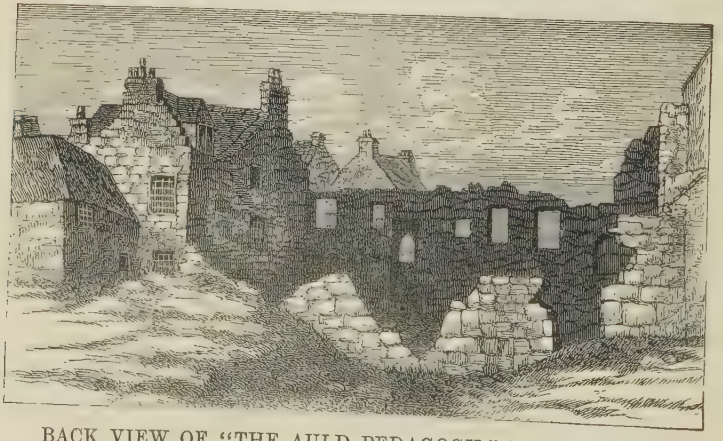
The first general Chapter of the University, held in 1451 for the Incorporation of Members, met in the Chapter House of the Friars Preachers, where *the College Kirk* now stands, and there 40 Members, mostly Churchmen, several Dignitaries of the Church, were at once Incorporated and Sworn; and Mr. David Cadyou, Precentor of the Church of Glasgow, was chosen Rector. The next Congregation, in presence of the Bishop, their Chancellor and Founder, was held in the Chapter House of his Cathedral; and in the Chapter House of the Cathedral for the most part, sometimes in the lower Chapter House off the Crypt—the Sombre Vault so vividly described in Sir Walter Scott's "Rob Roy"—were the subsequent Congregations of the Members of the University held, down to *the Reformation*. The ancient Statutes of *the Faculty of Arts* ordained the annual Meeting of the Masters and Students of that Faculty, for the election of their Dean, to take place in the Cathedral, at the Altar of St. Nicholas, (probably in the Crypt.) But the first Congregation of the Faculty, in 1451, was held in the Chapter House of the Cathedral; the next in the Chapter House of the Friars Preachers; the three following in the Crypt below the Chapter House of the Cathedral, *i.e.* in the more ancient and lower Chapter House. Sometimes the Meetings of *the Faculty* were at the *Statutory* Place, *i.e.* at the Altar of St. Nicholas; sometimes at the Altar of the B. Virgin, (both in the Crypt); and occasionally in the Chapter House of the Black Friars. It was in the Chapter House of these neighbourly Friars that Master David Cadyou, referred to, read Lectures in Canon Law,—and Master William of Lennox Lectured in Civil Law, in 1460. Here, too, in 1521, Friar Robert Lile, Prior of the Convent of Dominicans, and Bachelor of Theology, in presence of the Rector, the Dean of Faculty, and the other Masters, and under the Presidency of Dr. John Adamson, Provincial of the Order of Scotland, "commenced" the reading of the Fourth Book of "the Sentences." Prior Lile, on this occasion, received the Degree of D.D., in the Congregation of the University, held in the Church or Chapter House of the Friars Preachers. But before then, *the Faculty of Arts* had Buildings which they called their "Schools," in which their Masters taught; a Dwelling-Place for Students of Arts, which was named "Collegium," in which they had their "Chambers" and Common Table. This, without any doubt, was the building long known as "The Auld Pedagogy," in the Rotten Row,—*Cuts* of which are given on next Page.

It is not easy to determine when the Schools and Chambers of *the Faculty of Arts* were removed from their ancient Seat to the *new* Pedagogy, built on the Property bestowed upon them by James, Lord

Hamilton, in 1460. This was a Tenement of Houses and 4 Acres of Land, gifted by his Lordship that year, to the University, which probably formed a long Strip, extending from the High Street, close to the Friars Preachers' Chapter House (now the site of the College

FRONT VIEW OF "THE AULD PEDAGOGY," ROTTEN ROW.

or Blackfriars' Church), and the 4 Acres of Land, being on the Dow or Dove Hill, adjacent to the Molendinar Burn. The Houses were Bounded on the North by the Property of Sir Thomas of Arthurlee,



BACK VIEW OF "THE AULD PEDAGOGY," ROTTEN ROW.

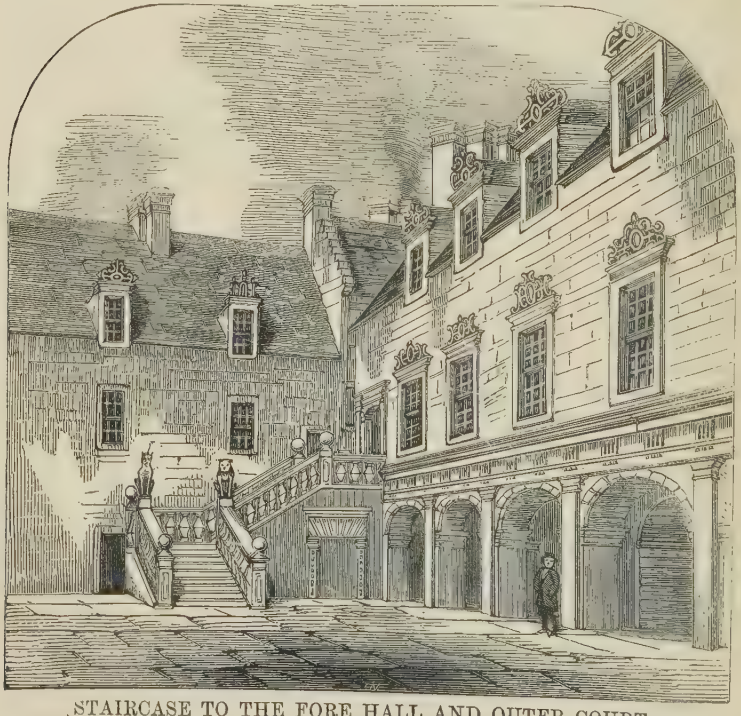
which was afterwards given to the University, and annexed to their Property in 1475. We may conclude that "The Auld Pedagogy" in the Rotten Row, in which the annual Banquet of *the Faculty* was to

be celebrated on the Sunday or Feast next after *The Translation of St. Nicholas*, (9th May,) when all the Masters, Licentiates, Bachelors, and Students, after hearing Matins in the Chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr, rode in solemn and stately Procession, bearing Flowers and Branches of Trees, through the Public Street, from the upper part of the Town to the Cross, and so back to *the College of the Faculty;* and there, amid the joy of *the Feast*, the Masters took counsel for the welfare of *the Faculty*, and gave their diligence to remove all Discords and Quarrels, that all rejoicing in heart might honour *The Prince of Peace and Joy*. After the Banquet, the whole crowd of Masters and Students were directed to repair to a more fitting Place of Amusement, and there Enact some Interlude or other Show, to Rejoice the People. (See Cosmo Innes' Preface *Munim. Univ. Glasg.*

In 1460, *the Faculty* was busied about "The Construction of a House on the South side of the College of the Faculty of Arts." Now, if it be held that this College of *the Faculty of Arts* was identical with the *Pedagogy* on which *the Faculty* had been bestowing its common Fund so long, the next notice settles that it was; for it records "the annexation and union of Sir Thomas Arthurlee's Place or Mansion to the Pedagogy." This was in 1475, fifteen years after the Hamiltons had granted to *the Faculty of Arts* the Tenement on the East side of the High Street, between the Convent of the Friars Preachers on the South, and Sir Thomas Arthurlee's Land on the North; and eight years after Sir Thomas Arthurlee had given to *the Faculty* his House and Land, which was their former Boundary. In 1460, therefore, the *Pedagogy*, and if that was identical, *the College of the Faculty of Arts*, was in progress of building on the East side of the High Street, between the Friars Preachers and Arthurlee's Mansion—that is, on the exact Site of the present College. But it is not doubtful that the "Pedagogy" of that time was the same with the "College;" for we find, in 1480, all the money in *the Faculty Purse* devoted to the repairing of "The Pedagogy or College." On the 19th of October, 1485, the Houses of *The Pedagogy* were again in need of repair, against the approaching Winter. Next year, repairing the "Riggin Stainis" of the "Pedagogy" cost £4, 10s. In 1491, Mr. Covyntre's Chamber in the "Pedagogy" required repair; and, three years later, Master John Hutchison, having been active in building the new Kitchen, and probably also in the repairing of the new hall, of the Pedagogy, and having already held the honourable office, was re-elected *Dean of the Faculty*, in consideration of the great benefits he had conferred in the Building and Repair of *the College of the Faculty of Arts*." It seems to result from this enumeration that "the old Pedagogy" in Rotten Row was used by *the Faculty of Arts*, only in the very first years of the University—being perhaps in existence, and used as a Chapter School, before the Papal Foundation—that *the Faculty of Arts*, finding it insufficient before 1457, rented a Place for their Schools, and in 1460, acquired, by gift of the Hamiltons, a Tenement, (probably the same previously rented,) on the Site of which the present Building of the College stands.

The Buildings of the Pedagogy, or *the College of the Faculty of Arts*, had not been completed when the Storm of *the Reformation* began.

The Crown Charter of 1563 narrates that a part only of the Schools and Chambers had been built. The unfinished Edifice of that time must have been a mere Ruin in a Century after, scarcely to be used with advantage for more than the Foundations of a New Structure. Upon the Restoration of the College, the zeal, for some time, took a different direction, and it was not till 1631 that preparations were made for restoring the Ruined Buildings in part, and erecting the present Fabric on their Site. The actual Masonry was begun in the following year, and the Building as it now stands, may be said to have been completed in 1656. The Architect of the Edifice is not Recorded. Its Characteristics are those of Heriot's Hospital, and other Scotch Erections of the time. Principal Fall records with some pride, that in his time, in (1690) the Rail of Stone-Ballusters was put up on the Great Stair which carries up to the Fore Common Hall, "with a Lion and a Unicorn upon the first turn." (*Munimenta Alme Universitatis Glasguensis*, Vol. III., p. 592.)



STAIRCASE TO THE FORE HALL AND OUTER COURT.

An excellent Account of the University was drawn up by Dr. Thomas Reid, for the "Statistical Account of Scotland, by Sir John Sinclair. An interesting Volume of "Inaugural Addresses of Lords Rectors," &c., was Published by John Barras Hay, in 1839. The University Calendar, issued annually, gives full Particulars of the *Working* of the College, Chancellors, Rectors, Professors, &c.

The Subscriptions of Contributors, the Details of the Building, and the Accounts of its Expense, are all given in *Munimenta Alme Universitatis Glasguensis*—Records of the University from its Foundation—Printed by the Maitland Club in 1854.

In 1560, the Chancellor, Archbishop James Beaton, was compelled to flee to France, and carried with him the Plate, Vestments, Bulls, Charters, &c., of the Cathedral, See, and University. The Pedagogium or College of Arts, although it suffered, survived the Hurricane, but in so shattered a condition, that in a Charter of Queen Mary, it is said "that it appearit rather to be the Decay of ane University, nor ony ways to be reckonit ane established Foundation." This famous but unfortunate Queen, was the first who, after *the Reformation*, took any interest in the University; and she, by the Charter just alluded to, and to which her Privy Seal is appended, Dated the 13th July, 1560, founded 5 Bursaries for Poor Youths, and granted to the Masters of the University, for their Sustentation, the Manse and Church of the Friars Predicatores, 13 Acres of ground adjoining, and several other Rents and Annuities which had belonged to the Friars.

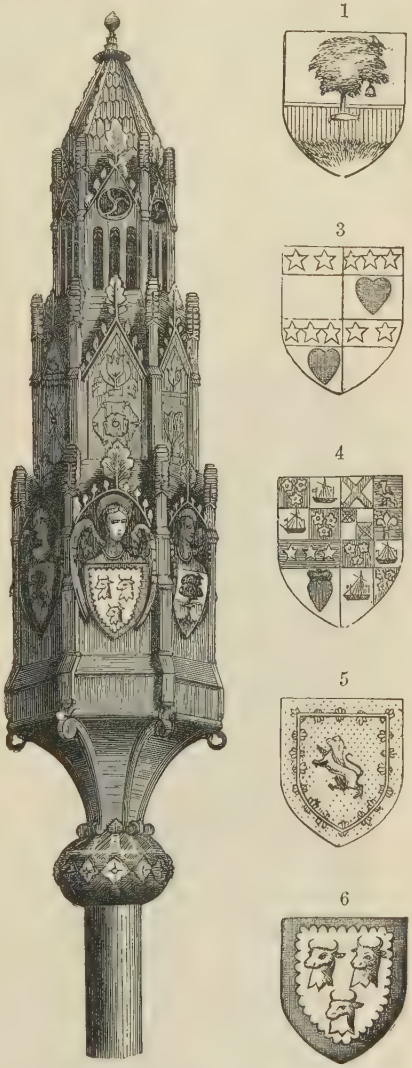
Towards the end of the 16th Century, so great was the decay of the University, and so low had its Resources fallen, that its resident Members, Students, Professors, and all, only numbered 15 Persons, and its entire annual Income did not exceed £300 Scots, or £25 Stg. The advent of the celebrated Andrew Melville in 1574 did much to raise the prospects of the University, and in 1577 James VI. remodelled its Constitution, and granted what is called the "Nova Erectio," which made over to the University the Rectory and Vicarage of the Parish of Govan, and forms the basis of its present Constitution. By this Charter, seventeen Officers were appointed, including three Professors and a *Principal*, whose duties were more onerous than are those of his Successor in 1871, as, in addition to the ordinary duties of his office, he had to teach Theology, Hebrew, and Syriac. There were also four Bursars, a Servant to the Principal, a House-Steward, a Janitor, and a Cook. The Provisions regulating the internal arrangement of the University, are extremely curious and minute. "Early to bed and early to rise" was the Motto; and Students who were caught Dozing in bed by the Hebdomodal, after 5 A.M., or *not* in bed by 9.15 P.M., received a certain number of Lashes, which were administered, in the Common Hall, by the Principal's own hand, and in the presence of the Masters and Students therein assembled to witness the edifying Ceremony. "Gouffe, Archerie," Dramatic Representations, and "lyke sports," were encouraged; all Carding, Dicing, Billiards, and the indecent exercise of Bathing, were strictly Prohibited. The severest Penalties, however, were reserved for the punishment of the more flagrant offences, especially the Robbing of the College Orchards, any familiarity of Masters of Arts with Undergraduates, the awful crime of using one's Mother Tongue instead of Latin, and, (most unpardonable of all) any invasion of the Kitchen by hungry Scholars, whose souls lusted after the "flesh-pots of Egypt." But if the Lads were kept strictly in hand, they also had their distinctive Privileges. The "Civil Power" could not touch them. The University held the right of "plenary Jurisdiction" over its own Members,

in all matters, Civil or Criminal. There is a Case on record, in 1670, in which a Student, accused of Murder, was Tried before the Rector and Acquitted. Even to this day, there would appear to be a sort of nominal Sanctuary afforded to Students by the College Walls: and it has recently been questioned whether a Civil Officer can insist upon Invading the Precincts to execute a Warrant, without permission of the Principal. It must not be supposed that these Laws pressed heavily on the Students alone; it being, *inter alia*, Decreed, that inasmuch as *Women* are vain, frivolous, and gifted with an exceeding great Gift of Words, and by their Blandishments are apt at times to distract the minds even of grave Professors, therefore these latter are strictly counselled *not* to Marry; but, in the event of their being compelled by untoward Force of Circumstances to chose between two Evils, they are Prohibited, on pain of removal from their Chairs, from bringing their *Better-Halves* within the College walls.

During the 17th Century, mainly to the Benevolence of Zachary Boyd and the exertions of Principal Gillespie, the Building, which had fallen into great decay, was Restored. Of the original Buildings there are now no remains, and only a very small portion is much more than three Centuries old. Roughly speaking, the work of restoration may be said to have been actively begun about 1630; between which time and 1660, the Inner Court, the Steeple, (148½ ft. in Height, having a Thunder-Rod erected in 1772, under the auspices of Benjamin Franklin), five or six of the Professors' Houses, and part of the First Court were built; and by the beginning of the next Century, the whole Front, including the Fore Hall, Great Staircase, with famous Lion and Unicorn, Principal's House, and arched Entrance, was finished, and is thus little more than 200 years old. It was in the noble old *Fore Hall*, soon to be converted into Railway Offices, looking into the High Street, where the roystering Lord Middleton presided—a Recreant from the Cause of *the Covenant*—over "the drunken Parliament of Glasgow,"—as the Citizens described it. The Hall remains identically the same to-day, as when its rich old wainscotted Walls rang with the excited voices of his Lordship's "Rake-hells, of whom all were flustered with Drink, save Sir James Lochart of Lee." In this Hall *Royalty* has Dined;—Genius has been entertained by the College. Peel, Burke, Campbell, Sir Walter Scott, Sir James Mackintosh, Lord Brougham, Dugald Stewart, Derby, Palmerston, *cum multos alios*, have all been hospitably Cheered. The Library was added about 1730; and the Hunterian Museum some 70 years later. The East side of the Inner Quadrangle, comprising several Class Rooms and the Common Hall in which Professor Ramsay lectured was erected in 1812. The Restoration of Charles II. in 1662, by depriving it of one of the principal sources of its Revenue (the Bishopric of Galloway), so seriously crippled its resources and usefulness, as to compel the Authorities to contract heavy debts, and abolish for a time, the Professorships of Theology, Humanity, and Medicine. With *the Revolution*, the University began to revive, by the Wheel of Fortune which then came round, by *the Bishop's Rents*. Its Revenue was greatly increased by further Grants; and in 1702 the number of Students attending Greek, Theology, and Philosophy, was 402.

Since then, its Career has been one of uniform Progress and increasing Prosperity.

In 1460, (ten years after the Foundation), David Cadyow, Precentor of the Cathedral, and first Rector of the University, on the occasion of his being elected to this office that year, gave 20 Nobles (about £40 Sterling) towards the Making of The University Mace; and the Members, by common consent of all the "Nations" in the Statutory Congregation of the University, on the Feast of S. Crispin and S. Crispinian, in 1465, submitted to a Tax for the same common end. Finally, in 1490, directions were given for the re-forming and correction of the Silver Mace, at the expense of the University. It would appear, that this Emblem of Office was now perfected,—for, no more Collections are found for it; while in 1519, Master Robert Maxwell, Chancellor of the Diocese of Moray, being elected Rector, and having regard to the safety of this more precious Mace, fit for only the most Solemn Occasions, presented to the University *a Cane-Staff*, set with Silver at its Extremities and Middle, to be in all time coming Borne before the Rector, on the smaller Feasts, and at Common Meetings. This *Cane-Staff* is no more.



University Mace.

The Mace here represented, kept of old in an oblong Box, in *the Faculty Room*, is 4 ft. 9¾ in. in Length, and Weighs 8 lbs. 1 oz. The top is Hexagonal, with a Shield on each side. On the first Shield are the City Arms; on the third, the Arms of Douglas of Dalkeith, as borne by the Regent Morton, the Restorer of the College; the fourth has the Coat of Hamilton, the first Endower; the fifth, of Scotland; the sixth, of Bishop Turnbull, the Founder. The *Second* Shield is occupied with the Inscription (in Modern Italics,) "*Hæc Virga empta fuit*

publicis Academiæ Glasguensis Sumptibus, A.D. 1465*: in Galliam Ablata A.D.* 1560*: et Academiæ restituta* 1590." In Lyon's History of St. Andrews, II. 197, it is stated that, "In the College there is shown an exquisitely wrought Silver Mace, which, in the year 1683, is said to have been discovered in Bishop Kennedy's Tomb, along with five others similarly formed, but not so handsome. Of these five, two are preserved in St. Mary's College; one was given to the University of Aberdeen; one to Glasgow; and one to Edinburgh." Two of the Maces retained at St. Andrews have Silver Labels, telling that they were made in Paris, in 1461. The whole Half Dozen were not discovered in Bishop Kennedy's Tomb in his College Chapel, until 1683. which Deposit and subsequent Presentation do not coincide with the Inscription upon the Glasgow University Mace, whereon is the word "*empta*," *Purchased*, in 1465; thus manifesting that it was in Possession 218 years before the said Gift came from St. Andrews! The three Maces at St. Andrews are infinitely superior in workmanship to the Glasgow Mace.

The Black Stone Chair (Back View.)

Besides a constant attendance on College Lectures, *the Gowned Students*, from the Greek Class upwards, were, until recent years, publicly Examined every year in those subjects which engaged their Studies during the preceding Session. This was termed "*The Black Stone Examination*." The Student took his Seat, during the running of the Sand-Glass for half-an hour, upon the Chair represented in the *Cut*, which is richly carved in the back, having Brass Plates with the Inscriptions here given, and its Bottom made of Black Marble. The Back of the Chair has most finished Carvings of the Royal Arms of Scotland and England, in deep cut *Bas-Relief*.

No Notice is taken of this Chair by any Glasgow Historian except Dean Wade, who, at Page 15 of his "Tour of Modern and Peep into Ancient Glasgow," 1822—thus descants:—"When we visited the College a day or two ago, we were fortunate enough to find in the Common Hall the celebrated Black Stone, the Examinations deriving their name from which were then going on. This formidable Seat is an antique Oaken Chair, black with age, but, independent of the

Academical use to which it is put, an object of great beauty and interest. *The Black Stone* itself is in the fore part of the Seat. The Back of the Chair within is inlaid with Brass, in a very elegant manner. On the Brasses are Arms, Inscriptions, &c. On the top of the Chair is suspended, in a Wreath of Laurel, a Sand-Glass, by which the length of each Black Stone Examination is determined."

Inscriptions.

1. NICOLAVS QVINTVS JACOBVS SECVNDVS REX SCOTORVM EPIS ROMANVS WILL TVRNBVLL EPIS GLASGVENSIS.

2. INSIGNIA VNIVERSITATIS GLASGVENSIS.

Below this is a Shield having the Device which is pasted on the Library Books.

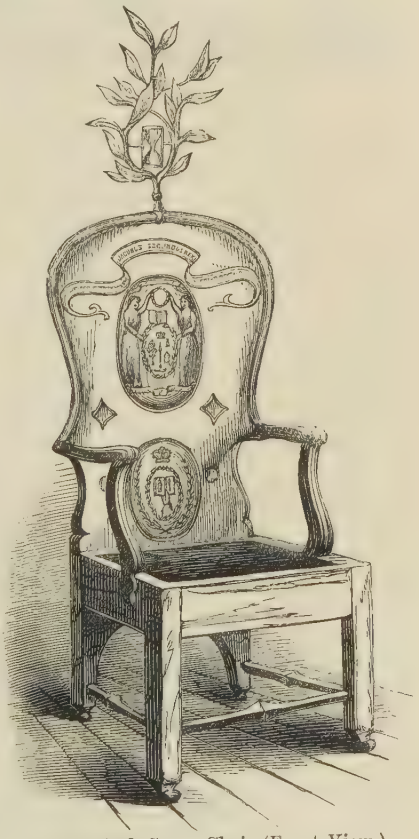
3. VNIVERSITAS GLASGVENSIS FUNDATA ANNO MILLESIMO QVINQVA GESIMO AERAE CHRISTIANAE ET DIE VICESIMO SEXTO DECEMBIIS.

4. WILLIELMVS
TERTIVS
BRITANNIAE REX
LITERAS DONATIV DEDIT
VICESIMO OCTAVO DIE
FEBRUARII
MDCXCIII.

5. JACOBVS
SEXTVS
REX SCOTORUM
DIPLOMA CVI NOMEN
NOVA ERECTIO DEDIT
DECIMO TERTIO DIE
IVLII
MDLXXXVII.

6. ANNA
BRITANNIAR
REGINA
LIT DON DEDIT VICE
SIMO SECVNDO DIE
SEPTEMBRIS
MDCCVIII.

7. GEORGIVS
PRIMVS
BRITANNIAR
REX
LIT DON DEDIT DIE
QVARTO ET VICESIMO
SEXTO IVNII
MDCCXVI.

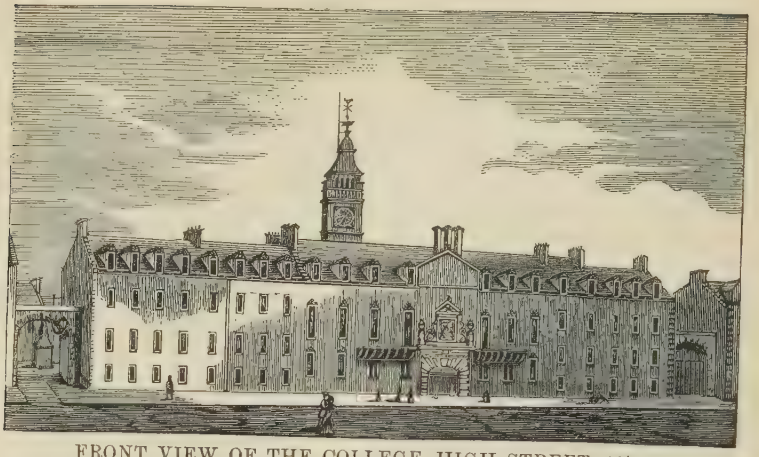


The Black Stone Chair (Front View.)

8. INSIGNIA COLLEGII GLASGVENSIS.

Below this is a Shield, having a Crown and a Hand holding a Book open,—with a Female and Salmon for Supporters.

9. COLLEGIVM GLASGVENSIS FVNDATVM ANNO MILLESIMO QVINQVAGESIMO PRIMO.



FRONT VIEW OF THE COLLEGE, HIGH STREET, 1870.

The University consists of two Courts; and is of Length from East to West 334 ft. and in Breadth from North to South 141 ft., and is accommodated with 3 large Halls, and 84 Chambers, all illuminated by 315 Windows. It hath a large [square] Steeple of 140 ft. high, with a large Clock and Battlements, with two Bells* for calling the Students together. The great Bell rings daily at Five in the morning and Nine at night; and the small Bell at Six in the morning and Six at night, and at other times as need requires. This Steeple hath a large gilded Cock on the Spear thereof; and at the Entry, on the right hand, a fine broad Stair in the first Court, with a Lion on the right and an Unicorn on the left hand, neatly cut out of free stone. Joining to the Inner Court there is a large fine Garden, with broad pleasant Walks, for the use of Masters and Students to Walk in, consisting of seven Acres of ground, well furnished with Fruit Trees and Pot Herbs; as likewise a Physic-Garden of a Rood of Ground, well fenced about with a strong high Stone Wall, being the Donation of James, Lord Hamilton,—[in 1460, who required the Principal and Masters to Pray twice a day for his own Soul and for that of his Spouse, Lady Euphemia, and for the Souls of his Ancestors, Heirs, and Successors, with all those of the Faithful departed.—*Ed.*]

* Cleland (Annals I., 335) says:—"*College Court.*—The Bell in the Steeple in this Court is 7 ft. ¼ in. in Circumference, and has the following Inscription:—'ALMA MATER UNIVERSITAS GLASGUENSIS. JOHN MEIKLE ME FECIT EDINBVRG. ANNO 1686.' This Bell was Broken in 1848, and another was Cast that year which Chimed the Quarters by 2 Hammers, bearing this Inscription:—'HARVEY FOUNDER GLASGOW. 1848.' The Bell, rung for the Classes, (now, with its Junior Companion and Clock, transported to the New College, Gilmorehill) has this Inscription:—'JOANNES MEIKLE FECIT EDINBURGI. VENITE ET AUDITE. 1703.' This Bell evidently had a Predecessor who got *Cracked*, like the most of our Glasgow Bells. In 1816, a new Clock was made by Mitchell & Russell, Glasgow, which cost £325,—the former Horologe having been completely worn out. In 1843, another was substituted.

Inscription above the Entry towards the Inner Court, on marble and gold letters, viz.:—

ACADEMIA GLASGUANA, CUM PRIVILEGIIS
BONONIENSIS; ANNO ÆRÆ VULG. CIↃCDL.
CURA ET IMPENSIS GULIELMI TURNBULI
EPIS. GLAS. FUNDATA FVIT: AUCTORITATE
VERO JACOBI SECVNDI, REGIS SCOTORUM.

HÆ ÆDES EXTRVCTÆ
SVNT ANNO DOM.
CIↃIↃCLVI.

[*Translation.*

The College of Glasgow, endowed with the Privileges of the University of Bologna, was Founded in the year of the vulgar Era 1450, by the care, and at the charges of William Turnbull, Bishop of Glasgow, under the lawful authority of James II., King of Scots.

These Buildings were Built in the year of our Lord, 1656.

The West Front facing the High Street bears the Date of 1658. The Royal Arms above the Great Gateway, with C. R. II. must have been set up after *The Restoration.*]

The University of Glasgow is the chief Ornament of the Town next to the Cathedral Church, situated upon the East side of the City. It is a most noble and magnificent Structure as has been already described; but here of late there is a third Court erected, two parts whereof is already built for the use of the Masters of the University to lodge in, and when this Court is finished (as is projected) it will be the largest Court, looking rather like a King's Palace than any other Lodging.

The Primar or Principal has a most stately and convenient Lodging on the South side, and adjacent to the University, so that it is a usual Saying, that the Principal of the College of Glasgow (even when *Episcopacy* took place) was the best lodged Clergyman in the Kingdom. This University, one year with another, educates between two and three hundred Students, besides the Students of Theology, Law, Physic, and other liberal Sciences.

The Persons founded were the Rector, a Dean of Faculty, a Principal or Warden, who was to teach Theology (three Profess to teach Philosophy); afterwards some Clergymen professed the Laws here, being invited to that Profession more for the conveniency of a Collegiate life, and the immunities of the University, than for any considerable Salary.

King James VI. in 1557, established twelve Persons in the College, viz., a Principal, three Professors of Philosophy, four

Students, Bursars, one Œconomus or Provisor, who furnishes the Table with provisions, the Principal's Servant, a Janitor and Cook.

BENEFACTORS TO THE COLLEGE.

The Kings of Scotland have been great Benefactors to this University. King James II., the Founder thereof, did bestow considerable Revenues, and endowed it with many Privileges and Immunities. The same Privileges were confirmed by King James III. in 1472, by King James IV. in 1509, by King James V. in 1542, and by Queen Mary in 1547.

About the time of *the Reformation*, the University was almost brought to desolation, and had been ruined, had not King James VI., in his minority, restored it by his Royal bounty and magnificence. He confirmed all the Privileges; he bestowed upon it the Tithes of the Church of Govan in 1577; afterwards he ratified all the former Acts made in favour of the University, and made some new Donations in 1617. King Charles I. did ratify all the old Privileges, and bestowed Money for repairing the Fabric. King Charles II. by advice of the Parliament also gave Money for the same purpose. Bishop William Turnbull, by whose interest the Pope's Bull was obtained, was very liberal to the College, and did bestow on it both Lands and Revenues, and so did several of the Bishops and Archbishops who Succeeded him.

The City of Glasgow were also Benefactors to the College, as by a grateful Inscription engraven within one Niche on the Inner Court, upon the Front Piece of the Staircase, written thus, viz.:—

ILLUSTRI CIVITATI GLASGUANÆ, QUE ET REM GYMNASSII HUJUS VARIE OLIM AUXIT; ET, AD HARUM EDIUM STRUCTURAM PERFICIENDAM, SUMPTIBUS ALIOQUI DEFICIENTIBUS, MULTUM PECUNIÆ LIBERALITER CONTULIT: HAUC INSCRIPTIONEM, PERPETUÆ GRATITUDINIS TESTEM, L. M. POSUIT ACADEMIA.

[*Translation.*

To the illustrious City of Glasgow, that not only several ways formerly augmented the Patrimony of the College, but also liberally contributed considerable Sums of Money towards the perfecting of the Buildings, when the Revenues fell short: the College has placed this Inscription as evidence of perpetual gratitude.]

The following Inscription is also upon this Staircase, but is quite illegible and obliterated:—

MAGISTER MICHAEL WILSON, CIVIS GLASGUENSIS,
(QUI LITERAS HUMANIORES IN ANGLIA PROFESSUS OBIIT IBIDEM ANNO DOM. 1617.)
SEX MILLE LIBRAS SCOTICANAS,
IN PIOS ACADEMIÆ USUS, TESTAMENTO LEGAVIT;
CUJUS VOLUNTAS EGREGIA PLANE IRRITA FUISSET,

NISI ACCESSISSET SERENISSIMI REGIS JACOBI BENIGNITAS,
SINGULARI STUDIO ET OPERA CLARISSIMI VIRI
ET MULTIFARIAM DE HOC COLLEGIO OPTIME MERITI,
GULIELMI ALEXANDRIA MENSTRIE EQUITIS AURATI,
REGIA A SECRETIS, IMPETRATA: QUORUM NOMEN ET MERITA,
PERENNI MEMORIA, PIE CELEBRATURA ACADEMIA,
HOC TANTÆ REI EXILE MONUMENTUM, EXTARE VOLUIT.

[*Translation.*

Mr. Michael Wilson, a Native of Glasgow, who, having taught the Latin Tongue in England, died there in the year of our Lord 1617, by his latter Will bequeathed £6000, Scots money, for the pious uses of the College; whose excellent purpose had been altogether frustrated unless the favour of the most serene King James had obtained by the singular study and endeavour of that most famous man, and many ways greatly deserving from this College, Sir William Alexander of Menstrie, Knight, His Majesty's Secretary of State: and the College, with the view of gratefully keeping their name and merits in everlasting remembrance, resolved to erect this small Monument.]

Mr. Zacharias Boyd, Minister of the Baronry Church of Glasgow, left £20,000 Scots, to the College, who erected his Statue in Marble, from the Breast upwards, with an open Bible in his hand. Below him is engraven in gold letters this Inscription. (See Page 105.)

[*Translation of Inscription below the Bust.*

Mr. Zachary Boyd, a faithful Pastor of the Barony Church, bequeathed to his kind mother, the College of Glasgow, £20,000, with all his Library, partly towards the yearly maintenance of three young men, Students of Divinity, and partly for the erecting of these new Buildings.

Born 1590. Died 1654.]

Thomas Crawfurd and William Struthers, Ministers, and others, have bestowed Money for repairing the Fabric; as also Alexander Boyd, and Matthew Wilson, Ministers. James Law, Archbishop of Glasgow, was very bountiful to the College, for he much augmented the Revenues thereof, and bestowed many choice Books, which are in the Library. (See Pages 143-46.) William, Earl of Dundonald gave about £1000 stg. in 1672. John Snell has of late bestowed 6000 Merks Scots for enriching the Library, and adorning the Fabric. [In 1677, John Snell, Esq. of Uffeton, Warwickshire, a Native of Scotland, and formerly Student in the University, devised to Trustees a considerable Estate near Lemington, for Educating Scottish Students at Oxford. The Funds from the Property now affords about £108 per annum to each of the Exhibitioners, at present Elected under a Scheme settled in the Court of Chancery in 1861.]

LEARNED MEN AND WRITERS EDUCATED AT THIS UNIVERSITY.

1. John Sharp, Doctor and Professor of Divinity, a man well learned, and a good Textuary. [Not in the List of Professors.]

2. John Cameron, Born [1580] at Glasgow (and Educated here) on the North side of the Gallowgate Street, was Principal of this University, of whom I need say no more, but that he was *the great Cameron*, so well known to the world by his excellent Prelections on the New Testament. He acquired so much fame in France, where he was Professor of Divinity in the University of Saumur, that he was esteemed by all the learned World. But King James VI. brought him to Scotland, hoping that his Learning and Worth would have had some effect upon the Puritans; but he finding them intractable, returned to France, where he lived and died in great esteem among all the Universities in Europe, by the name of *Camero le Grand*. Mr. Flavell, in his *Treatise upon the Heart*, makes mention of him thus. And he that writes the Life of great Cameron saith that his anger was soon stirred up towards his near familiar friends, but then he would easily depose it, and acknowledged his weakness, that when provocations and trials of our patience come we know not what spirit we are of. Amongst the nearest Relations are Mr. Aulay Cameron, Preacher of the Gospel, and another Archibald Cameron, Land Waiter at Leith, who are Grand-Children to *Camero le Grand's* Brother. [Died 1625.]

One of the most famous Divines among the French Protestants of the 17th century, was Born at Glasgow about 1580. After reading Lectures on the Greek Language for a year in Glasgow University, he went in 1600 to Bordeaux, and was by the Ministers of that City appointed to teach the Learned Languages at Bergeron. He was subsequently chosen Professor of Philosophy at Sedan, where he remained for two years. In 1608 he became one of the Ministers of Bordeaux, and afterwards accepted of the Divinity Chair at Saumur, where he continued till the dispersion of that Academy by the Civil Wars in 1620. He next removed to England, and was appointed, by King James, Professor of Divinity at Glasgow, in the room of Robert Boyd of Trochrig. This situation not suiting his taste, he returned to France within a year.

In 1624 he went to Montauban, where he was chosen Professor of Divinity. The disputes between the Protestants and R. Catholics were at this period carried very high, and having opposed the Duke de Rohan, who endeavoured to induce the people of Montauban to take up arms, Cameron was attacked by an unknown Miscreant in the Streets and severely assaulted. After languishing for some time, he Died in 1625. He was the Author of "*Theological Lectures*," published at Saumur in 1626-28, in 3 Vols. 4to. In 1632 appeared at the same place his "*Myrothecium Evangelicum*." His disciple Amyraut received from him those peculiar Theories which he developed in his "*System of Universal Grace*."

3. Robert Boyd, Principal, was a very excellent person, and of considerable learning, he wrote a large Commentary on the Ephesians. [For an Account of the Boyds, see Page 172.]

4. John Strang, D.D., a man of great parts, and extraordinary subtile, and of a most solid reason, as appears by his most excellent Books, *De Voluntate Dei in actibus humanis,* and *De Scriptura Sacra.*

While he (Principal Strang) had the government of the Society, and very much by his interest, the Buildings and Incomes of the Colledge were very much bettered: the Inner Court was builded, on the North and East sides of it, begun and finished under his care; and a large and stately Orchard taken in and planted. All this work was done, not from the Colledge incomes, which were very inconsiderable, but upon the generous Benefactions of the neighbouring Nobility and other persons of substance, procured by the solicitation of the Principal and the rest of the Masters. I find by the Originall Session Records of Air, June 17, 1632, that the Session of Air gave 100 Merks to the bigging of the Colledge of Glasgow; and the Town [of Ayr] gave, for the same end, 200 Merks. The same interest procured 3600 Merks from the King, to help forward this publick and useful work. And the intimacy the Principal had with Mr. Zacharias Boyd, from his Infancy to his Death, helped to procure a much greater Benefaction of 24,000 Pounds Scots for the further carrying on the building of the Colledge, and the publick Library.—*Wodrow's MSS.*

In 1633, Charles I. gave the College a Precept on the Exchequer for £200. Baillie says, "For which, the Officers of the Exchequer gave us sundry times an Order; but never a Penny of it could we obtain to this day." 1661.—*Baillie's MSS.*

The same Author informs us that Cromwell gave £500 towards the building of the College.

5. David Dickson, a man Born [1583] in the Tron Street of Glasgow, Professor of Divinity, a person wonderfully esteemed and reverenced for his piety by *the Covenanters,* and not unlearned. He wrote a Commentary on S. Matthew's Gospel, the Psalms, and Epistle to the Romans and Hebrews; also a Book of Practical Divinity, called, *Therapeutica Sacra,* which he wrote in Latin. [Died 1662.]

David Dick, or Dickson, was Born in the Trongate, in 1583, and was the only son of John Dick, or Dickson, Merchant in Glasgow, whose father was an old Feuar, and Possessor of some Lands in the Barony of Fintry, and Parish of St. Ninians, called *the Kirk of Muir.* Soon after he had received the Degree of A.M. he was admitted Regent, or Professor of Philosophy in the College, where he was very useful in training up the youth in solid learning. He was Ordained Minister of Irvine in 1618, where he laboured till 1640, when he was appointed Professor of Divinity in the University of Glasgow. When the Pestilence was raging at Glasgow in 1647, the Masters and Students of the University removed to Irvine upon the Motion of Mr. Dickson. There the holy and learned man Mr. Durham passed his Trials, and was earnestly recommended by the Professor to the Presbytery and Magistrates of Glasgow, and in a little time Ordained Minister of that

City. Mr. Dickson was appointed Professor of Divinity in the University of Edinburgh in 1650. He died in January 1663. Of his Works the indefatigable Wodrow has given a minute Account. (See Wodrow's Life of Dickson, printed at Glasgow, 1725, prefixed to "Truth's Victory over Error.") This last Work was Translated by the eccentric George Sinclair, and Published as his own in 1684. This trick was detected by one of Mr. Dickson's Students who had copied his "Dictates," and who inserted in the running Title the following Lines :—

"No Errors in this Book I see
But G. S. where D. D. should be."

6. Alexander Nisbet and James Fergusson, two Ministers much esteemed, were bred in this University, they wrote each of them Commentaries on some of the Epistles.

7. George Hutchison was also bred here, who was reckoned one of the greatest Preachers of the Presbyterian party, and was a learned man. He wrote on the Twelve Minor Prophets; on Job; and on the Gospel of S. John. He Died in 1674.

8. George Buchanan, a man of excellent wit, and learning incomparable, was Educated in this College. He was admired by all men who knew him, for his learning and subtilty. He wrote a Paraphrase on the Psalms (a rare piece of work), and other Poems, whilst he stayed in France, where he lived a long time, and became acquainted with many learned men. He applied himself to write the Scottish History in Latin, which he penned with such judgment and eloquence, as no Country can show a better: only in this, he is justly blamed, that, with the factions of the time, and to justify the Proceedings of the Noblemen against the Queen, he went too far in depressing the Royal authority of Princes, and allowing them to be controlled by Subjects. He wrote bitterly against the Queen and the Troubles of those times, which rendered him disliked. He Died in a good old age at Edinburgh, and was Buried in the common Burial Place, without having any Tomb erected for his Memory. But such pompous Monuments as these of marble he was wont in his lifetime to despise, esteeming it a greater credit (as it was said of the Roman Cato) to want a Statue than to have had one erected, though never so glorious. [Born 1506. Died 1582.]

9. Dr. William Stuart, Bishop of Aberdeen, was a son of Sir Thomas Stuart of Minto, and bred at this University. He was Born at his father's Lodging, near Bishop Elphingston's Lodging.

10. Gavin Dunbar, Archbishop of Glasgow, was Educated here. (See Pages 74-80.)

11. Mr. John Spotswood, Parson of Calder, a son of Spotswood of that Ilk, was bred here; he was afterwards Superintendent of Lothian and Merse, from 1560, till his death, which was in 1585. (See *Scotichronicon* I. 581.)

12. Dr. John Spotswood, his eldest son, who wrote the History of the Church of Scotland, from the first plantation of the Christian Faith, till the death of King James VI. He was also Archbishop

of Glasgow, and afterwards Archbishop of S. Andrews, and Lord High Chancellor of Scotland. (See *Scotichronicon* I. 360-616.)

13. Dr. James Spotswood, the Superintendent's second son, was also Educated at this University. He was a Learned man, and Rector of Wells in England, and afterwards Bishop of Clougher in the Kingdom of Ireland.

14. Mr. Thomas Smeton, who was afterwards Principal and succeeded Mr. Melvil, was Bred here. [Born near Perth 1536. Died 1583.]

15. Archibald Haygate, a learned man abroad, was also Educated in this University.

16. Mr. William Struthers, who was a learned Divine, and wrote several Pieces of Divinity, was Born and Bred here. He was a Minister at Edinburgh before the Troubles in the Reign of King James VI., and King Charles I.

17. Sir William Alexander of Menstrie, was [Born about 1580, and] Educated at this University. He was a learned Poet, and a great Politician. He was Lord Secretary of State to King Charles I., who created him first Viscount, and afterwards Earl of Stirling. [Died 1640. See Epitaph, Page 632.]

18. The famous and ever justly celebrated Mr. Robert Boyd of Trochrig, was Born here, and Educated at this University, while his worthy father was Archbishop here. He wrote a Commentary on the Ephesians. (See Page 112.)

19. Mr. Robert Baillie, one of the most eminent, and perhaps the most moderate, of all the Scottish Presbyterian Clergy during the time of the Civil War, was Born at Glasgow, in 1599. His Father, Thomas Baillie, Citizen, was descended from the Baillies of Lamington, a Parish in the Upper Ward of the County; his Mother, Helen Gibson, was of the Family of Gibson of Durie in Fifeshire; both of which Stocks are distinguished in Presbyterian History. [M'Ure says that he was "a Nephew of the Baillies of Jerrastoun."] Having studied Divinity in his native University, Mr. Baillie, in 1622, received Episcopal Orders from Archbishop Law, of Glasgow, and became Tutor to the son of the Earl of Eglinton, by whom he was Presented to the Parish Church of Kilwinning. In 1626, he was admitted a Regent at the College of Glasgow, and, on taking his Chair, he delivered an Inaugural Oration, *De Mente Agente.* Baillie was not only Educated and Ordained as an *Episcopalian*, but he had imbibed from Principal Cameron of Glasgow, the *Doctrine of Passive Resistance.* He appears, however, to have been brought over to opposite views during the interval between 1630 and 1636, which he employed in discussing with his fellow Clergymen the Doctrines of Arminius, and the new Ecclesiastical regulations introduced by Archbishop Laud. Hence in 1636, being desired by Archbishop Law to Preach at Edinburgh in favour of *the Canon and Service Books,* he positively refused; writing, however, a respectful Apology to his Lordship. Endeared to the

resisting Party by this conduct, he was chosen to represent the Presbytery of Irvine in the General Assembly convened at Glasgow in 1638. In this Meeting, Baillie is said to have behaved with great moderation; a term, however, which must be understood as only comparative, for the expressions used in his Letter regarding the matters condemned, are not what would now be considered moderate. In the ensuing year, when it was found necessary to vindicate the Proceedings of the Glasgow Assembly with the Sword, Baillie entered heartily into the views of his countrymen. He accompanied the Army to Dunse Law, in the capacity of Preacher to the Earl of Eglinton's Regiment; and he it was, who has handed down the well-known Description of that extraordinary Camp. "*I furnished to half a dozen of good fellows Muskets and Pikes, and to my boy a Broad Sword. I carried myself, as the fashion was, a Sword, and a couple of Dutch Pistols at my Saddle; but I promise, for the offence of no man, except a Robber in the way; for it was our part alone to Pray and Preach for the encouragement of our countrymen, which I did to my power most cheerfully.*"

In 1640, when *the Covenanters* again appeared in Arms, he accompanied them on their March into England, and was sent to London, with other Commissioners, to prefer charges against Archbishop Laud for the Innovations which he had obtruded on the Kirk of Scotland. He had previously published "The Canterburian's Self-Conviction;" and he also wrote various other Controversial Pamphlets. In 1642 he was appointed joint Professor of Divinity at Glasgow, where he took the Degree of D.D., and was employed chiefly in teaching the Oriental Languages, in which he was much skilled. In 1651, on the removal of his Colleague, Dr. David Dickson, to the University of Edinburgh, he obtained the sole Professorship. So great was the estimation in which he was held, that he had at one time the choice of the Divinity Chair in the four Scottish Universities. In 1643 he was elected a Member of the Assembly of Divines at Westminster, an interesting Account of the Proceedings at which he has given in his Correspondence. He was a leading Member of all the General Assemblies from 1638 to 1653, excepting only those held while he was with the Divines at Westminster. In 1649 he was sent to Holland as a Commissioner from the Church, for the purpose of inviting over Charles II. under the limitations of the Covenant. After *the Restoration*, on the 23d January, 1661, he was admitted Principal of the University of Glasgow. He was afterwards offered a Bishopric, which he refused. He died in July, 1662, at the age of 63. He was the Author of several Publications, one of which, entitled "*Opus Historicum et Chronologicum*," is mentioned in terms of praise by Spottiswood. Excerpts from his "*Letters and Journals*," in 2 Vols. Octavo, were published at Edinburgh in 1755. These contain some valuable and curious details of the History of those times. The Letters and Journals themselves are preserved entire in the Archives

of the Church of Scotland, and in the University of Glasgow. Mr. Baillie understood no fewer than 13 Languages, among which were Hebrew, Chaldee, Syriac, Samaritan, Arabic, and Ethiopic. A list of his Works will be found appended to his Life in the Encyclopædia Britannica, 7th Edition.

[The Copy of Baillie's MSS. in the University Library contains 2540 closely written Folio pages,—being a curious and important Collection of Letters, Speeches, Papers, Poems, &c., relating to the times. The person who Published a part of the Collection in 1775, has exercised very little taste or judgment in the Selection. He has omitted some of the most curious and important Papers. It is to be regretted that the whole of Principal Baillie's Papers have not been Published. (See Pages 163-168.)

Selections from Baillie's unpublished Letters.

To Mr. William Douglass, Professor of Divinity at Aberdeen.

. . . . For famous men of our University and City I can say but little, yet these following come in my mind for the present. Gul. Elphinstoun B. of Aberdeen, Builder of your old College, Born in Glasgow, a Merchant's Son, but a Landed Gentleman, near Cousin to the Lord Elphinstoun. Mr. Peter Blackburn, B. of Aberdeen, whose hand was chief to order your Marshall College, just after our orders of Glasgow, Born and Bred in Glasgow, an honest Merchant's son; a Regent of our College, when Translated by King James to Aberdeen. George Buchanan, Born in Strathblane, [Killern] 7 miles from Glasgow, Bred in our Grammar School, much conversing in our College, the chief Instrument to purchase our Rents from Q. Mary and K. James. He left our Library a Parcel of good Books noted with his hand. Mr. Cameron, Born in our Saltmercat a few doors from the Place of my Birth, a Regent of our College, and then Principal of it. Trochrig, Born with us, and our Principal. See what I write of his Life before his Book. Dr. Strang, Born in Irvine, but long our Principal, where he writ all his Books. Mr. William Struthers, Born in our Town, Minister of it, very pious and learned, long Chief Minister of Edinburgh, I dare say the most eloquent and gracious Preacher that ever lived yet in Scotland. Mr. Dickson, Born in Glasgow, Regent and Professor in our College. Mr. Blair, Born near our Town, Bred in our College, long a Regent in it. Mr. Andrew Melvill, long our Principal, before he went to St. Andrews. Mr. Thomas Smeton, Died our Principal, one of the learnedst men of the Nation, as his Book against Jesuit Hamilton shews. B. Spotswood (as the Superintendent his father and the President his son) were all Bred in our College. Blasius Laurentius, Mr. R. Laurie's grandfather, Born with us and long a Regent in our House, one of the bravest Philosophs and Humanists in his time. Marcus Alexander Bodius that excellent Poet, as I know it of his brother and nephews, was, I suppose, Born near to us and Bred with us. Joannes Rosa, Mr. John Ross, Born and Bred with us, a brave Poet, as Robertus Magnus born here, a Regent here and our Professor of Physick. Their Verse you may see in *Deliciis Poetarum Scotorum.* Gul. Hegatus, Principal of the College of Bordeaux, a good Philosopher and Poet, Born with us. Tho. Jakæus,

long Master of our Grammar School, an able Poet, as his *Onomostron* shews. Also Guil. Wallace our late Schoolmaster, a fine Poet. Mr. Spang, Minister at Campvere, famous Abroad, Born and Bred with us. I shall hold here for the time, only add Mr. Durham, Laureate with us, and ever after till his death with us. Doubtless there are many moe that I know not, or do not for the time remember. . . . .

. . . . *From a Letter to Spang*, 1658.—"For our College, we have no redress of our Discipline and Teaching. Mr. Gillespie's Work is building and pleas. With the din of Masons, Wrights, Carters, Smiths, we are vexed every day. Mr. Gillespie alone for vanity to make a new Quarter in the College has cast down my House to build up another of greater show, but far worse accommodation. In the meantime for one full year I will be, and am exceedingly incommodate, which I bear because I cannot help it, and also because Mr. Gillespie has strange ways of getting money for it by his own industry alone. An Order he got from the Protector of 500 Pound sterling, but for an ill office to the Country. His delation of so much concealed Rent yearly of the Crown; also the vacancy of all Churches wherein the College had interest; this breeds clamour as the unjust spoil of Churches and Incumbents. Upon these Foundations are our Palaces builded, but with all our Debts grow and our Stipends are not paid, for by his continual laying, our Rent is mouldered away. When our Magistrates represented this and much more too in a Lybel against him, his good friend Swinton obtained to him a fair Absolution from all, without any cognition of the matter; but to please the Town, his Accusations against them were also as good as waved."

20. At this University was Bred the great Earl of Traquair, who was one of the greatest Statesmen that ever was in this Kingdom, and after that suffered the greatest reverse of fortune, that ever, I believe, any man did.

21. Dr. John Strang, Minister of the Gospel at Errol, was the son of Mr. William Strang, Minister at Irvine, where he was Born. Being Bred to the Church, and Ordained to the Ministry, he was settled at Errol, and being esteemed a man of great and singular learning he was Inaugurated Doctor of Divinity on the 29th of July, 1616, and upon the fame of his abilities and learning was called by King Charles I. to be Principal here in 1626, where he continued till he was turned out by *the Covenanters*. He was certainly a man of great parts, very subtile, and of a most solid and clear reason, as appears from his excellent Writings, particularly his Book *De Voluntate Dei in Legibus Humanis, and de Sacra Scriptura*.

22. Mr. Patrick Gillespie was promoted to be Principal here in 1652, by Oliver, then Lord Protector, with whom, I have heard, he was in great favour, and was the only Clergyman of the whole Kingdom most in his confidence, and entrusted by him, and upon that account was the most obnoxious to the resentment at *the Restoration*, when compliance with *the Usurpation* (as was the case of

the Marquis of Argyle) was made Capital. He was the only Clergyman the Court intended to have struck at instead of Mr. Guthrie; but Mr. Gillespie became fraughted with all submission, and by the Lord Sinclair's interest, and upon account of his long Sufferings and Imprisonment, which were very considerable, and being Mr. Gillespie's Relation, he was overlooked, without any other censure than losing his place, which was thereupon conferred on Mr. Baillie.

23. Mr. Edward Wright, who had been a Minister before the Troubles, at Alloway, after the Turn, in 1638. He was brought to the City of Glasgow, but upon a disgust they conceived against him upon suspicion of malignancy, and for giving some testimony of joy on some of Montrose's victories, he was ordered to provide himself of another Church by a prefixed time, under the Penalty of Deprivation; howbeit he timeously got a Presentation to the Church of Falkirk from the Earl of Calender, and upon *the Restoration* having complied with the change of Government, and being esteemed a learned man especially in the Languages, he was promoted to be Principal of the College here, where he remained for the space of 23 years, till his Death, which was in 1678.

24. His Successor was Dr. John Fall, who was in office at *the Revolution*, but he inclining to Episcopacy, did not comply with the change of Government, so was Deposed; but that of the Ecclesiastic Government seems to be what he struck more at than what related in the change of the Civil part of the Constitution; for he went to England, and got Preferment in that Church, and was a Prebend of York, where he published some of Leighton's posthumous Works.

25. Dr. Fall's successor was Mr. William Dunlop, the son of a very worthy father, Mr. Alexander Dunlop, Minister of Paisley, descended from the House of Dunlop in Ayrshire, and more particularly a branch of the Dunlops of Achinskich. He was Bred at the College here, in view of serving the Church, where he took his Degrees, after which he was Governor to the Lord Cochrane, grandson and heir to the Earl of Dundonald. In 1683, with many other gentlemen, he left the Country, and went over to Carolina, resolving to settle there, where he might live undisturbed as a Freeman and Christian, according to his conscience, in the Presbyterian principles. I think he stayed there till about the time of *the Revolution*, when the Headship of the College fell vacant by the deprivation of Dr. Fall, and Mr. Dunlop was preferred; and because it had been a custom ever since *the Reformation* that a Clergyman had been Principal, he was ordained a Minister; and what time this excellent man could spare from the immediate office of his function, was spent in the studies of Antiquities, especially those relating to the History of the Families of his Country, in which he made great progress and had composed some Manuscripts, which was a noble foundation for a Peerage of the Kingdom. Mr. Craufurd, the Author of the Peerage, says in his Preface that he had seen these Collections by the favour of Mr. Dunlop, the Principal's son, who is at present

Professor of Greek in this University, and that they were of great use to him in the compiling his Work. This Principal Dunlop being a great Antiquarian, his Majesty King William was pleased to make him Historiographer of Scotland, which with the Principal's place, he enjoyed till his Death, which was in 1700. He was Interred in the Blackfriars' Church Yard, where a decent Monument was Erected over his Grave, [now Obliterated.]

There is a Memoir of Dunlop by Dennistoun in *Wodrow's History*.

MEMORIÆ SACRUM. D. WILIELMI DUNLOP ACADEMIÆ ET COLLEGII GLASGUENSIS VICE CANCELLARII ET PRÆFECTI DIGNISSIMI, VIGILANTISSIMI; ECCLESIÆ IBIDEM PASTORIS FIDELISSIMI; SERENISSIMIS PRINCIPIBUS WILIELMO ET MARIÆ HISTORIOGRAPHI PERITISSIMI, QUI OBIIT VIII. IDUS MARTII ANNO DOM. MDCC. ÆTATIS SUÆ XLVII.

[*Translation.*

Sacred to the Memory of Mr. William Dunlop, a most worthy Vice-Chancellor and vigilant Principal of the University and College of Glasgow; a most faithful Pastor of the Church there; and most skilful Historiographer to The Most Serene Princes William and Mary, who Died the 8th March, 1700, in the 47th year of his age.]

"I had a sight of the Genealogies of the Nobility collected by Mr. Dunlop, late Principal of the College of Glasgow, who was Historiographer for Scotland. I understand he intended to have written *A Peerage for Scotland;* and for that end made very full Collections on that Subject: but I observe that most of Mr. Dunlop's Accounts are composed of most of those Genealogical Descents that the Nobility have in their Families; and are handed about by their Friends; and that ingenious Gentleman did, with great accuracy and judgment, add Historical Memoirs to the Genealogies, which gave them a great ornament; and he is very exact as to his Authorities."—*Crawford's Peerage.*

26. Robert Wodrow, an eminent Divine and Ecclesiastical Historian, was Born at Glasgow in 1679. He was the second son of the Rev. James Wodrow, Professor of Divinity in the University, a faithful and pious Minister of the Kirk of Scotland, whose Life, written by his son, the Subject of this Notice, after remaining long in Manuscript, was Published at Edinburgh in 1828. His Mother's name was Margaret Hair, daughter of William Hair, Proprietor of a small Estate in the Parish of Kilbarchan, a woman of great strength of mind, discretion, and piety. In 1691 he was entered a Student in the University of his Native Town, and after passing through the usual curriculum of study, he became a Student of Theology under his Father. While attending the Divinity Class, he was appointed Librarian to the University, a situation which he held for four years. The unusual talent which he had early displayed for Historical and Bibliographical inquiry had recommended him as a person peculiarly qualified for the office; and, while he held it, he prosecuted with ardour his researches into every thing connected with the Ecclesiastical and Literary History and Antiquities of his Native Country.

On leaving College he went to reside for some time in the house of a distant Relative of the Family, Sir John Maxwell of Nether

Pollock, then one of the Lords of Session; and, while here, was, in March 1703, Licensed by the Presbytery of Paisley to Preach the Gospel. In the following Summer, the Parish of Eastwood, where Lord Pollock resided, became vacant by the death of Mr. Matthew Crawford, Author of a *History of the Church of Scotland*, which, we believe, yet remains in Manuscript. Of this Parish, then one of the smallest in the West of Scotland, Mr. Wodrow was Ordained Minister, October 28, 1703. In this obscure situation he continued all his life, devoting himself to the discharge of his Pastoral duties, and to his favourite studies in Church History and Antiquities.

At the Union of the two Kingdoms, in 1707, he was nominated one of the Committee of Presbytery appointed to consult and act with the Brethren of the Commission at Edinburgh, as to the best means of averting the evils which that Measure was supposed to portend to the Church and People of Scotland. On the Accession of George I. to the Throne, he was the principal Correspondent and Adviser of the five Clergymen deputed by the Assembly to go to London for the purpose of pleading the Rights of the Church, and particularly to petition for the immediate abolition of the obnoxious Law of Patronage.

His principal Work, "*The History of the Sufferings of the Church of Scotland, from the Restoration to the Revolution*," was Published in 1721-22, in two Volumes Folio. This important and laborious Undertaking he had designed from an early period of his life; but from 1707 to the time of its Publication, he appears to have devoted all his leisure hours to it. The Work was approved of and recommended by the General Assembly, and he obtained, in consequence, a most respectable List of Subscribers. It was Dedicated to George I., and, on its Publication, Copies of it were presented by Dr. Fraser to the King, the Queen, and the Prince and Princess of Wales, and by them all most graciously received. His Majesty, by an Order on the Exchequer of Scotland, dated April 26, 1725, authorised One Hundred Guineas Sterling to be paid to the Author, in token of his cordial approbation.

Wodrow's History is dead against "The Nonjuring Episcopalians." (See *Scotichronicon*, II. 82.)

Having designed a Series of Biographical Memoirs of the more eminent Ministers and others of the Kirk of Scotland, Mr. Wodrow completed Ten small Folio Volumes of the Work, which, with Four Quarto Volumes of Appendix, are preserved in Manuscript in the Library of the University of Glasgow. A Selection from these was commenced in 1834, when the first Volume was Printed for the Members of *the Maitland Club*, under the title of "*Collections upon the Lives of the Reformers and most eminent Ministers of the Church of Scotland.*"

Besides these Lives, Mr. Wodrow also left behind him Six small closely written Volumes, under the general name of "*Analecta*," being a kind of *Diary*, or *Note-Book*, in which he inserted many

curious Notices regarding the Ecclesiastical Proceedings and Literary Intelligence as well as the ordinary or more remarkable Occurrences of the Period. This valuable and interesting Record, which comprises an interval of 27 years, namely, from 1705 to 1732, is preserved in the *Advocates' Library, Edinburgh,* having become the Property of the Faculty of Advocates in June 1828. In 1842, the Earl of Glasgow, President of *the Maitland Club,* presented to the Members the first two Volumes of Wodrow's "*Analecta.*"

Twenty-four Volumes of his Correspondence are also preserved in *the Advocates' Library.* A portion of his Manuscripts, chiefly relating to Ecclesiastical History, was, in May 1742, purchased by order of the General Assembly, and now remains its Property.

"*The Wodrow Society*" was established at Edinburgh, May, 1841, for the purpose of Printing, from the most authentic Sources, the best Works, many of which still remain in MS., of the original Reformers, Fathers, and early Writers of the Kirk of Scotland.

Mr. Wodrow died of a gradual decline, March 21, 1734, in the 55th year of his age, and was Buried in the Churchyard of Eastwood. He had Married, in 1708, Margaret, daughter of the Rev. Patrick Warner, Minister of Irvine, and Grand-Daughter of William Guthrie, Minister of Fenwick, Author of "*The Trial of a Saving Interest in Christ.*" Of a family of *sixteen* children, nine, that is four sons and five daughters, with their mother, survived him. His eldest son succeeded him as Minister of Eastwood, but retired from that Charge on account of bad health.

27. Gerrhom Carmichael, M.A., a learned Divine, was Born at Glasgow in 1682, and Educated in the University of that City, where he took his Degrees. He was afterwards Ordained Minister of Monimail, in Fifeshire; and in 1722, appointed Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Glasgow. For the use of his Students, he wrote some learned Notes on "Puffendorfi de Officiis Hominis." He Died at Glasgow in 1738, aged 56.

28. Mr. John Stirling was his Successor, whose father was Minister of Kilbarchan. He was first Minister at Inchinnan, and after that at Greenock, and thereafter preferred to be Principal in 1701, and held the office till his Death.

The following Account of Stirling is given in a scarce Pamphlet printed in 1722:—"He being a very weak man and utterly unacquainted with all kind of letters, was to supply those defects by laying out the few talents he had in carrying on schemes for the government of the College, and the application of its Revenue in behalf of his own friends and relations. His ignorance, even in the most common parts of learning, was such as to expose him to the contempt of the youngest Students of the College, when, in the weekly Meeting of the Common Hall, he is obliged to exercise the ordinary discipline, and talk to them in the Latin Tongue, in which he has made such a small progress, that there are yearly Collections made of very diverting Scraps of Sentences pronounced by him, which revive in their minds the

melancholy remembrance of the severe discipline most of themselves so lately underwent for errors of like kind."

"Mr. Simson, ... who soon after married a near relation of the Principal's, was brought in to be Professor of Divinity, a man of such a trifling genius, as has exposed him to the fury of the Bigots on the one hand, and the just ridicule of men of sense on the other. His empty Metaphysical speculations in Divinity are a proof of the first; as his annual experiment which he exhibits to his Scholars with a great deal of solemnity, of kindling a turf clod at Christmas, through a piece of cold ice, to the great terror of his Majesty's peaceable Subjects, is an evidence of his being studiously serious in Vagaries."—*A short Account of the treatment of the Students in the University of Glasgow.*

29. His Successor was Mr. Neil Campbel, Minister at Renfrew, who now worthily discharges the Office. He Died June 22, 1761.

Since the Foundation of this College, many great and eminent Men have had their Education here who have made no small figure in the several Professions of learning to which they devoted their studies, and such of them as have come to my knowledge, I shall here insert only as a specimen of an *Athene,* which might be wrote upon so copious a Subject.

30. The first memorable person who was Incorporate in this University was William Boyd, in 1452. He was a brother of the House of Boyd, and was Abbot of Kilwinning, and in great favour with King James III., from whom he obtained a Charter under the Great Seal, ratifying and confirming the former Grants of the Crown to the Abbacy, and the erection of their State into a Regality.

31. Patrick Leitch, then Chancellor of Glasgow, was Incorporate at the same time. He was, after that, Lord Register of Scotland under King James III., in 1482. By the Act of his Incorporation into the College, his Chanonry is explained, which is the *Rector of Campsie,* to which the office of Chancellor was annexed.

32. John Arnot, as he is in other Writs called, was Incorporate in this College in 1452. He was a man of good learning, and was Doctor of the Civil and Canon Law. He was Archdeacon of Glasgow, and Secretary to King James III.

33. Patrick Coventry was Incorporate in 1484, who was a person of great learning. We have found him designed Doctor of both Laws. He was first Dean of the Royal College of Restalrig, founded by King James III.

34. In 1490, Mr. George Hepburn was Incorporate here, a brother of the House of Hails, and brother to Patrick first Earl of Bothwell. He was Dean of Dunkeld, Abbot of Arbroath, and Bishop of the Isles, and had the office of High Treasurer of Scotland, under King James IV., and was slain at the fatal Battle of Flodden in 1513.

35. Andrew Stuart, Subdean of Glasgow, was Incorporate in this College. He was a third son of Sir James Stuart, called *the Black Knight of Lorn,* by Jean, dowager of King James I. of Scotland,

daughter of John Duke of Somerset in England. He was afterwards Provost of the Collegiate Church of Lincluden in Nithsdale, a place and station of great authority and revenue, and was at the same time Lord Register in the Reign of his nephew King James III. in 1482. He is designed among the *incorporati illustrissimi principis regis Scotorum Jacobi secundi*, being the King's uterine brother. He was after that Preferred to the See of Murray, where he continued till his death, which happened in 1501.

36. Patrick Graham, son to the Lord Graham, a brother, as he is called, to William the first Earl of Montrose, Rector of Killairn, and Rector of the University, was Educated here. He was Rector in 1513, 1514, and 1515.

37. Robert Colquhoun, Parson of Luss, a son of the House of Luss, was Educated here. He was Rector of Kippen, and after, Bishop of Argyle [1473], where he continued till his death. [In 1479, he dates a Charter at Dunoon, then one of the Episcopal Seats. In 1489, he Sequestrated the Fruits of the Churches of Colmanell, Kylkeran, and Kylfinan, belonging to the Monks of Paisley. In 1491, he was publicly Excommunicated at the Altar of the Parish of Glasgow, for contumaciously refusing to appear before the Sub-Delegates of the Pope's Commissioner, the Abbot of Culross.]

38. Adam Colquhoun, another brother of the Family of Luss, had his Education here. He was a gentleman learned both in Theology and in the Civil and Canon Laws. His station in the Church was Rector of Stobo, and Parson of Biggar. He was on the 25th of October, 1517, chosen Rector of the University, and was a long time Commissary of Glasgow, and Vicar-General of the See of Glasgow, in 1524, during the Translation of Archbishop Beaton to the See of St. Andrews, and the promotion of Gavin Dunbar, Prior of Whithorn to the Bishopric here.

39. Gavin Dunbar, son to John Dunbar of Mochrum, a second son of the Sheriff of Murray, was Bred and Incorporate in this University. He was Preceptor to King James V. In 1515, he was made Prior of Whithorn, which is the Chapter of the See of Galloway. Upon Translation of Archbishop Beaton in 1524, he was promoted to the Archbishopric, and was long Chancellor of Scotland during the Reign of King James V. He Died in 1547.

40. Robert Maxwel, son to Sir John Maxwel of Polock, was Bred and Incorporate in this College. He was Rector of Torbolton, and Canon of Glasgow, and at the same time was Chancellor of the See of Murray. He was Rector of the University here in 1519 and 1520. He was a man of learning and spirit, and was preferred to the See of Orkney, where he did very many commendable things mentioned by Dr. Wallace in his *History of Orkney*, and continued in the See till his death.

41. James Houston, Subdean of Glasgow, that is, Rector of Monkland, was a learned man Bred at this College. He is mentioned in very old Records at that time. He was first chosen Rector of the

College in the year 1534, and continued by re-election every year till 1541.

42. Another learned man who was contemporary with the celebrated Buchanan, was Mr. John Stivenson, Chantor of Glasgow, Bred at this College. He was Rector of Kilbride, and was a learned Civilian both in Theology and in the Canon Law; and in 1550 he was made one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and Proto-Notar Apostolic, and on the 15th October, 1522, he was chosen Rector of this College.

43. John Spruel, another learned man, was educated here. He is designed, in 1507, *Magister Artium*, which is the time, I take it, that he first got his Degrees in Arts. He was a brother of the House of Cowdon, a very ancient Family in Renfrewshire where he was Born. After he had finished his Philosophy here, he became a Regent and Professor himself, and was the Vicar of Dundonald, and afterwards became Rector of Ancrum, and Canon of Glasgow, or *Glasgow secundo*, as I find him designed in Writs of that time. In 1552, he purchased from Gabriel Semple brother to William Lord Semple, the Lands of Ladymure, Castlehill, and King's Meadow, together with the Lands of Blochairn in the Lordship of Provan, which he transmitted to his nephew, Robert Spruel, Burgess of Glasgow, whose lineal Heir as yet enjoys the said Lands of Blochairn. He seems (as by some Monuments that are yet remaining of him) to have been a man of good learning, and had great interest in the Chapter of the Episcopal See. The Author of the *Obituary of Glasgow* takes notice of his Death in 1555. He was Interred within the Cathedral Church, whereupon his Heirs have prescribed a right of Burying at his Sepulchre to this day.

44. Mr. Andrew Boyd, who was afterwards Bishop of Argyle. This worthy man was the natural son of Thomas Lord Boyd. He was Bred to the Church, and being Ordained to the Ministry, was settled at Eaglesholm, upon a Presentation from the Earl of Eglinton, and was Parson of Eaglesholm, and a Member of the General Assembly of Glasgow in 1610. In 1613, he was Preferred to the Bishopric of Argyle. When he came to the See, he found his Diocese (says our countryman Bishop Burnet in the Preface to Bishop Bedle's Life, published by that learned Prelate in 1684,) overrun with ignorance and barbarity; so that in many places the name of Christ was not so much as known. But he went about the Apostolical work of planting the Gospel with a particular industry, and almost with equal success, he got Churches and Schools raised, and endowed everywhere, and lived to see a great blessing on his endeavours. He died in the 80th year of his age on the 21st of December, 1636, and was interred in the Churchyard of Dunoon, where a plain Monument was erected over his Grave, bearing the Inscription that he was thus Interred.

45. Another Contemporary who was Bred, and took his Degrees at this University in 1581, was Gideon Murray, son of Sir John

Murray of Blackbaronry. He was raised to be Lord of the Session, and made Treasurer-Depute of Scotland by his nephew, Sir Robert Ker, who was Earl of Somerset in England, and Treasurer of Scotland, the great Favourite of King James VI., of whom our Histories are so full. Sir Gideon Murray, Lord Elibank, was esteemed a good Treasurer-Depute, and a frugal worthy man. He Died in 1621, and was Interred in the Abbey of Holyrood House.

46. Walter Whiteford was Incorporate in our University in 1601. He was the son of Adam Whiteford of that Ilk, and of Miltoun, and having his studies here in Philosophy, he took his Degrees. Soon after that he was one of the Professors of this College in December, 1604. After that, he entered upon the study of Divinity, and was Ordained by Archbishop Spotswood, and settled in the Ministry at Moffat, and quickly after that got the Subdeanery of Glasgow in 1620. He was Inaugurated Doctor of Divinity, and then Promoted to the See of Brechin, by the interest of Sir William Alexander of Menstrie, who was afterwards Earl of Stirling, Dr. Whiteford's great friend. He was Consecrated the 7th December, 1634, where he exercised his function till the beginning of the Troubles in 1681. He was deprived of his function by the Assembly at Glasgow, and forced to flee to England, where he Died in 1643.

47. Mr. Peter Blackburn, a learned man, and Bred here, was one of the Professors of Philosophy at the restoring of learning here by that munificent and learned Prince, King James VI. In 1582, he left the University here, and entered into the Ministry, and was settled at Aberdeen, and is designed Rector of S. Nicolas. In 1606 he was Promoted to the See of Aberdeen, where he continued till his Death in 1615.

48. Mr. Andrew Knox, Bishop of the Isles, and after that at Rapho in Ireland, was Educated at this University. He was a second brother of the House of Ramfurly, and was brought up to the Ministry, to which he was Ordained first at Lochwhinoch, and after that was Transported to the Burgh of Paisley. For the good service he had done to the King and Kingdom, with the assistance of the Students of the College here, in apprehending Hugh Barclay of Ladyland, a trafican Papist, who was carrying on a conspiracy with the court of Spain to overturn the established Religion, by the King's special nomination, he was preferred to the See of the Isles, and had the Abbacy of Icolmkill *in commendam*. Here he continued till 1622. He was Translated to the Bishopric of Rapho, where he stayed till his Death in 1632.

49. His son, Mr. Thomas Knox, was his Successor in the See of the Isles, who was likewise Educated at this University, of whom mention is made among the *Incorporati* in 1608. He Died in 1626.

50. Another learned and noble person who had his Academical Education here, was Archibald, the first Lord Napier. He is designed Archibaldus Napier *Marchistoni filius*. He was Matriculated in the Kalends of March, 1593. He was the son of the

learned John Napier of Marchiston, the famous Mathematician, and the Author of the Logarithms, a most worthy learned gentleman. He was raised first to be one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and Treasurer-Depute in the Reign of King Charles I. The Lord Napier joined with Montrose his brother in law, and other Loyalists, in asserting the King's interest; but the opposite party being by far the strongest, he was, together with the Earl of Montrose, Sir George Stirling of Keir, and Sir Archibald Stuart of Blackhall, sent prisoner to the Castle of Edinburgh, on the 19th of June, 1641. On the 24th of July thereafter a Libel of Indictment was put into their hands, consisting of many Heads and Articles, which have been seen; but all landed in their being concerned in contriving to divide the King and Parliament. But being Tried by the Parliament, and found Guilty of what was called *Devisive Courses*, the punishment was remitted to the King, who never imagined they had exceeded the bounds of their duty, or done any thing but what tended to his Majesty's Service, and what became them as dutiful and loyal subjects. However, the Lord Napier's behaviour laid a deep root of prejudice against him, and brought a very heavy load of trouble and prosecution on his Lordship and Family, that rested not even with his death. The Lord Napier was with the Marquis of Montrose at the Battle of Philiphaugh. Upon the loss of the day, he found means to make his escape with the General into the Highlands, but by the infirmity he had contracted, and the severe Fatigues he was exposed to in the March, and the coldness of the Season, he Died in a little time thereafter at Fincastle in Athol, on the 11th November, 1645.

51. William Lord Alexander, eldest son to William, Earl of Stirling, was Educated in Philosophy at this University, with three of his brothers, Anthony, John, and James, who were all Matriculated in 1623. This Lord went over to America, in the first Colony that was planted by his father, in that noble Project he had set on foot for improving the wealth of Scotland. He Died at Nova Scotia in 1637.

52. It would be a prejudice to this University not to take notice that Sir Robert Spotswood of Dunnipace, Lord President of the Session, was Bred here, where his father was Archbishop of Glasgow. He was a learned man, and a profound Civilian. He was deprived of his office in 1641; whereupon, after that King Charles I. made him Lord Secretary of State in 1645. He brought down a Commission from his Majesty to the Marquis of Montrose to be Commander of his Majesty's Forces, and Commissioner to a Parliament. Meantime, the Secretary was taken at the Battle of Philiphaugh, and upon his having docquetted the Marquis of Montrose's Commission, and his being in Arms at Philiphaugh, he was indicted of High Treason against the Parliament, and Suffered at St. Andrews in 1646.

53. Mr. Archibald Johnston, afterwards Lord Warristone, was Bred at this University, where he took his Degrees in 1629. He was

the son of James Johnston, Merchant in Edinburgh. His mother was a daughter of the famous and celebrated Mr. Thomas Craig of Riccartoun, the great Civilian. He studied Laws, and commenced Advocate in 1636. In 1638, he was chosen Clerk to the Assembly, and by his parts and learning became soon a leading man there; but notwithstanding of all the opposition he had given the party who called themselves *the King's Party*, his Majesty King Charles I. was prevailed with in 1641, to make Mr. Johnston a Knight, and named him one of the Senators of the College of Justice. He was a great man for *the Covenanters*, and stuck at nothing to prosecute their ends both in Scotland and England, which laid him open to the resentments of the Royal Party afterwards. He complied with Cromwell beyond any man of his Country, and with all the after-schemes of Government, he was set up in the Council of State, and Committee of Safety, in all which he was a member; and during all the time of *the Usurpation* he was Lord Register of Scotland. At *the Restoration*, apprehending himself to be in danger of being called in question for his actings in the late times, he slipt out of the way for the security of his person, and got over to Holland, from thence he went to Antwerp, and after some stay there removed to France, and lived *incognito* at Rouen, where he was discovered, and an order procured from the Court of France to apprehend and secure him. He was sent over to London, and committed Prisoner to the Tower, from whence he was sent down by sea to Scotland, where he was Tried before the Parliament, and, being found Guilty, he Suffered at the Cross of Edinburgh in 1663. By the more rigid sort, the Lord Warristoun is looked upon as a Martyr for the *Covenant*, and is held by them in the highest veneration. His Speech upon the Scaffold is Printed in the Book called *Naphthali*, where the Reader may peruse it. [Died 1663.]

54. Mr. Robert Blair, who was a Minister at St. Andrews, was Bred at this University. He was Born at Irvine, and his father was Provost of the Town. William Blair, who was a Grandson of the House of Blair, was also a Regent here, where he continued for four years, and educated several who were eminent both in Church and State. After that he entered into the Ministry in the North of Ireland, where he continued till the turn of affairs, and then was settled Minister at St. Andrews, and was a leading man in Church affairs while Presbytery subsisted.

END OF FIRST VOLUME.

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THE UNIVERSITY.

CONTINUATION OF M'URE'S LEARNED MEN AND WRITERS EDUCATED AT THE UNIVERSITY OF GLASGOW.

55. Mr. John Livingston, another eminent Minister in the Presbyterian Communion, was Bred at this University. What we know of him is from himself, and the sum of it is thus :—That he was Born in the Parish of Monayburgh or Kilsyth in Stirling Shire, in 1603, in the House of Calendar :—Educated in Humanity at Stirling, and in Philosophy at this University, where he studied four years, and commenced Master of Arts in 1621. After that he studied Theology with great care, and was licensed to the Ministry in 1625, and upon that he Preached sometimes at *Sacrament-Occasions*, with extraordinary success. Mr. Livingston being scrupulous in the point of Ordination by a Bishop, as having the sole power *Jure Divino*, and finding it impracticable, it seems, to get in that way in Scotland, he went over to Ireland, and was Ordained by his countryman, Bishop Knox of Rapho, who was no high man in point of Episcopacy. He Ordained him, and several other Scotsmen in conjunction with other Ministers, claiming no higher power than any other Presbyters who concurred in the action. After that, he was settled in the Ministry at Stranraer, where he stayed till 1638. He was, by a Sentence of the General Assembly, translated to Ancrum in Teviotdale, where *the Restoration* found him in 1662. Upon his compliance in the late times with *the Usurper*, and being a high Protester, he was called before the Council, and not giving satisfaction upon the point of the Supremacy, he was Banished to Holland in 1663, where he Died [in 1672].

56. Mr. James Graham, Jun., Advocate, an excellent Civilian, was Born here, and Bred at this University, and was an Ornament to this City.

57. The Right Honourable and celebrated James, Viscount of Stair, was Bred and Educated at this University. He was the

son of an ancient gentleman in the Shire of Ayr in the West. His mother was a gentlewoman of the Surname of Kennedy. At this University he took his Degrees. He was an excellent Student in the Laws, and commenced Advocate, and after he was deservedly promoted to be one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and Lord President for many years, and lived till he attained to a great age; he died, being universally lamented. Being a person of honour and firm integrity, he left an honourable and hopeful Issue behind him. His worthy son, Sir Hugh Dalrymple of Hailes, is deservedly Lord President in his stead.

58. After my Lord Stairs' Education here, was Bred at this University the noble and illustrious Lord Archibald, Earl of Argyle, son to Archibald, Marquis of Argyle, of whom our Histories are so full. He was Murdered for explaining *the Test* in 1685, which is hinted in the Claim of Right as a scandal and reproach to the Nation.

Since 1670, there have been Educated at this University the greatest Subjects of the Nation, viz:—

59. James Duke of Hamilton.
60. The Duke of Queensberry.
61. James Marquis of Montrose.
62. William Marquis of Anandale.
63. The Earl of Crawford.
64. The Earl of Hume.
65. The Earl of Lithgow.
66. The Earl of Calendar.
67-70. Four Earls of Kilmarnock.
71-74. The Earl of Dundonald and his three Grandchildren.
75. The Earl of March.
76. The Earl of Glasgow.
77. The Earl of Islay.
78. The Earl of Bute.
79. The Earl of Loudon.
80. The Viscount of Kilsyth.
81. The Lord Ross.
82. The Lord Elphingstone.
83. The Lord Blantyre.
84. The Lord Cranstoun.

Besides their eldest Sons and Brethren, with Knights and Baronets, and Gentlemen from both England and Ireland.

The Memories of these great Men who have been Bred at this University, are but a small Specimen of what might be collected from the Archives and Registers of the College, if it were gone about with that view; but seeing I was not master of those Memoirs, I thought it not amiss to insert them I knew in my time, for illustrating the History of the University, and to show that many eminent Men in all Professions have been Bred and Educated here, and which might, with industry and diligence, be carried down to the present time, and would doubtless gratify the curious.

Glasgow University has always occupied a Position. From her Logic Chair, Dr Thomas Reid first promulgated that System of Philosophy which reconciles Metaphysics with Common Sense. Within her walls, James Moor, with the one eye, the eminent Greek Scholar; John

Young ("*Cocky Bung*," who Died while taking a warm Bath in *The George Hotel*), the most eminent Philologist of his day; Joseph Black, one of the most celebrated Cultivators of Chemical Science who has ever lived; William Cullen, under whose auspices the Medical School increased so rapidly in credit and influence; and Francis Hutcheson, the illustrious Predecessor of Adam Smith, Thomas Reid, and Archibald Arthur—Taught and Lectured. Every Class Room is sacred to noble Memories; her very Quadrangles and Halls are rich with Historical associations of noted Professors and genial Class-Fellows. The patient James Watt here perfected the Discovery in Mechanical Science which has Revolutionised the whole Economical condition of the Civilised world. His little Workshop in the College became the Resort of the Learned.

Coming down to more modern times: Sir Daniel K. Sandford opened the door, that led to the treasures of Grecian Literature, to Class after Class of enthusiastic Students. Dr James Thomson came from Belfast and rescued the Chair of Simson from its long decadence. Buchanan ("Logic Bob") made his Class an intellectual Palæstra. Henry Rainy and the great Oculist, Mackenzie, supported the credit of the Medical Department; and the names of Dr Thomas Thomson and Sir William Jackson Hooker were of European renown. There were Students, too, in those years who were to make names for themselves in the world:—Archibald Campbell Tait, the successor of Arnold at Rugby, now Primate of all England; Joseph Hooker, the foremost man among British Botanists; Richardson, the favourite Pupil of Liebig; Cotton Mather, one of the most accurate of modern Orientalists; Archibald Smith of Jordanhill, afterwards Senior Wrangler at Cambridge, and the Expositor of the Deflection of the Mariner's Compass; Philip Bailey, the Author of "Festus;" James Hamilton, whose memory will ever be green in the hearts of English Presbyterians; Perrot and Lamont, Halley, Blackburn, and Morell Mackenzie. Dukes and Earls can be reckoned among its Chancellors, from the Marquis of Hamilton in 1642, downwards.

In her Common Hall, some of the greatest Orators, Poets, and Statesmen, whom History can boast of, delivered their Inaugural Rectorial Address. Her Students have listened to the polished Sentences of Jeffrey, the impetuous Eloquence of Brougham, the modest, manly Utterances of Tom Campbell (Born in the High Street), the scholarly Address of Mackintosh, the measured Rhetoric of Peel, the swelling Periods of Macaulay, the laboured but splendid Diction of Lytton, and the sturdy Common Sense of Stanley, and many more. Burke, perhaps the greatest Orator of all time, was so affected by the novelty of the sight of so many Students when he came to deliver his Rectorial Address, that, after stammering through a sentence or so he abruptly stopped, alleging courteously that he had never before addressed so learned an Audience.

Friday the 29th April, 1870, was the close of the last Session in the College Buildings, in High Street. At this time (February, 1871,) the demolition of the venerable Structure goes on without pause. The old Lecture Rooms are being transformed into Booking Offices, between which, wooden Barricades have been erected along the Inner Quadrangle, where a Passage or Roadway has been formed in a line with the Front Entrance. The old Lion and Unicorn at the foot of the flight of Steps

leading to the Principal's House and to the Fore-Hall are still standing; but the Bust of Zachary Boyd, which occupied a Niche on the East side of the Steeple, has been removed, together with the College Bells and Clock. A line of Rails is laid on the site of the Hunterian Museum, and the Railway-Whistle screams over acres of Classic ground,—the old College Garden—the Scene of the *Tussle* of the Osbaldistones given in *Rob Roy*,—where the living and the dead have often Walked and Studied, and around which so many Traditions cluster and affect us.

What a change they have made here in the old *College Green* since we saw it last—levelling the high Grounds, filling up the Hollows, and utterly altering the whole face of the Place! As you look round it, you cannot help thinking of the Changes that have taken place since the time when fair and fruitful Orchards, with a clear and gently flowing Stream running through them, offered a pleasant Home to the infant University, the time when our old Chronicler thought the College and its Gardens worthy to be compared unto a King's Palace. You think, too, of more recent days, when stirring Games and earnest, friendly Talk made this rather bare and cheerless Park a pleasant Spot. The old Buildings, too,—how many Associations cluster around them! The tremor and feeling of strangeness that marked your first appearance in the Courts, the forming of new Acquaintances, the genial companionship of old School-Fellows, the personal presence and influence of noted Professors, the honest hard work of the Classes with their generous rivalry, the growing interest in the ever-widening world of thought opening before you;—these and many other things, varying with the tastes and character of the individual, will always make those who Studied here look back upon the old Place with kindly feelings, such as they can have for no other Spot. Whatever may be the advantages of the New Buildings in which the work of the University is to be carried on in the future, they must want, for long years to come, the pleasing charm of Age—the potent influence of the uninterrupted Traditions of the Past.

There are not many of the Students in the New College who had the privilege and pleasure of sitting under that most perfect Specimen of a Gentleman and a Scholar whom we used lovingly to call "Old Ramsay." We remember him distinctly as we saw him officiating for the last time in the Humanity Class. A small, thin, active, wiry man, with scant grey hair, quick piercing eyes; a mouth slightly drawn in and compressed, which those who knew him not would call stern, but round the corner of whose lips the happiest humour lurked; a strongly-marked and intellectual, and, let us add, an intensely Scotch face, whose expression could make the *non Parati* tremble in their shoes, but which, at more genial seasons was lit up with a singularly kind and pleasant smile. We remember distinctly the short, firm steps with which he mounted to the Lecture-Chair or Pulpit; the sharp, energetic tone in which the Roll was called; and, alas! the short little Cough which brought the thin white hand so constantly to the mouth, and told too plainly of the Disease which was so soon to cut short his life. The Stories of Professor Wm. Ramsay alone, which we used to hear, might fill a Pamphlet. Most of them were Apocryphal, but some of them, and these amongst the best,

were undoubtedly true. Of the latter, one of the happiest happened within our own knowledge. We were then in the Senior Humanity Class, and the Text-Book which we happened to be reading at the time was "Horace." The custom with the Professors of Humanity in Glasgow University, so far back as living man can remember, has been to call upon some individual Student to stand up and Translate or Construe part of the Passage which happens to be the subject of study at the time. On the morning to which we refer, the Professor called on a great stalwart Highlandman, who knew infinitely more of Ewes and Wethers, and Gaelic and Stirks, than of "Horace." He had evidently, however, prepared his Task, and in the broadest West Country Brogue read out the first five lines of Ode XXX. B. III. So far, with the exception of pronouncing "*impŏtens*" "*impōtens*" and "*diruĕre*" "*dirucre*" (Professor Ramsay detested nothing so much as a false Quantity), Donald got on indifferently well. The Translation was another matter. The first line runs—*Exegi monumentum ære perennius*, "I have erected a Monument more lasting than Brass," which the unfortunate Donald, led astray by confounding "exegi" with "edi," Translated—"I have *Eaten* a Monument *more harder* than Brass." It was too much for Ramsay, who could only in his astonishment find breath to gasp:—"Then, for Heaven's sake, man, Sit doun and Digest it!"

Donald sat down, amid the uncontrolled Convulsions of the Class; and, if he didn't swallow the Monument, did his best to swallow the Joke.

Another Story is told equally good, though not equally authentic. It was in the good old days when Students and Professors mixed more with each other than they do now; and certain of the former who had gained Prizes for their Essays were being entertained to Supper by their hospitable Teacher. As it drew near to "Toddy time," a Discussion arose as to what kind of Drink a Writer should take in order to strengthen him to encounter the throes of Composition. After some Talk, the Professor turned to one of his young Guests of rather Jovial repute, and said:—

"And what Drink do you take before writing your Essay?"

"Whisky, Sir," was the frank Reply.

"Ay, ay, James," was the quick Retort, "and I have nae doot '*Esse takes the same Case after it that it does before it.*'"

An equally good Story is told of one of Professor Ramsay's Predecessors in the same Chair. A Youth happening to come into the Class-Room after Prayers one day, and neglecting in his confusion to shut the door, a Student called out (they spoke Latin in those days)—"Claude ostium, puer!" ("Shut the door, boy!") The Professor wittily rebuked the officiousness of the Speaker by Parodying his words—"Claude os tuum, puer!" ("Shut your mouth, boy!").

Perhaps, however, the richest Stories in connection with College are the purely Apocryphal ones which are handed down from Generation to Generation, and are retailed to the First-Year Students with unfailing regularity on their coming up to join College. One of those which we Greenhorns were taught to accept as "Gospel," and whose truth we no more thought of doubting than the thought of denying Holy Writ, is the Story of how the Greek Chair was won by Professor Lushington. The Story runs that there were two Candidates of supreme ability and pro-

found Scholarship, Messrs Lushington and Ramsay. Somehow or other (it is not explained how), the Chair was to be decided by an Examination of the Candidates, who were required to *Profess* before-hand the number of Greek Works in which they were willing to be Examined. Accordingly, Mr Ramsay entered the Fore-Hall, at the head of a string of Porters, with Barrows laden with ponderous Volumes—a whole Greek Library in short. "There," he cried triumphantly, pointing to the tremendous Pile or Series of Piles, "I *Profess* all these!" The learned Examiners were astounded at the presence of so much knowledge, as they well might, for the "Profession" comprised three-fourths of Grecian Literature. Their surprise had barely time to cool when Mr Lushington appeared without a Porter or even a Book. The Examiners immediately said, "Well, Mr Lushington, you see what your Rival *Professes*, what do you *Profess?*" The learned Grecian gave a contemptuous glance at the heap of Books, and replied with a look of ineffable scorn at his confounded Rival, "I *Profess* the Literature of Greece." This was too much for poor Mr Ramsay, who gave in on the spot. The origin of the Story is doubtless Professor Lushington's immense reputation for Scholarship. We Students used to say that, while other Professors spoke Greek, Lushington thought it; and his Brother-in-law, Mr Tennyson, has given Poetical expression to the same fact in the closing Stanzas of "In Memoriam," where he writes:—

> And thou art worthy, full of might;
> As gentle, liberal-minded, great,
> Consistent; wearing all that weight
> Of learning lightly like a flower.

There are not so many *bona fide* Stories afloat about the present Greek Professor as about some of his Colleagues. The ethereal altitudes of Grecian lore in which he lives and moves are not popularly supposed to be favourable to the development of Humour, though it is asserted that he breaks the monotony of Xenophon and Homer by periodically indulging in *two new Jokes* in the course of the Session. We remember a Classmate of our own—a wild, scatter-brained young Fellow, of good appearance, and a great *Swell* in Dress,—who was guilty of a rather impudent *Bon Mot* in the Junior Greek Class. The Assistant had called on him successively to Decline several Verbs without success, when he said sarcastically:—

"Perhaps, Mr B., you can Decline *Tupto?*"

B. gave a lofty wave of his hand as he replied—

"*I Decline them all*," and sat down.

A favourite Excuse which Students make for absence from their class is "*Indisposition*," which generally means Mental and not Physical Indisposition, in the sense of Unwillingness to Attend. One Monday morning, a Student who was noted for his irregular Attendance, gave in this Excuse; whereupon the Professor, who had seen him very actively engaged at Foot-Ball on the Friday and Saturday during which he had been Absent, called him up, and, in a voice of tender sympathy, said—

"I'm very sorry, Mr L., that you are so often *Indisposed*. What do you think is the Cause?"

"Over Study and Want of Exercise," was the unblushing Response of the youthful Truant.

"Ah! that *is* serious. Want of Exercise! I thought so. We must Cure that though; and as we can't begin too soon, I shall just give you a little Exercise to be taken at once. Bring me on Thursday morning a careful Analysis and Digest of Whately's Logic; and if you don't find that Exercise severe enough we shall follow it up with a stronger Dose."

We suppose the sacrilegious Rascal who placed a vulgar "*Scone*" in the mouth of the Unicorn at the base of the Grand Staircase, must have been a Relation to the Youth who did violence to the sanctity of the Inner Court by sticking a filthy black Pipe of a most villanous aspect into the grim Mouth of the venerable Zachary Boyd.

Many are the Stories which are told of exceptional *Fastness* in Glasgow College. One Student, we remember—a fine, good-hearted young Fellow originally, but spoiled by Flattery and Dissipation—who had run his length, and been in and out of Debt a score of times, became at last hopelessly Involved. His Creditors dunned and threatened; it was in vain to apply for aid to his Father, who had paid his Debts too often to consent to pay them again; and he was driven to his Wits' end as to what he should do. At length he resolved on a sham Suicide. Packing up an old suit of Clothes, and leaving a Note with his Landlady to be opened some hours after his Departure, he took Train to an out-of-the-way Village by the Sea-Shore. Arrived at the Village, he arranged the old Suit on the Beach, and took the first Train to England. The Clothes and Address were found, but not the Body. His Landlady was Telegraphed to, and, on opening the Letter entrusted to her, found that it announced the Writer's intention to Drown himself. She Telegraphed to the unfortunate Deceased's Father, who came up to Town, Post-haste, settled all his poor William's debts, and went Home to Mourn his loss in the bosom of his Family. We need hardly add that, long ere his Relatives' Mournings were Worn out, the Deceased came back to life, and, after some time, resumed his Studies at College! But, to return to the Professors. We remember the day of the great Snow-Ball Riot, some five or six years ago, when the Professor of Mathematics was trying to prevail on the Students to disperse quietly and go home. A common Phrase of his, in Lecturing to his Class, used to be, and doubtless still is, "Let B be the Centre of the Circle DEF;" and, as he stood in the midst of the turbulent Youth, in the first Court, certain of the more Unruly indulged in rather loud Talk, and shied Snow-Balls about, one of which struck the Professor. Whereupon some one called out "Let B (Blackburn) be the Centre of the Circle CADS—*Cads*," which was the means of raising a Laugh and ultimately of quieting the Disturbance.

The most exciting, and to many the most interesting Associations connected with the Old College, are the *Electioneering* ones. The Triennial Election of Lord Rector is always anticipated with anxiety and an amount of excitement of which Outsiders can have but a faint idea. For about 10 days the regular Business of the University is at a Stand-Still; and the Quadrangles ring with the Party-Shouts and Wranglings of Red and Blue-Caps—the Liberals and Conservatives. The Election of Rector is decided by the Votes of the Students; and, where these are equal, the Lord Chancellor has the Casting-Vote. The Voters are divided into four "Nations," indicating roughly the Quarter of the Globe

from which they come; and a majority of "Nations" carries the day. The Contests are always keen, and many of their Episodes extremely amusing. The Electioneering Shifts and Dodges which had used to be resorted to in the olden times, were often highly ingenious; and even Parliamentary Agents for rotton Boroughs, who are supposed to be up to everything, might have taken more than one leaf from the Students. When the Voting-Day arrived, and the contending Parties were nearly equal, the Excitement was intense. Scores of Cabs, placarded all over with Party-Bills, flew through the City all the morning, bringing in Voters who were delayed by Sickness or Business. The Coincidences which sometimes occurred were of a most extraordinary character. We shall give one out of many Instances. One year during which the Contest was even keener than usual, and Party-Spirit ran very high, one of the Political Parties discovered, the day before the Voting, that 30 Votes in one particular "Nation" would turn the scale and give them the Victory. How to secure these Votes, however, was *the Rub*. So energetically had they worked that they could not expect to get more than a dozen more Votes in all the "Nations," and they had no time to lose. In this position matters stood on the Saturday, and the Voting was on Monday. The day came, and with it an early Train from Edinburgh, bringing 30 young Gentlemen who had all Matriculated by Proxy and Simultaneously on the Saturday afternoon. The wonderful Feature, however, was that these 30 were all fired with the same noble Ambition—they were all anxious to Study Astronomy! Of course, the fact that this Class was the cheapest of all the Classes (the Ticket being only a Guinea), could have nothing to do with this sudden and praise-worthy Astronomical Zeal. But, not only did these 30 all join in one Class, they were all Born in the same part of the Country, and all Voted in the one "Nation." Owing to this sudden and Providential Reinforcement, the Day was Won, and the Party, which will be nameless, carried their Man to the top of the Poll. Some days afterwards, when the Professor of Astronomy commenced his Lectures and began to call over his Roll of Pupils, he was astonished to find that no less than 30 were absent through severe Illness, from which they never afterwards Recovered.

The most amusing Scenes occurred in the Election-Meetings, in which Bushels of Peas and Flour, Policemen's Rattles, huge Bells, and all manner of unmusical and discordant Instruments played a most important part. So great was the nightly discharge of *Peas*, that the Floor used to be several inches thick every morning, and the accumulated Debris supplied the Official, who swept the Rooms, with Pease-Soup for the rest of the Session. The year of the Election of Lord Palmerston was rendered more than usually illustrious by the wit of one of the Tory Office-Bearers, the Bernal Osborne of his Party. The following may serve as a Specimen of his extemporary Readiness. In the course of one of his Speeches he remarked that the Tory Candidate—the Right Hon. John Inglis—had been a most distinguished *Alumni* of the University; (albeit when under Examination he was ever invoking, "O tell me, tell me.") The Grammatical Slip was hailed with Shouts of derisive laughter by the Red Caps, and sundry Injunctions to the Speaker to go home and study his Rudiments were Volunteered. The Speaker turned to one of his Supporters beside him, and Whispered—

"For Heaven's sake, what's wrong?"

"What's wrong? You have used the Plural *Alumni* for the Singular *Alumnus*."

The Whisper was the work of a moment, and the Speaker waited calmly until the Tumult had subsided a little, when he said—

"Why, you thick-skulled, incompetent Nincompoops, I suppose you think I've made a mistake. All I can say is I repeat the statement, and say advisedly, Mr Inglis was a distinguished *Alumni*—for is he not equal to any half-dozen Men you can bring against him?"

When he sat down, the Liberal President, who had occupied the Chair the preceding night, said to the Speaker—

"You have disgraced the Chair, sir."

"Impossible, Peter," was the Retort, "You sat in it last night."

Another subject fraught with pleasant memories is the Foot-Ball and Cricket Club. We remember well whenever any one Kicked the Ball very far or high, and some one began praising it, he was generally interrupted by some senior Student remarking—

"Call that a Kick—humph! Pretty well as things go now-a-days, but nothing to the Kicks that used to be given 20 years ago. Bless you, I've heard my father say that young Norman Macleod (now of the Barony) and Jeffrey (now the Reverend Doctor Jeffrey) could Kick the Ball over the Hunterian Museum, from West to East."

A characteristic and also authentic Story is told of a late Professor of Materia Medica who loved to invest the details of Science with the Glamour and Romance of Poetry. One morning, in the course of his Lecture, he had occasion to treat of Sulphur as a Cure for the "Itch." "Gentlemen," said the Lecturer, "this Disease is sometimes miscalled the Scotch Fiddle; but I would remind those who give it this title, that, if it is a *Fiddle*, its silent Tunes have been played in other Lands than ours."

Perhaps no Teacher ever succeeded more thoroughly in winning the respect and love of their Pupils than did Professor Buchanan ("Logic Bob"), of whom we still hear occasional tidings from his delightful Retreat on the Clyde. What most struck a Listener to his Prelections was the exquisite taste and polish of his style. This was especially noticeable in his Prayers. We sat under him for one Session; and during that time, can only remember of his once Hesitating in his Prayer. The Hesitation was very slight, but evidently Confused him; for, when he had finished the Prayer he treated us to a Prelection on the effects of Electricity on the Memory and Mind, and wound up by attributing his momentary Forgetfulness to the influence of the Electric Fluid with which, he said, the Atmosphere was Charged. Apparently the Theory was well founded; for, later in the day, there were both Lightning and Thunder. The same Literary Excellencies are conspicuous in Mr Buchanan's Poetry and Dramas, which have not received that amount of attention and favour to which their merit so well entitles them. Such of our Readers as had the privilege to "sit under" Mr Buchanan will thank us for rescuing the following Verses from oblivion. They were scratched on a Tablet of Slate by the Professor during one of those Rambles through Highland Scenery in which he used to delight. The Stone stands (or stood) above the Falls of the Garval in Glenrosa, Arran, and the Lines were dated August 1st, 1846. They do not pre-

tend to any great Literary merit, being merely the rough extemporary Outcome of a scholarly enthusiasm in Scenery which, even in Scotland, is almost unrivalled in beauty :—

Glenrosa! Glenrosa!
O fera! O formosa!
The Muse were comatosa
Committed Prose on thee!
Thy Streams are clear as amber:
Thy Rocks no foot may clamber,
Thy Caves for his bed-chamber
The Fox inhabits free!

Where waves the tufted crimson
Thy cloud-capt peaks and reins on,
Proudly the Eagle skims on.
Lord of that Land is he!
Did fate my life dispose, ah!
In some lone Spot to close, ah!
The boulder Rocks, Glenrosa,
Thy Monument for me!

(See Glasgow University Reminiscences, by An Old Student. N. B. Daily Mail, Nov. 1870.)

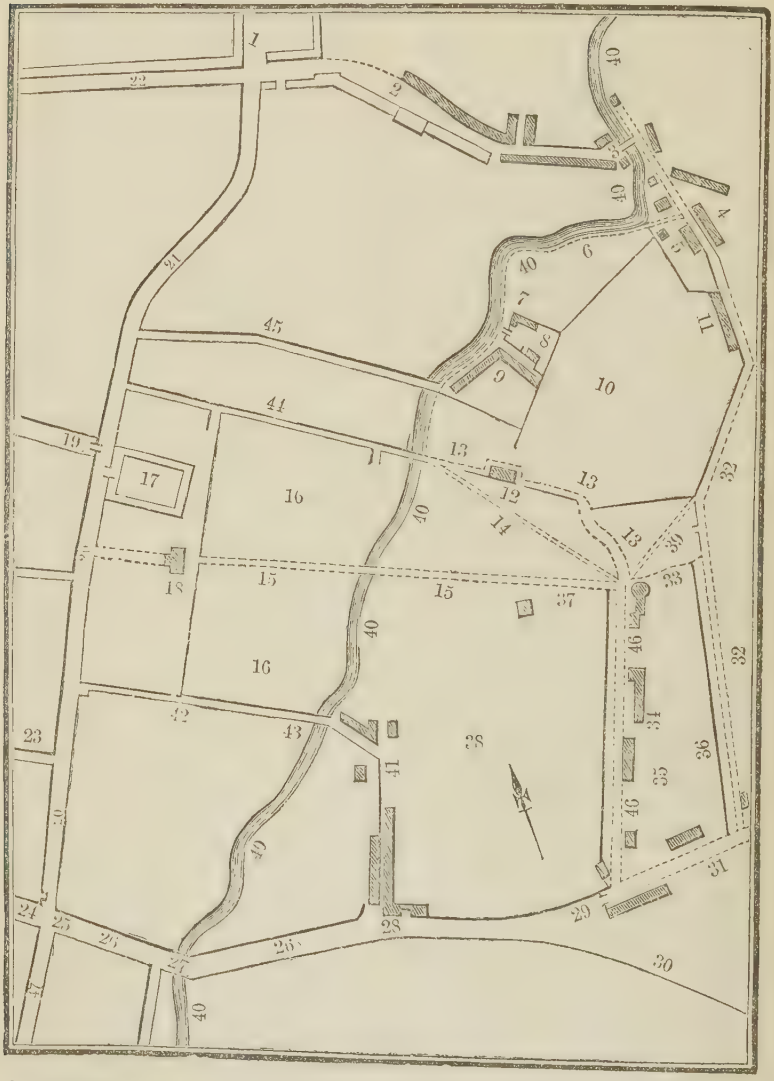
Professor Robert Simson (see Pages 331-2), every Saturday for years, sallied forth from his comfortable Bachelor-Manège in the University, as the College Clock struck *One*, and turned his face in the direction of Anderston. The Professor, like all Individuals who have devoted their energies to the study of the exact Sciences, was in everything precise to a fault. It was his rule to assert or believe nothing without a Q. E. D.; and hence his Life might be said to have been the very beau ideal of Ratiocination. Upon no occasion whatever, when absent from the Walls of *Alma Mater*, was the Professor of Trigonometry ever at a loss to tell the exact number of Paces that would bring him back to his own snug Elbow-Chair. Invariably in his Promenades did he note each Step he took from Home; and, although accosted by an Acquaintance, was never put out of his Reckoning, from the habit he had acquired of repeating, during the pauses of Conversation, the precise number of Paces he had Journeyed. To his Friends this love of Mensuration often proved singular enough; to Strangers it was sometimes absolutely ridiculous. As an Instance of the latter kind, the following Anecdote may be taken as an Illustration. One Saturday, while proceeding towards Anderston, counting his Steps as he was wont, the Professor was accosted by a Person who, we may suppose, was unacquainted with his singular peculiarity. At this moment the worthy Geometrician knew that he was just 573 Paces from the College, towards the snug Parlour which was anon to prove the Rallying-Point of the *Hen-Broth* Amateurs; and, when arrested in his progress, kept repeating the Mystic Number at stated intervals, as the only species of Mnemonics then known. "I beg your pardon," said the Personage, accosting the Professor; "one word with you, if you please." "Most happy—573!" was the Response. "Nay," rejoined the Gentleman, "merely *one* question." "Well," added the Professor—"573!" "You are really too polite," interrupted the stranger; "but, from your known acquaintance with the late Dr. B——, and for the purpose of deciding a Bet, I have taken the liberty of inquiring whether I am right in saying that that Individual left £500 to each of his Nieces?" "Precisely!" replied the Professor—"573." "And there were only four Nieces, were there not?" rejoined the Querist. "Exactly!" said the Mathematician—"573!" The Stranger, at the last repetition of the Mystic Sound, stared at the Professor, as if he were mad, and muttering sarcastically "573!" made a hasty Obeisance and passed on. The Professor, seeing the Stranger's mistake,

hastily advanced another step, and cried after him, "No, Sir, *four* to be sure—574!" The Gentleman was still further convinced of the Mathematician's madness, and hurried forward, while the Professor paced on leisurely towards the West, and at length, happy in not being baulked in his Calculation, sat down delighted amid the circle of *The Anderston Club*.

Here the Mathematician ever made it a rule to throw Algebra and Arithmetic "to the Dogs," save in so far as to discover the just *Quadratic Equation* and *Simple Division* of a Bowl of Punch. One thing alone in the Club he brought his Mathematics to bear upon, and that was *his Glass*. This had been constructed upon the truest principles of Geometry for emptying itself easily, the Stalk requiring to form but a very acute Angle with the open lips ere its whole Contents had dropped into the Æsophagus. One fatal day, however, Girzy, the black-eyed and dimple-cheeked Servant of the Hostelry, in making arrangements for the meeting of the Club, allowed this favourite Piece of Crystal, as many black and blue-eyed Girls have done before and since, to slip from her fingers and be Broken. She knew the Professor's partiality for his favourite *Beaker*, and thought of getting another; but the day was too far spent, and the Gallowgate, then the Receptacle of such Luxuries, was too far distant to procure one for that day's Meeting of the Fraternity. Had Verreville, the City of Glass, been then where it has since stood, the Mathematician's placid temper might not have been ruffled, nor might Girzy have found herself in so disagreeable a Dilemma. The Club met—the Hen-Broth smoked in every Platter—the few standard Dishes disappeared, the *Medoc* was sipped, and was then succeeded, as usual, by a goodly-sized Punch-Bowl. The enticing and delicious Compound was mixed, tasted, and pronounced *Nectar*—the Professor, dreaming for a moment of some Logarithm of Napier or Problem of Euclid, pushed forward to the Fount, unconsciously, the Glass which stood before him, drew it back a Brimmer, and carried it to his lips; but, lo! the increased Angle at which the Professor was obliged to raise his arm, roused him from his momentary Reverie, and, pulling the Drinking-Cup from his lips, as if it contained the deadliest Henbane, exclaimed, "What is this, Girzy, you have given me? I cannot drink out of this Glass. Give me my own, you little Minx. You might now well know that this is not mine," holding up the Crystal with a look of contempt. "Weel a wat it is a' I hae for't, Maister Simson," answered Girzy, blushing. "Hush, hush," rejoined the Mathematician, "Say not so; I know it is not *my* Glass, for the outer Edge of this touches my Nose, and *mine* never did so." The Girl confessed the Accident, and the Professor, though for some moments sadly out of humour, was at length appeased, and swallowed his *Sherbet* even at the risk of injuring his Proboscis.

Dr. Simson was exceedingly absent. As a proof of this, Lord Brougham mentions that "one of the College Porters, being dressed up for the purpose, came to ask charity, and, in answer to the Professor's questions, gave an account of himself closely resembling his own history. When he found so great a resemblance, he cried out, 'What's your name?' and on the Answer being given, 'Robert Simson,' he exclaimed, with great animation, 'Why, it must be *myself*;' when he awoke from his Trance."—*Glasgow and its Clubs, by Dr. Strang*, p. 18-21.

From the subjoined "*Plan of sundry Streets in Glasgow relating to a Road in dispute between the College and the Inhabitants,*" a correct Notion



1. Kirk Street.
2. Drygate.
3. Drygate Bridge.
4. Road to Carnton or Carntyne.
5. W. Arbuckle.
6. Foot Road along the Molendinar.
7. Mr. Brown, Glov
8. Mr. Brown.
9. Carpet Factory.
10. College Grounds.
11. Hangman's Houses.
12. Gardeners' Houses.
13. Road in Dispute.
14. Original line of the Road in Dispute.

may be formed regarding a chief Portion of Glasgow, nearly 100 years ago. An Action was begun, and ended on the 27th January, 1779 (Bailie Ninian Glen being the great Leader for the Rights of the People), against the Principals of the College, when the Lords of the Inner House found:—"That the Foot-Path libelled is a Public Foot-Path, common to all Lieges; but that the Breadth is 4 feet and no more." The former site of the present Infantry Barracks was *the Butts*, through which there was a public Road to the Drygate. The Professors, by Application to the Town Council, acquired *the Butts* (an extensive Common for Pasturing Cattle, Digging Peats, Turf, and Clay, and for Archery and "Weapon-Schawin") in March, 1760,—and bound themselves to Causeway a new Road 30 feet broad, in place of the old one, which they did not implement. Five years before this (1755) the College Grounds were enclosed for the first time, with a Stone Wall,—and the Public used a Foot-Path which led through these Grounds and *the Butts*, from the foot of the New Vennel to the Gallowgate, near the old Toll-Bar at the Calton Mouth. This handy Road, which had become a "use and wont" Privilege, was not only changed but blocked up at *The Round House*, marked on "*The Plan.*" This interference with the convenience of *the Websters of Shuttle Hall* in New Vennel (who were well-off and Feuars there) roused not only their indignation, but that of the Pedestrians in Town and Country, as to their "Right of Way." About 160 years ago, from the foot of *the New Wynd* to the foot of *the New Vennel*, the usual Path lay through open Fields,—down the Briggate, past the Lands of Willow Acre (the present site of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church),—over the Merkdailly Lands (behind St. Andrew's Square),—across the Calton Mouth (where was the old Toll-Bar),—and through the unenclosed College Grounds, then Let for Agricultural purposes.

M'Ure thus describes The New Vennel in his time:—"The New Vennel, reaching East from the High Street to the Molendinar Burn, is of Length 300 Paces, and 4 Paces in Breadth:—nothing remarkable in it, the Houses being all Thatched with Straw."

The Depositions of several of the venerable Witnesses, conveyed by a Stage Coach pulled by Six Horses, for Examination in Edinburgh, about this *Right of Way Case*, are amusing to us in 1871.

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15. Private Road for the Professors when going Eastward.
16. College Gardens.
17. College Buildings.
18. Blackfriars' Church.
19. Meal Market.
20. High Street.
21. Bell o' the Brae.
22. Rotten Row.
23. Bell's Wynd.
24. Trongate.
25. The Cross.
26. Gallowgate.
27. Bridge.
28. Saracen's Head Inn.
29. Old Toll Bar.
30. Road to Calton.
31. Road to Edinburgh, &c.
32. New Road given by the College in lieu of the Old one shut up.
33. Round House.
34. Robert M'Nair's Tenants' Houses.
35. Part of College Ground set to M'Nair.
36. College Ground.
37. Observatory, founded 1757.
38. College Grounds, enclosed in 1755.
39. Road to Drygate, shut up.
40. Course of the Molendinar Burn.
41. Dowhill.
42. Old Vennel.
43. Bridge.
44. New Vennel.
45. Havanna Street, opened 1762.
46. Old Loan through the Butts.
47. Saltmarket.

Ann Barr (aged 85) Declared that she remembered the Town Officers of Glasgow were in use to stand at a Part of the said Foot Path in the time of the Fair of Glasgow, and levied a *Toll* or *Custom* from the Country people who entered the Town that way. She thought there was no great difference between the distance from the Gallowgate Toll-Bar to the Meal Market, in going either along the Road in question, or through the Dowhill and up the Old Vennel.

Silvester Donaldson (aged 76) Declared that there was a *Custom* levied from Country people who entered the Town by that Road on Fair Days, —and that there was a Mark put by the Toll-Gatherer on some part of the Shoes of the person who Paid the *Custom*, denoting that he had Paid.

Peter Dougall (aged 74) Declared that in 1715 he remembers there was a *Trench* running from the Drygate across the said Road to the foot of the Gallowgate,—and that the above *Trench* was almost round the whole Town.

This "*Trench*" is noticed by Dr. Cleland (*Annals I.* 24, also *Appendix, to Stat. Tables, p.* 186):—"In the year 1715, when *The Rebellion* broke out under the Earl of Mar, the City raised at its own Expense a Regiment of 600 men, which immediately Marched to Stirling, under the command of Colonel Aird, the late Provost, and joined the King's Forces. The Citizens at this Period, the better to Protect themselves from the lawless Depredations of the Rebels, formed a *Ditch* round the Town, 12 feet Broad and 6 feet Deep."

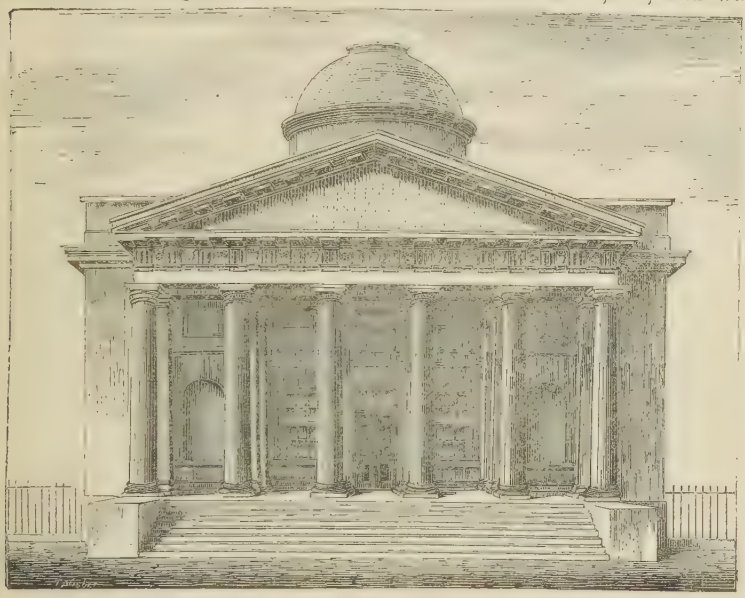
For an Account of *The Battle of the Butts* in 1556 (see Page 83); as also for that of *The Battle of the Gallowgate* in 1679 (see Page 202). On *The Plan* (Nos. 34 and 35) appear the eccentric Robert M'Nair's (referred to at Page 438) Tenants' Houses, and Ground Let to him. Nos. 7, 8, and 9 indicate the Site of the Residence and Manufactory of William Brown, the first Glover in Glasgow, 1763. Their Situation is on the Banks of the purling Molendinar. No. 11 shews where the most respectable Hangman that ever Glasgow compensated resided, viz., "Hangy Watty." His *Rib* was even more respectable, both neat and clean in house and figure. *The Butts* was the Ground whereon Culprits were Executed prior to the exchange for the *Howgate Head*, Townhead; and *Hangy's* Domicile was nigh to his Place of Business.

THE HUNTERIAN MUSEUM

Was Founded on the 1st August, 1804, at the expense of about £1200, from Designs by Mr. William Stack, of Edinburgh. It occupied the East side of the Third Court of the College Buildings, High Street, in the College Garden. The Front formed a Roman-Doric Portico of Six Columns, rising from a Flight of Steps; and behind this there was a Recess and a second row of Columns. The Building exhibited the Temple-Style, being crowned with a Stone Cupola, having Glass in the Top, and was esteemed the best imitation of Classic Building in Great Britain.

William Hunter, the Founder, was Born on the 23rd May, 1718, at Long Calderwood, in the Parish of East Kilbride,—the Patrimonial Estate of his Father. He was the 7th of 10 Children: and the youngest of the Family was John, afterwards so Celebrated as a Surgeon and

Physiologist. One of the Sisters, Dorothea, Married the Rev. James Baillie, Professor of Divinity, and was the Mother of Dr. Matthew Baillie, the celebrated Pathologist. His Sister, Joanna Baillie, attained the most elevated rank in Literature. By the Founder's Will, dated the 31st July, 1781, he Bequeathed to the Principals and Professors his Museum, and appropriated £8000 for its Support and further Augmentation. This magnificent Collection is valued at £130,000, and was



THE HUNTERIAN MUSEUM, Taken Down in 1870.

the Accumulation of half a Century. The Library contains about 12,000 Volumes, among which are many beautiful Specimens of almost every Press, since the introduction of the Art of Printing. There is also a considerable Collection of MSS.,—a small beautiful Bible, Missals, and Breviaries, in Vellum, richly Illuminated. The eminent Collector enriched his Library munificently with all sorts of Literary Curiosities, when the great Libraries of Asken, Ratcliffe, West, and Croft, were sold. The Coins and Medals are reckoned the most valuable known,—excepting the Royal Collection in Paris. The Minerals, Fossils, Shells, Insects, &c., are rare and choice. The Paintings are by the most eminent Masters. The Anatomical Preparations are numerous and in excellent order. There have been added numerous Roman Altars and Stones with Inscriptions from the neighbouring Wall of Antoninus, vulgarly termed *Graham's* or *Graeme's Dyke*. In 1838, a special Building was annexed therefor. A Catalogue and Account of the Museum, by Captain Laskey, appeared in 1813; which, however, has now become defective. The Foundation Stone was discovered in December, 1870, by the Workmen employed by Mr. John Waddell, Contractor. The Stone was a massive Slab of Freestone of great thickness, in the top of

which a Brass Plate and a Bottle were imbedded. The Bottle was Cast on purpose, at the time, at *The Glasgow Verreville Works*. It was, of course, hermetically sealed. It is thick and short in shape, exactly like those Bottles with Sweetmeats and Confectionary which form so prominent a feature in the Windows of Grocers' Shops. The Glass being transparent, several MSS. and one small Book, all apparently in perfect preservation, were discernible inside; also, several Gold and Copper Coins, including a Penny Piece and Guinea, the latter of which is dated 1801, although we should have expected 1804. The Brass Plate is heavy; in size 15½ inches by 12 inches; it is encased in a mahogany frame (which is now rotten) and has a Glass front and back. The Latin Inscription on it is beautifully engraved, the names of Persons being in Roman Letters, and the body of the Composition in ordinary Writing. It narrates who founded the Museum, and for what purpose. The Contractor possesses both Brass and Bottle at Bathgate. Most decidedly, they ought to be conserved in the new Museum of the University at Gilmorehill. To a Private Individual they can be of small value or utility. Some of the Contents of the Hunterian Museum constituted rather a quaint *Flitting* on their Transit to Gilmorehill. The huge Giraffe would have been impressive, Parading the Streets, and, Jove-like, Nodding as his Carriage swayed; but he was ignominiously laid on his side and covered with Tarpaulin. Hillhead might have learned to appreciate its independence of the City in becoming the new Ararat to which Committees of Animals from the Hunterian Ark were conducted; but, with the modesty characteristic of true greatness, even the Rhinoceros consented to lower his Horn beneath a Railway wrap. Those who witnessed the Embarkation dwell on the Millennial forebodings which the loaded Lorries suggested—the Lion and the Lamb in loving proximity, and the Tail of the Tiger fastened, to steady it, to the Leg of a Deer!

THE MACFARLANE OBSERVATORY.

Fifty years ago, to the East or back of *The Hunterian Museum*, down a steep declivity, flowed *The Molendinar*, uncovered and clear. In 1757, Alexander Macfarlane, Esq., late of the Island of Jamaica, Bequeathed his "noble Apparatus of Astronomical Instruments" to the University. The great James Watt, who had just returned from a short sojourn in London, where he had been studying the Profession of a Mathematical Instrument Maker, was employed by the Professors to unpack and repair the Instruments, for which he received £5 5s.

The largest Telescope was a Herschelian Reflector, 20 feet long. Sir William Herschel presented one, 10 feet long. There were three Gregorian Reflectors by Short. There was a Refracting Telescope of 3 inch Aperture by Dolland, well adapted for Micrometrical measurements, mounted on a universal Equatorial Stand, having a fine Eye-piece. The Transit Room was at the West Wing of the Observatory. It contained two Transit Instruments on massive Stone Pillars. There were two Clocks of admirable performance. A Mural Quadrant of 43 inch Radius, by Bird, was formerly fixed in the East Wing of the Observatory. There were two Altitude and Azimuth Circles,—one of which, 16 inch Diameter, by Cary, was very valuable; several

Sextants; one of Troughton's 10 inch Reflecting Circles; and a considerable variety of smaller Instruments applicable to the usual Geodesical operations. The only Remnant, sad to say, is a *Quadrant*, lying in an Out-house in the present Observatory. In order to obtain elevation, the Professors bought a considerable piece of the Lands of Dowhill,—from their Boundary, the Molendinar Burn, eastward to "*the Butts*," upon which the Infantry Barracks are built. On the summit of the Dowhill, the University, in testimony of gratitude, destined the site of *The Macfarlane Observatory*, which Wade describes as a "Simple little Structure, which, for an Observatory, appears both to stand and to be rather lower than could be wished. It consists of a quadrangular Centre, with a Projection, also quadrangular, but lower than the Centre, and surmounted by a Balustrade on the East and West." The Foundation-Stone of this sequestered and rather striking Object, was publicly laid (Date as under) in presence of the usual Functionaries. Under each of the four Corners of the Stellar Structure (not unlike the present Ochtertyre Tower at the Observatory, Dowanhill,) was Deposited a Medal, having on one side this Inscription—

OBSERVATORII MACFARLANEI FUNDAMENTA JECIT,
ALMA MATER GLASGUENSIS, XVII. AUG., M.DCC.LVII.

On the other side is a portion of a convex Celestial Sphere, with the Constellations; and Circumscribed—

FELICES ANIMÆ QUIBUS HÆC COGNOSCERE CURA.

When this Observatory was taken down, about 15 years ago, none of these Deposits were heard of. They seem to have shared the same fate as Mr. Macfarlane's "Apparatus." From the Embankments and Levellings effected by the Railway Co., no adequate idea of the nature of *The College Garden* can be conveyed to the imagination of any who have never seen its former aspect. The present *Macfarlane Street* (for long a narrow Stripe of unbuilt Ground) was opened for Feuing, by the College, in 1815.

THE UNIVERSITY OBSERVATORY, DOWANHILL,

Was Established by *The Crown* in 1760, in connection with the University of Glasgow,—the most ancient Academic Observatory in the British Isles. The Observatory at Edinburgh is, therefore, neither the *Royal* nor the *National* Observatory of Scotland. Dr. Robert Grant, the present Professor of Astronomy, raised £1330, chiefly from Gentlemen residing principally in the Vicinity of Glasgow, which Sums were spent—(1) In the Purchase of a *Refracting Telescope* of 9 inch Aperture, which was primarily erected in Sir William Keith Murray's Observatory, at Ochtertyre, in Strathearn,—with an Edifice by Mr. Honeyman for its reception; (2) In the Purchase of a small Transit Instrument for Educational purposes; (3) In the Purchase of a new Transit Clock, constructed by Mr. Charles Frodsham of London, whereby all the "City Clocks" might be controlled by a current of Electricity, and thus correct Greenwich Time be ensured; (4) In the Purchase of a new Micrometer for the Equatorial; the thorough repair, by Mr. Muirhead, of the Clock, by Shelton, which stood in the upper Dome Room of the

Observatory; and the restoring of the Grounds around the New Tower to their former condition. All these Improvements were Inaugurated on the 28th April, 1863.

GLASGOW OBSERVATORY, GARNETHILL.

In the year 1807, a number of gentlemen formed themselves into a Society, and received *a Seal of Cause* from the Magistrates and Council of Glasgow, erecting them into a Corporative Body, by the name of *The Glasgow Society For Promoting Astronomical Science.* The Funds of this Society were raised by 250 Transferable Shares of £20 each, held as Heritable Property.

The Observatory stood on Garnethill. Mr. Webster, of London, gave the Designs, in the Egyptian Style of Architecture, which were examined and approved of by several eminent Astronomers. The Building was divided into three Compartments. The Centre one constituted *The Scientific Observatory*, and was crowned with a revolving Cupola; the East Division formed *The Popular Observatory*, where the Subscribers had the use of Astronomical Instruments, and Treatises connected with the Science; the West Compartment was fitted up for the accommodation of the Observer, and other necessary purposes. In *The Scientific Observatory*, there were three massive Stone Pedestals; to one of them, a Sidereal Clock was attached; on another Pedestal, 20 feet high, was placed an excellent Azimuth and Altitude Instrument, which was capable of being fitted up as an *Equatorial;* on the other Pedestal, was placed a large Mural Circle, prepared by Troughton. *The Popular Observatory* was provided with a complete Set of Instruments for Astronomical Observations; an Herschelian Telescope, 10 feet long, was used on the Terrace, in front of the Centre Compartment of the Observatory. There were several other Telescopes of different kinds, Globes, Sextants, Theodolites, &c.; a 14 feet Herschelian Telescope was placed on the Roof; an Anti-Room was occupied by a Camera Obscura; and a Solar Microscope, and other valuable Instruments.

This valuable Institution, which was not exceeded but by the Greenwich Observatory, was honoured by the approbation of the most eminent Astronomers in the Country. Dr. Herschel, who repeatedly visited *The Observatory*, was liberal in his approbation. The Subscribers were not only entitled to introduce their Families to *The Observatory*, but also Non-Subscribers who lived at more than six miles distance from Glasgow.

Dr. Ure, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the Andersonian Institution, displayed great zeal and perseverance in the formation of this Institution. He was the first Observer and Superintendent, and was succeeded by Mr. John Cross, an eminent Mathematician, formerly Professor of Mathematics in the Andersonian Institution. Mr. Cross was appointed to teach Astronomy, and its practical application to Navigation, &c. The Property and Instruments were Sold. Several attempts were made to perpetuate this Institution, which proved abortive.

HIGH-KIRK STREET.

To begin with *The High-Kirk Street.* It is of Length 1092 Ells, and Ells in Breadth, and hath a new Building on both sides thereof, viz:—Bailie Colquhoun's new Building, Archibald M'Alister's, David Ewing's, Robb's, Mrs. Campbel's, Mr. Walter Aitchieson of Roughsolloch, James Lochead, Glazier; John Coulter, late Bailie; John Currie, Merchant; the great Lodging belonging to Mr. Patrick Maxwell; the Creditors of the deceast John Wallace, Merchant; the great Lodging belonging to the City of Glasgow, on the North-East Corner; and the Buildings upon the West side of the High Street, belonging to William Liddle, Wright; William Hamilton, Merchant; the great Lodging above the Grammar School Wynd; Robert Stivenson and Francis Stivenson, Wrights; John Chapman, Writer; the Heirs of Robert Reid, Wright; George Thomson, Merchant; the Heirs of John Charters, Merchant; the great Lodging belonging to Provost Bowman; the great Lodging belonging to James Dougall, Robert Brock, and George Rynold, Merchants; the Lands lately belonging to Thomas Crawford, and now to William Gray, Merchant, and others; the Lodging belonging to George Dalziel, Wright. This Street has 4 Public Wells in it.

THE GREY FRIARS' WYND,

Stretching West from the High Church Street, is of Length 100 Paces, and 5 Paces in Breadth. Nothing remarkable here.

THE GRAMMAR SCHOOL WYND,

Stretching West from the High Street to the North-end of the New Street, is of Length 250 Ells, and 4 Ells 1 Foot Wide. In this stands the Grammar School, and two new Lodgings.*

BARR'S LAND.

The annexed Drawing was taken on the 28th of February, 1871, when the Tenement was being unroofed by the Improvement Commissioners. There is nothing remarkable to narrate about it, except that it was Erected about a Century ago by Mr. James Barr, Rector of the Grammar School. As an emblem of office, he caused a small Niche to be made in the front of the Building, wherein was placed a Bust of Cicero, with the Letters *M. T. Cicero* underneath. In spite of the Puns and Laughter from the Students of the University opposite, the grim Statue kept its pristine position for three score years and ten. The little Niche, as will

* In Fleming's Map of Glasgow, *Shuttle Street* (not mentioned at all by M'Ure) is termed *Grey Friars' Wynd*, which became *Bun's Wynd*, and latterly *Nicholas Street*. So that M'Ure's *Grey Friars' Wynd* is not the one which goes under that Name.

be perceived in the Wood Cut, remained till the last. It is said that a Farmer was attracted to stand and admire this fine new Land, and asked some of the Bystanders :—"What business was *Maister Thomas Kikero*

BARR'S LAND, HIGH STREET, OPPOSITE COLLEGE OPEN.

to follow after?" An Irishman gave "Saunders" the information that "the Landlord had just got a lot of Coffee, and that he was going to *make Tay wid it!*" This Hibernian intelligence came home to the Bucolic mind of the Scot with due force. At Page 339, a Wood-Cut is given of a Land of Houses, at the Back of the above, now no more; with Critical Comments.—I have noticed the confusion which has been made about the Black and Grey Friars. The *Front* of this Tenement stood directly opposite the Grammar School in Grey Friars' Wynd. A Land of Brick Dwelling Houses at present is on the Site of that *Front*. In 1782, there was an antique covered Entry, about 7 feet Wide, to this Building, directly opposite the Door of the Grammar School. On either side of this *Pend* was a Row of Stone Seats, which the School Boys were told the Friars used for Lounging and *Cracking*. Probably this may have been *The Porch* of the Chapel of the Grey Friars.

Marianus Brockie, in his MS. *Monasticon* (in Latin) of 18 fol. Vols. at Blair's College, near Aberdeen, asserts that Bishop William Turnbull Founded *The Grey Friars' Convent* here in 1449, and was afterwards greatly assisted by Thomas Forsyth, a Canon of the Cathedral and Parochial Rector. Among the MSS. of Alexander Baillie, of Castlecary,

F. Brockie declares that he found what he asserts. At first, there were only six Friars or Brothers from the Convent of the same Order at Edinburgh, whose Superior was Friar James Muirhead, a man of great learning, who was, before the Monastery was finished, over the Order in a private House 26 years. Afterwards he was appointed Superior or Guardian. At Page 9875 of his MS. *Monasticon*, F. Brockie gives the Bull of Pope Sixtus IV., Confirming the Erection of the Grey Friars' Monastery at Glasgow, and also describing its Style of Architecture and Buildings. It had a little Bell Tower or Campanile, Bells, a Cloister, a Cemetery, Dormitory, Refectory, Garden, and Out-Houses. The Bull is Dated at St. Peter's, Rome, Kal. Dec., 1476, in the 6th year of our Pontificate. In 1677, on the 8th Sunday after Pentecost, the Church of this Monastery was Dedicated in honour of the B.V. Mary, and Consecrated by Bishop John Laing (who was over the See of Glasgow 1474-82), who Completed it with many costly Gifts. Dempster, the great early Scottish Historiographer, mentions that a Nobleman, Elias Forbes, who had Studied long in Germany, Spain, and Pisa, returned to Scotland, and joined this Monastery in Glasgow, and also greatly assisted to Build the College, and was for 10 years Reader of Philosophy therein. He lived to a good old age. He wrote the following Works:—1, Lectures on Philosophy; 2, Orations for Schools; 3, On Aristotle. After the Death of F. James Muirhead, F. Francis Govan succeeded as Superior, who entered here while a Youth, and was distinguished for Learning and many Virtues. He rose to be Master of the General Province of Scotland, and Planted Monastic Establishments in several Towns in Scotland. Another celebrated Friar was Anthony Dunlop, who took a chief part in the Trial, held in the Cathedral, of Jeremiah Russell, who was Burned by Protestants in the High Street, nearly opposite the Old College. The Populace got infuriated at F. Dunlop, rifled the Monastery, and put the Inmates to flight. The Building was raised by the Duke of Chatelherault and the Earl of Argyll, in 1560. (See Pages 338-341.)

In 1820, when the Labourers were clearing out and levelling the Ground, then an Orchard, for the Grey Friars' United Presbyterian Church, in North Albion Street, about 250 to 300 Human Skeletons were discovered about 6 Feet down, perfect and in good preservation, all apparently in the prime of life, about the same age, and Buried at the same time, East and West. Their Teeth were white, fresh, and entire in both Jaws, and some 50 or 60 were so juvenile as to lack their "*Wisdom Teeth*." Not a fragment of Coffins or Grave Clothes was to be found. One Skull had a cut in the Forehead 4 inches long. Very probably they had been slain in some Skirmish. The Circumstances do not admit that these Skeletons could have been all Monks of the Grey Friars' Monastery, although thus Buried in their Churchyard.

Right opposite the Grey Friars' U.P. Church, in 1802, an Independent Chapel (now a Leather Warehouse) was erected for Dr. Wardlaw. North Albion Street, and the Ground between George Street and Canon Street was a Turnip Field. No Foundation could be got for this Chapel, and so hundreds of long Stakes were driven down through a deep Bed of mud and water in the same manner as on the North side of George Street. (See Page 252.) At *the Reformation*, the Lands of Craignaught,

upon which the Grey Friars' Monastery stood, fell into the hands of Sir William Fleming of Farm, near Rutherglen, and Lord Boyd. These Lands were subsequently Feued. A Deed in the Sasine Office shews that Lord Boyd granted a Feu in favour of Professor Mayne and his wife Helen Glen, dated 31st March, 1645.

THE GREY FRIARS' PORT

Is Conjectured to have been near the foot of Canon Street. (See Page 362.) Near this Port or Gate was an old Tenement that belonged at one time to an umquhile James Monteath. Adjoining this, stood another Tenement that belonged to an umquhile Donaldson. The Donaldsons were Proprietors of Robroystone, a Century ago. Could it have been in this House that Sir William Wallace was captured?

The Close North from The Grey Friars' Wynd was termed *The Grey Friars' Wicket. Reid's Land* is Built upon its Site.

Extracts from the Kirk Session Records.

1588. "The *Wicket* of the Grayfriar Port to be patent to the nichtbouris besyd."

1600. "From the Wyndhead to the Grayfriar *Port* on both sides of The Gate. From the Grayfriar Wynd to James Mann's house and *School-house Wynd,* both sides of the Gate."

CARMELITE OR WHITE FRIARS' MONASTERY.

The Monks of the Order of Mount Carmel came into Scotland so early as 1261, in the 11th year of the Reign of King Alexander III. No evidence exists for any Religious House of Carmelites being in Glasgow, but that of F. Marianus Brockie, at Page 10,190 of his MS. *Monasticon*, at Blair's College, near Aberdeen. It would be important to authenticate the Site of the Religious House of the Carmelites in Glasgow, or even the existence of the Order, at present unknown to Archæologists: for, in such Dubiety, *To be* is better far than *Not to be.*

CANONS REGULAR.

Southward of the Franciscan Monastery, on the very site, as is supposed, of the old Grammar School, stood, as we are told by Local Historians and others who have touched on the ancient Institutions of Glasgow, a *Seminary of Canons Regular.* All notice of this is, however, confined to the simple fact of its existence. Its Site was, we are informed by others, immediately to the North of that now occupied by Canon Street *(Denholm's History of Glasgow, p.* 132), which is understood to have derived its name from the destination of the Canons. *(Wade's Glasgow, p.* 97.) *The Horse Guards* formerly stood near to where is the present *Central Police Office.*

Is it not probable that the Street was named from *their Canons?*

GRAMMAR SCHOOL, GREY FRIARS' WYND.

In an "Inventar of ye Wrytes and Evidents of ye Burgh of Glasgow," 1696, occurs a Donation to the Magistrates and Town Council from Mr. Simon or Simeon Dalgleish, Precentor and Officer of Glasgow, of

a Tenement lying in *The Meikle Wynd*, leading from the Cathedral to the Cross, and upon the West side of the said Wynd, betwixt *The Great Vennell*, commonly called *Ronald's Wynd*, on the North side,—in favour

VIEW OF THE OLD GRAMMAR SCHOOL, 1871.

of Mr. Alexander Galbraith, Rector and Master of the Grammar School, and as Master of that School, and to his Successors in office, for a *De Profundis* and Prayers to be said Weekly for the Repose of their Souls. This Donation is Dated the 20th January, 1460.

A second "Writ" occurs in this "Inventar," whereby Robert Hucheson, Merchant, and Katherine Alston, his Spouse, renounced their right to a House and "little piece Yaird," being part of a Tenement belonging to the Grammar School, lying betwixt it on the East, and "ane hall thorne hedge on the West, to the effect the same may be joined to the said School and augment the roome yrof." Dated the 27th January, 1577.

From the following Excerpts from *The Burgh Records* of the 16th Nov., 1577, it appears that *The Grammar School* was in dilapidation:—

"Yai condescendit and ordanit ye maister of work to mak ye Gramer Scole wattir fast, and at ye spring of ye year to mend ye east parte yairof."

From this other Excerpt of October, 1578, it is clear that *The Grammar School* was *Thatched*:—

"ITEM:—For xii. threif of quheit Straye to theik the Gramer Scole, xlviiis."

A third "Writ" is a Contract betwixt the Town and Wm. Wallace, Schoolmaster, and William Fleming, Com. Clk., of the excambion of "that little piece of Yaird called *The Garden Circuit* with a Stone Dyke adjacent to the back side of the School." Dated the 9th February, 1633.

On the 28th October, 1595, the Presbytery, or "the Exercise," as it was then called, ordained the Regents in the College to try the Irish Scholars in the Grammar School touching the Heads of Religion. At that period, the School met at 5 o'clock A.M. On the 3rd January, 1598, the Students, who had then become very numerous, were ordered

to assemble together in "The Hie Kirk," during Divine Service. At that period, the Master of the Grammar School was, *ex officio*, a Member of the Presbytery of Glasgow. The School Buildings in the Grey Friars' Wynd having become very old and gone into decay, "The Exercise," which had been formerly held there, was on the 11th March 1601, ordered to meet in "The Hie Kirk," during the time of Building the Grammar School. In 1615, when Mr. John Blackburn, the Master of the Grammar School, went to be Minister of the Barony Church, it does not appear that there was any other authorised Teacher,—the drudgery of the School being apparently done by Ushers. On the 29th December that year, the Lord Provost requests the Presbytery to assist him in looking out for a fit person to fill the place of Mr. John, who had for a long time acquitted himself with great ability. In 1685, the Magistrates desired the Ministers of the City, and the Regents in the College, to inspect and consider the state of the School, and to report their opinion, which they accordingly did, recommending that there should be Five separate and distinct Classes. In 1690, soon after *The Revolution*, it would appear that the School had been formed into several Classes; for, on the 30th July, the Testimonials for the Rectors and Doctors of the Grammar School were ordered to be laid before the Committee for visiting Schools and Colleges.

The ordinary Course of Education, since *The Revolution*, seems to have been four years; and it would appear that the business of the School was conducted by a Rector and three Masters,—the former having the superintendence of the latter. The Rector taught the Fourth year's Course, and sometimes joined it with a Fifth, when the Parents of the Pupils required it. The three other Masters began a Rudimentary Class, each in rotation, and handed over their Pupils to the Rector, at the end of the Third year, and began anew. In the same manner as Students are Classified at the University, according to the different years of the Curriculum, so were the Grammar School Scholars dubbed as—1, Cocks; 2, Hens; 3, Earocks; 4, Chickens.

The Magistrates and Council, on the 7th March, 1782, observing that the Schools in the City were susceptible of still farther Improvements, appointed a Committee to consider the state of the various Schools in Glasgow, and to Report their Opinions with regard to what plan they would recommend for farther Improvements. On the 13th May, thereafter, the Committee reported to the Council, that, among other matters, they had taken into their serious consideration the state of the Grammar School; and having consulted several of the Ministers and Professors, and other persons of Learning, on the Subject, they were unanimously of opinion, That it would be for the interest of the School, that the office of Rector should be discontinued, and that the Business should be conducted by Four Masters, with equal Rank, Authorities, and Salaries, each of whom should, in his turn, begin a Rudiment Class on the 10th October, and carry it forward for four years;—That as the present School-House in the Grey Friars' Wynd has neither free Air nor good Light, and has no Place connected with it, fitted for the innocent Diversions of the Boys, they recommend that a new School-House be Erected in a convenient situation, with the necessary Requisites;—

That the Fees, which were Four Shillings, be raised to Five Shillings, per Quarter,—that *The Candlemas Offering* be continued; but that the Words "*Vivat*," "*Floriat*," "*Gloriat*," be discontinued. This Perquisite to the Rector was of very old standing. The Master, rather degradingly, sat in his Pulpit-Desk and called the Roll. When a Boy gave 2s. 6d., or less, the whole Class shouted out "*Vivat*" (Let him Live), and gave one Ruff with their feet; when the gift was doubled, "*Floriat*" (Let him Flourish) was Vociferated, and two Ruffs given; when a still larger Present was given, "*Gloriat*" (Let him be Glorious) was sounded with great applause, amidst the thunders of three Ruffs. It was customary, from a very remote Period, for one Student from each of the four Nations* in the Natural Philosophy Class in the University, to repair to the Grammar School towards the end of January, and to request a *Play-Day* for each of the Classes, on the last Friday of that month. This Deputation, of course, was received with every possible mark of Approbation and Applause. In return for this Compliment, Four of the Boys of the oldest Class in the Grammar School repaired to the College in the last week of January, and having first pronounced a Latin Oration to the Principal, they boldly entered the several Halls, and, in the Latin Language, requested a Holiday from the Professors, on Candlemas Day, for the Students. These juvenile Orators were politely received, and their Request granted.

George Glas Sandeman was a remarkably clever Boy, and it was customary to draw Lots for Places several times in the Course of the Session; but his Father having Religious scruples thereanent, requested that his Son should be put at the bottom of the Class three times during each Session. To his meritorious honour, the Boy was Dux of his Class for 1807 and 1809.

"Senex" thus graphically pourtrays the *quondam* old Grammar School in *The Glasgow Herald*, 1849:—"The other day I happened to be in that Quarter of the City, and thought that I would take a look of my old acquaintance. But oh! how changed is our *Ludus Literarius?* On my entering the well-known Lobby, and looking to my left, behold *The Keeper's Lodge* turned into an old Iron-Cellar! Again, turning to my right, and expecting to see *The Great Hall*, where we all used to Assemble for Prayers, and where the Four venerable Masters, with their Black Gowns, sat in their respective Pulpits until Prayers were over, and till three of the Classes went up Stairs to their own particular Class-Rooms—what a sight did I see? *The Great Hall* shorn of all its grandeur,

* The "Nations" are constituted as follows:—

1. The *Natio Glottiana* consists of all Matriculated Students born within the County of Lanark.

2. The *Natio Transforthana* consists of all Matriculated Students born within any of the Counties of Orkney and Shetland, Caithness, Sutherland, Ross, Inverness, Cromarty, Nairn, Moray, Banff, Aberdeen, Perth, Forfar, Kincardine, Clackmannan, Fife, Kinross, Argyll, Stirling, and Dumbarton.

3. The *Natio Rothseiana* consists of all Matriculated Students born within any of the Counties of Bute, Renfrew, and Ayr.

4. The *Natio Loudoniana* consists of all Matriculated Students not included in any of the other "Nations."

except its ancient Cornice, and divided into two Parts with unplastered Walls; the Eastern part a Rag-Cellar, and the Western part a Smith's Shop!—Truly, truly, *Tempora Mutantur*. Well, up Stairs I went, to see what had taken place there. In one Room I found some old women washing dirty linens; and, in another, there were six poor-looking Weavers driving hard at work with the Fly-Shuttle. Again, I ascended another Storey, when I found the whole extent of the Building occupied as a Weaving-Factory, and in place of hearing the well known "*Penna Pennæ*" declined, I heard only the stunning noise of Heddles, Treadles, and Fly-Shuttles. Here I called up to memory the time when this Building was full of Bustle and of youthful Merriment. Now, where are our four venerable Teachers, Ball, Dow, Braidfoot, and Barr? What has become of all my Class-Fellows? Out of about 300 Boys who were in the Four Classes when I first trod this Spot, there are now but 10 alive, so far as I know. In going through these Rooms, I called to my recollection the merry Rhymes upon their Masters of these departed Fellow-Scholars, and with what Glee and Laughter they repeated the following Lines:—

> "A Gun was fired—the *Ball* it flew,
> And killed outright the muckle *Dow*;
> The *Braidfoot* after it had ran,
> But soon a cross *Barr* stopped the man."

I remember with what ecstasy of delight we all anticipated the glorious announcement of the "*Vacans*," on the 4th of June, and how many mutual Salutations there were of *Memento Feriarum*; but when the happy Day at last arrived, and the *Vacans* for six weeks was formally declared, oh, how did these Rooms shake with Thundering, Ruffings, and loud Huzzas, and Cries of "*Vivat, Floriat!*" It was a complete scene of pleasure and delight; and, truly, I do not wonder at it, for we really were kept at hard work during our Grammar-School course. We first came to School from 7 till 9 in the morning; then from 10 till 12; and again from 1 till 3. Lastly, after Dinner, we attended, in some other School, our Writing and Arithmetical studies; and, finally, closed the Evening by getting long Grammatical Rules by heart, and by preparing our Theses for the week. People are very apt to look back to their Boyish days as the happiest period of their lives, but I am inclined to think that Cicero was not far wrong in giving a preference to a quiet and comfortable Old Age. While I looked at the industrious Weavers of the present day, plying their occupation upon the second Floor, I called to remembrance that on this very Spot, nearly 70 years ago, many a *Loofy* was given, and more than once was inflicted a punishment not to be mentioned to ears polite. It would be a most entertaining History to review the Lives and Pursuits of these 300 School-Boys—some cut off in early life, others arriving at being made Knights, Generals, M.P.'s, Lord Provosts, Bailies, LL.D's, D.D.'s, M.D.'s, F.R.S.'s, Nabobs, and Merchant Magnates; and it is most pleasing to recollect that almost all our Class-Fellows, who lived to an advanced life, were ultimately fortunate, and that none of them lost caste."

On the 16th July, 1787, the Foundation-Stone of a New Grammar School (now *The Andersonian University*) was Laid, and Finished in 1788,

from Designs by John Craig, Architect, at a cost of £1950. The following occurs in *The Glasgow Mercury* of the 5th June, 1787:—"Last week, part of the Skeleton of a human Body was found in the Site of the New Grammar School, in the Ramshorn Grounds. It was 7 feet below the surface, and supposed to have been a Female. A set of Amber Beads and a Piece of Tartan Cloth were found at the same time."

The Class Rooms, however, were found in the course of time to be too small, and the Building was too close upon the Street. A new Edifice *(The High School)*, therefore, was Built in 1821, from Designs by Dr. James Cleland.

James Purdie resigned as Rector of the Grammar School in April, 1756, when James Barr succeeded; but with him the title of "Rector" ended in 1782, when Daniel M'Arthur succeeded. This latter was also a Preacher, and Published *one Sermon*—"The Church of Rome the Mother of Abominations, Delivered in the Black Friars' Church, on Monday the 16th November, 1778." He aped the English accent, and also taught French and Latin (as appears by an Advertisement in *The Glasgow Mercury* of the 5th October, 1780) in the "2nd Closs West from the Exchange," *i.e.*, the Tontine.

Mr Dow ("Doosey") was rather an ill-natured Pedagogue, and very fond of using *the Taws* unmercifully on the bare Posteriors. Had he lived now he would have been clapped in "Durance Vile" for Cruelty to Animals. Kirkman Findlay (afterwards Lord Provost) frequently underwent this bare-faced Ordeal at the hands of "Doosey," for divers Tricks and practical Jokes. Upon one Occasion, when a spunky little Disciple was being unbuttoned, "Doosey's" auburn Wig was clutched in desperation as an article of Refuge, to his great chagrin, but to the boundless exultation of the Pupils. Mr. Dow was more than once recompensed for this Process with olfactory Disbursements from the terrified Boys, who lost all self-possession.

Through the first Pend *(see Wood-Cut, p. 663)* and above the Back Close Mouth, is still legible, but in a state of Decay, the following Inscription:—

SCHOLAGRAM TVCIVIBVSQVE NARLITERARPA	In the Middle Space here are the usual Arms of Glasgow.	MATICORASENA GLASGVANISBO TRONISCONDITA

SCHOLA GRAMMATICOR: A SENATU CIVIBUSQUE GLASGUANIS, BONAR: LITERAR: PATRONIS CONDITA.

Translation.

The Grammar School, Built by its Patrons, the Municipal Authorities and Citizens of Glasgow, for the Promotion of Literature.

Masters of the Grammar School.

1. Alexander Bradfute,
2. John Dow,
3. William Bald,

} In office in 1782.

4. Daniel M'Arthur: Died 9th February, 1808. Aged 61. Buried in the Ramshorn Churchyard.

5. David Allison: Succeeded Mr. Bald on the 1st April, 1783, Formerly Schoolmaster of Beith and Gorbals. On a plain Slab on the North Side of the Nave of the Cathedral is the following :—

SACRUM MEMORIÆ DAVIDIS ALLISON SCHOLAE GRAMMATICAE GLASGUENSIS DOCTORIS, SOLERTIS, PRUDENTIS, BLANDI; QUI, IPSIS NONIS DECEMBRIS MDCCCVIII. ÆTATIS ANNUM LVIII.$^{VUM.}$ MINISTERII LUSTRUM VII.$^{MUM.}$ AGENS, DECESSIT; HOCCE MONUMENTUM, ANIMO GRATO PIOQUE, DISCIPULI CONSENSU COMMUNI POSUERUNT.

Translation.

Sacred to the Memory of David Allison, Teacher of the Grammar School, Glasgow, a learned, judicious, and kind Teacher, who Died on the 5th day of December, 1808, in the 57th year of his age, nearly 35 years in Office. His affectionate Pupils have gratefully and unanimously erected this Monument.

6. John Wilson: Succeeded Mr. Bradfute, and commenced his first Class on the 10th October, 1791.

7. James Gibson: Succeeded Mr. Dow on the 3rd February, 1794.

8. William Chrystal, A.M., LL.D.: Succeeded Mr. Wilson on the 10th October, 1805. The Senate of the University of Glasgow conferred upon him the Degree of Doctor of Laws on the 12th April, 1816. Beneath a Marble Bust in the Nave of the Cathedral is this Inscription:—

SACRUM MEMORIÆ GULIELMI CHRYSTAL, LL.D. SCHOL. GRAM. GLASGUENSIS RECTORIS; QUEM FRETO GLOTTIANO SUBMERSUM. MORS IMMATURA ABSTULIT. HOC PIETATIS MONUMENTUM ACERBE LUGENTES POSUERUNT ALUMNI, ET FAMILIARES. NATUS EST VI. IDUS JUN. MDCCLXXVI. OBIIT VII. IDUS JUN. MDCCXXX.

Translation.

Sacred to the Memory of William Chrystal, LL.D., Rector of the Grammar School of Glasgow, whom a premature Death carried off by Drowning in the Firth of Clyde. This Monument of Affection his sorely disconsolate Pupils and Friends have Erected. He was Born on the 8th June, 1776. He Died on the 7th June, 1830.

9. John Dymock: Succeeded Mr. M'Arthur on the 12th April, 1808.

10. Robert Douie: Succeeded Mr. Allison on the 17th January, 1809.

11. William Lorrain: Succeeded Dr. Chrystal on the 10th Oct., 1815.

FIDDLERS' CLOSE, 75 HIGH STREET.

This Locality presents striking Remembrancers of the Olden Time, and it is one of the few Spots in the City which still show some Remains of the semi-Wooden Erections of the 17th Century—so common in Glasgow in the days of our Fathers. We, therefore, contemplate almost with some regret the possibility of seeing it swept away. Obscure and dirty though it may be, once it was the abode of well-conditioned, Church-going Tradesmen and Craftsmen; but now it supplies Domiciles to the very poorest and most wretched of the Population. It is altogether in a very Dilapidated condition—the Water coming in by the Roof, and finding its way through the whole Building; moreover, the level of the Close is below the Street, and the Floors are sunk below the Close—so the glory of *The Fiddlers' Close* hath departed, and an entire

reconstruction of the Spot is considered necessary before any real improvement can be effected for the Residenters.

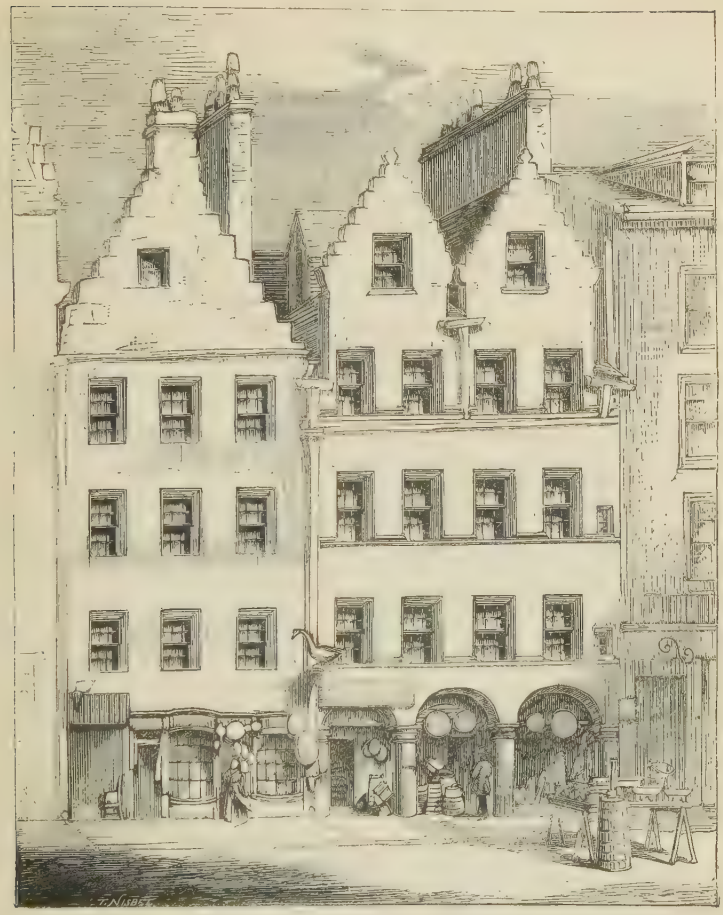
The Case of *The Fiddlers' Close* in High Street was again (20th July, 1849,) before the Court. Our Readers will remember that a few months ago nearly the whole of the Tenements in this Close were ordered to be taken down. Several have accordingly been removed, and Waggon-Loads of Thatch have recently been carried from this Locality to some Cow-feeder's Premises in the Neighbourhood of the Town, there to be converted into Manure, after having for years protected a most degraded and wretched Population from the bitterness of the Weather. The application at to-day's Court was for authority to take down and sell the Materials of some of these old Houses, the Parties having failed to implement the orders of the Court. One of the Proprietors appeared, and on being asked by the Lord Dean why he had delayed so long in obtempering the Interlocutor of the Court, replied that he had not the means of knocking down the Property of which he was the Owner. The Court seemed to feel the disagreeable duty imposed on it of ostensibly depriving a poor man of his means of support. The Hardship, however, is not so great as at first sight it would appear; for, on a Question being addressed to the man by Mr. Carrick, it was ascertained that he had received no Rent from *the Huns* for many years, though all the while he had been burdened with keeping up the Property, paying Poor-Rates, and other Imposts; for, the Tenants, or rather Occupants, were mostly Paupers themselves, and, by their influence and example, they extended Pauperism throughout the Locality. The Court granted authority to the Fiscal to take down and sell the Property; and the Owner will now, in all likelihood, make more of his empty Ground-Stead than he did when a House stood upon it. A respectable and well known Citizen (Mr. R. Lindsay, Mercantile Teacher,) passed his early years in this Close, when, as formerly stated, the voice of Prayer, Morning and Evening, was heard from every Dwelling; but he remembers when the first Irishman wriggled himself into the Locality. The man was tolerated by the Scotch Inhabitants by reason of his agreeing to keep the Close clean; and, accordingly, for a small Pension, Paddy did duty with his Besom daily. He and his Family, however, were looked on as a kind of *Pariahs*, and had no intercourse with the rest of the Neighbours. For many years, as is well known, it has been the very Focus of a great Irish Colony. The picturesque Dwellings in this part of the City, like the old Flemish wooden Buildings on *The Bell o' the Brae*, are now numbered with the things that were; but we are glad to learn that an amiable gentleman, who recently filled the station of Lord Dean of Guild (James Bogle, Esq.), and whose Antiquarian tastes are well known, has preserved Drawings of the old Houses, which have been removed from this and many other parts of the City, and we hope these will some day see the light, and thus illustrate the aspect of Glasgow in the Olden Time.

Ned Murynon's Close, 66 High Street, was again (6th August, 1849,) under consideration; and another rickety Tenement there was reported on, to the effect that it might stand a few years longer, if the Proprietor would only be at the expense of repairing it. This East side of the High Street, between the Cross and Black Friars' Street, is now, com-

paratively speaking, almost a Wilderness. Thousands of the wretched Population, who used to herd together in this Locality, have been ejected by the "Dingings Doun," and many of the vile and polluted High Street Closes, which were pointed at with loathing, have been numbered with the things that were. We may here mention a fact regarding a part of the High Street population still existing, which came out before the Police Magistrate the other day. Fifteen miserable-looking Females, from No. 90 Close, were summoned before the Magistrate, on the charge of being in the constant practice of throwing Filth over their Windows; and it came out in evidence, that the Night Watchman durst not venture up this dirty Labyrinth, from fear of the "*Garde l'eau*" customs of the Inhabitants, which, though long since abandoned in Edinburgh, still realise to the letter the graphic descriptions of Humphery Clinker. Truly, these High Street Folks are zealous Conservators of the fine Old Customs of our Fathers, which had the authority of general "Use and Wont," before modern Philanthropists bothered us with their Sanitary Nonsense. The Magistrate mulcted each of the Panels in a Shilling Fine; but we wish he would follow up his decision by erecting Lamps in this dismal Locality, if for no other purpose than to allow the "Charlie" to Pilot his way through it.

Adjoining *The Fiddlers' Close* (which is now formed into what may be termed a High Street Square), some Repairs (4th October, 1849,) were ordered; and on the opposite side of the Street, in No. 90 Close, so well known in Police Annals, a Tenement was ordered to be taken down, with consent, and almost at the earnest prayer of the Proprietor. In this case it seems that the Factor or *Middle-Man* had "bolted" to the United States with the Rents, such as they were, and at the same time left the Property in such a dilapidated state, that the only chance of making anything of it in future is to provide new Stock, Lock, and Barrel. It appears that the tenants in the upper Flat, for the purpose of getting rid of their Ashes and Fulzie in the easiest manner, had cut Holes or Hatches in the Floors, through which they shot down the Rubbish on the unfortunate Occupant below, and fairly drove him from the Premises—the man declaring *the Downfall* was so terrific, that he was likely to be smothered in a Dunghill in his own Dwelling. There was some excuse for this odious practice, however, for the Stair was in such a shaky state, that the Inhabitants averred that they went up and down at the risk of their lives. From the "bolted" *Middle-Man* downwards, this Squad were all of the real Milesian Stock.

This Portion of the City, from the Cross, Northward, has for a quarter of a Century been notorious for its over-crowding, and it has been distinguished as being the principal Rendezvous of the Scum and Blackguards of the City. Green Spots, so to speak, are now opened up, however, and the lower part of High Street has at length, we should think, fairly passed its worst. We have already alluded to the open space near *The Fiddlers' Close*. Another Portion has been cleared out near *The Havannah;* and should they be kept open, as we hope they will be, they will not only subserve the purpose of Lungs to a dense Population, among whom Fever always delights to linger, but their existence will greatly enhance the value of the Property which remains. —*Dean of Guild Court*, 1849.—*Glasgow Herald.*



OLD TENEMENT, FOOT OF HIGH STREET, WEST SIDE.

The Houses Nos. 21-27 High Street, represented above, must be pretty well known. It is one of the few Buildings remaining which serve to convey to the existing Generation an idea of what was the general Style of our Street Architecture at that Period when, in the eyes of many an English Visitor, Glasgow was regarded as the only Place in Scotland which, in so far as her principal Streets were concerned, could bear a comparison with the comfortable and cleanly Towns of the South. Here, crowded at the present day with Pails, Tubs, Churns, Butter-Moulds, and such Articles, there remains a lingering Specimen of the Arcades or Piazzas which had once extended along the Basement-Floors of almost all the Buildings in the neighbourhood of *the Cross*. Along the South Side of the Trongate traces of the old Piazzas may be seen; but in the majority of instances the Archways have been walled up, and Shops have been formed in them, with Doors and Windows on a line with the Pavement.

It is easy to conceive what must have been the pleasant surprise of that man of misty Hyperbole, Richard Francks (see Page 11), when, in the days of *the Commonwealth*, he made his Entry into Glasgow from the Town of Kilmarnock, when he and his Fellow-Traveller had been so "bravely refreshed." In the first place, he probably passed along the Bridgegate, struck with the handsome appearance of many a Dwelling-House that told of successful industry, and of an advancement in social convenience and comfort scarcely to have been looked for so far to the North. Next, would the lofty Buildings of the Saltmarket solicit his admiration; the long Rows of their Arcades affording shelter from the Sun or Rain, and exhibiting in the background the open Windows of many a little Mart, piled with projecting rolls of Cloth, ribbed or checkered in blue and white, or showing in the homely colour of a lightish grey. Here the tripping Maiden, half concealed in one of the parti-coloured Plaids which Ray alludes to (see Page 13), would perhaps meet the inquisitive gaze of our rambling Enthusiast, as she issued from some one or other of these little Shops in which, it may be, the produce of the "Baxter's" art was ranged upon the shelves, or where Cases of genuine Shiedam stood side by side with packages of French Salt, Crockery from Holland, Prunes from Bordeaux, Almonds, Spices, and various other Commodities. Elderly Ladies, in a somewhat similar, but more sober Dress, or Women of the lower ranks in white Short-Gowns (Ray compares them to "Napkins" hanging about their persons), might perhaps here and there be seen issuing from the narrow Closes, or standing bargaining with the Shopkeepers in the Arcades; while, as he approached *the Cross*—if his roving admiration permitted him to take any notice of the People around—he would probably meet in its Vicinity with a considerable assembly of Citizens, some clad in short Cloaks and Hats, passing to and fro upon "*the Crown of the Causeway*," others Sauntering about, wearing the National Bonnet, and cased in *Hodden Grey*. From that central Spot his gaze rested, at all the four Points of the Compass, upon wide well-causewayed Streets, handsome stone Buildings, and other evidences of prosperity; enabling him with some show of reason to break out with the Ejaculation—"The very prospect of this flourishing City reminds me of the beautiful Fabrics and the florid Fields in England, &c." (See Page 13).—*Stuart's Views and Notices of Glasgow*, pp. 58-62.

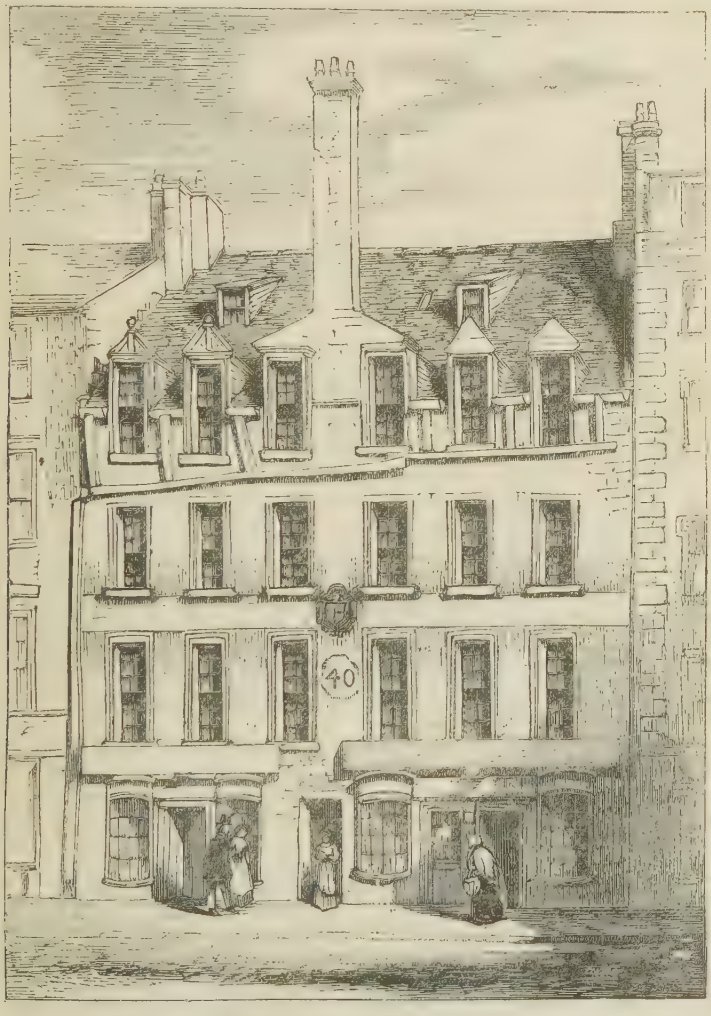
The Tenement No. 49 High Street (see next Page), was taken down in 1856, upon which are erected the Warehouses of Messrs. J. & W. Millar, built by Mr. John M'Pherson of Blantyre Farm. A large Trade has been carried on here for the last 200 years. The Building represented in the *Wood-Cut* was Erected by Patrick Maxwell, Deacon Convener, whose Memory is preserved on a plain Slab of the South Wall of the High Church Burying Ground. Thus:—

HERE LYES THE BODY OF PATRICK MAXWELL SON OF JOHN MAXWELL OF ALLHOUSE MERCHT TAYLOR WHO DIED DEACON CONVEENER SEPR 1623 & BESSY BOYD HIS SPOUSE.

HERE LYES THE BODY OF YE REVD MR ROBERT MAXWELL WHO SERVED CHRYST IN THE WORK OF YE GOSPEL AT MONK-TOUN & PRESTICK FROM 1640 TO 1665 WHEN HE WAS EJECTED FOR NON CONFORMITY & AFTER

THAT EXERCISED HIS MINISTRY PARTLY THERE PARTLY IN THIS CITY & THE COUNTREY ROUND TILL MARCH 26, 1686 WHEN HE FELL ASLEEP IN CHRIST AT BOGTOUN HOUSE IN CATHCART AGED 75: & ROBERT MAXWELL HIS SON & EUPHAN PATON HIS SPOUSE: & BELONGS TO M^R PATRICK MAXWELL MINISTER AT INCHENNAN.

AND NOW TO HIS SON THE REV^D M^R THOMAS MAXWELL MINISTER OF STEWARTON, 1777.



THE MAXWELL TENEMENT.

The Testament of "Patrik Maxwell," who "deceist September, 1623," is Con. Feb. 2, 1624.—*Com. Rec.* Glas. Bearing to be "gevin vp be

Bessie Boyd, his relict, In name, &c. of George and Agnes Maxwellis, p^r law^ll bairnes," &c. "Johne Maxwell, eldest law^ll sone to pe defunct," also appears.

His relict married secondly a son of the Bishop of Argyle, whom she likewise survived:—"M^r Adam Boyd, sone law^l to wmq^ll M^r Andro Boyd, sumtyme Bischop of Argyle, &c. deceist in Maij, 1649."—Test. Con. Nov. 3, following.—*Ibid.* "Maid, &c. be Eli^t Boyd, his relict, and ex^rix datiue, surrogat," &c. And "George Maxwell, hir law^ll sone, actit himself ca^r &c. for pe ex^rix"

"Johne Maxwell merchant burges of Glasgow, &c. [obviously the son of Patrick] deceist in the moneth of 1648."—Test. Con. Nov. 26. 1649.—*Ibid.* He nominates, &c. "Helene Hill, his spous, Niniane Hill of Lambhill, M^r Robert Maxwell minister at Monktone, and George Maxwell, his brither germane," and others, "Tuto^ris &c. To Niniane, Bessie & Jonet Maxwellis, his law^ll bairnes," &c.

The Death of the respectable Citizen, chiselled at the commencement of the Epitaph, appears also in Trochrig's *Obituary*:—"This same Moneth [Sep., 1623], Died at Glasgow my good Friend Patrik Maxwell, Baillie there, after he had Built a good House there."

The appearance of the House has been considerably altered from time to time, from subdivisions by various Proprietors. Mr. James Millar has some 600 Title Deeds or Conveyances from those who possessed a Flat, a Garret, a Shop, or a Cellar. The following is a sample of Transfers:—John Currie, 1733; John Good, 1775; Robert Arthur and others, carrying on business under the Firm of Adam Good & Co., 1775; Thomas Adam, ¼ Share to Donald M'Brayne, Merchant, 1779; James Dunlop, Andrew Buchanan, and others, carrying on business under the Firm of M'Brayne, Stenhouse, & Co., 1787; John Gordon, Merchant; Archibald Patoun and his Sisters, Agnes and Margaret, 1805.

The Property was in the possession of the Maxwells for 5 Generations. There was to be seen, Sculptured upon its Front, that which indicates the *Marriage union* of *Patrick Maxwell* with *Bessy Boyd*. We allude to the time-worn Coat of Arms between the Windows of the First and Second Floors, and in which the *Saltire*, or St. Andrew's

Cross, of the Pollok Family, is united per *Pale* with the *Fesse Chequy, Argent* and *Gules*, of the Boyds.—At Page 115 *Hamilton's Lanarkshire*, Bessy Boyd is said to be a daughter of the Family of Portincross; but according to the Tradition in Mr. Maxwell's Family, she was a Daughter of James Boyd, first Protestant Archbishop of Glasgow. Patrick Maxwell was Maternally descended of Dunlop of Hapland, and to this the distinctive double-headed Eagle (not given in Stuart's *Views of Glasgow*, p. 59,) in the Shield seems to refer, whilst it is corroborative of the fact. The Stone with the Coat of Arms is in the possession of Thomas Maxwell, Esq., Irvine—the lineal Descendant of "the Deacon Convener," and likewise Representative of Capt. Patoun, the Hero of Lockhart's Lament.*—(See *Stuart's Views and Notices of Glasgow; Fraser's Memoirs of the Maxwells*, I. 496; and *Hamilton's Lanarkshire*, p. 115.)

P.M.B.B.

GOD.BY.WHOIS.GIFT.THIS.WORKE.DID.BEGIN.
CONSERVE.THE.SAME.FROM.SKAITHE.SCHAME.AND.SIN.
LORD.AS.THIS.BVILDING.BVILDT.WAS.BY.THY.GRACE.
MAK.IT.REMAINE.STIL.WITH.THE.BVILDERIS.RACE.
GODS.PROVIDENCE.IS.MYNE.INHERITANCE.1623.

A Stone with the above Inscription (which was long Plastered over in the back Wall of the Maxwell Tenement) is at present in a Close, No. 8 M'Pherson Street (formerly Leitch's Court), over the Entry of the Stair-Case to the Back Land, where stood the famous "*Zebra Tap Room*,"

* The Reader will refer advantageously to Page 426. The Sequel has been courteously drawn out by Thomas Maxwell, Esq., Merchant in Glasgow, the lineal Representative of Captain Patoun.—He entered the Dutch Military Service (the Scottish Brigade) in 1765, and retired on a Pension in 1774. He Died 30th July, 1807. He was the last of an old Glasgow Family that resided there during the 17th and 18th Centuries. The first of the name appears in *M'Ure's History of Glasgow (M'Vean's Edition)*, p. 103, in his Account of the descendants of *Archibald Lyon*, viz:—Peter Patoun, a wealthy Merchant, who Married Janet, daughter of Thomas Young, and Margaret Orr. He was Born probably about the year 1600. Their daughters—Margaret, who Married William Campbell, Brother-German to Sir Colin Campbell of Ardkinglass; Euphan, who Married Robert Maxwell, Merchant in Glasgow. Their Issue is Mr. Patrick Maxwell, Minister at Inchinnan *(M'Ure)*, Great-Grandfather of Thomas Maxwell, Merchant in Glasgow. Their son, Thomas Patoun, Merchant, Married Mary Frank, daughter of James Frank, Surgeon in Glasgow, "son of an English Esq., Leicestershire" *(M'Ure)*. Their son, Peter Patoun, Physician in Glasgow, was a Student at Glasgow College during the 4 years ending with 1690, and took his Medical Degree at Leyden, in 1691. His Patrimonial House in the Trongate, immediately opposite the Tontine, was Burned down in or about 1677 (as is incidentally mentioned in a Law-Pleading about Boundaries, in 1780), and was Re-Built during his minority, in 1684-5, under the auspices of his Curators, David Ewing (afterwards Minister of Cadder), and James Patoun, his Uncle. Mr. Maxwell has a detailed Account of the Cost of the Re-Building. The Wood-Work appears to have cost about £2200 Scots, or £180 Stg. This Peter Patoun married *circa* 1700 Anne Hamilton, "daughter lawful to the Laird of Dalserf, an immediate son of the illustrious Family of Hamilton" *(M'Ure)*. Their Issue:—David, subsequently Physician in Glasgow; Archibald, subsequently Colonel of Engineers; Margaret, subsequently Mrs. Robert Graham; Mary, who died (unmarried) 1792. Archibald, the younger brother, entered the Engineers 1736, in which he attained all but the then highest rank. He was a Fellow of the Royal Society, and Author of a Book on Navigation, which went through

kept by the notorious Pugilist and Prize Fighter, Jock Goudie—(*"Cowt,"*) who was marked by a deep Professional Scar on one Cheek. All the Sporting Characters in the West of Scotland, such as the Duke of Hamilton, Sir James Boswell, Bart., of Auchinleck, &c., used to assemble here and hold communication with many Disembottled Spirits. The Initials at the Top, which are Interwoven, evidently stand for *Patrick Maxwell* and *Bessy Boyd.*

In No. 175, now occupied by James Bannatyne, Pawn Broker, was the dingy Book Shop of Duncan M'Vean, who Edited M'Ure's History in 1830, and "The Theater of Mortality" (Epitaphs) in 1834. He also Published a Jest Book. This Gaelic Bibliopole was somewhat short-sighted, and dour and repulsive in his manners. He Died in the Old Man's Institution, Rottenrow. His Salutations to Customers were in this fashion:—"Faugh! that Book is na for the like o' you. Ye surely dinna want to buy that Book. What's yere bizzness here?" His Marriage did not mollify his bad breeding. His stock of rare old Tomes realised a Bagatelle.

In this same *Land* was Born Thomas Muir, Advocate, Yr. of Hunters-hill, Parish of Cadder, who was Tried for Sedition at Edinburgh, on the 30th August, 1793, and Sentenced to 14 Years' Transportation.—See *M'Kenzie's Reminiscences of Glasgow*, I. 5.

THE MEAL MARKET

Was Built in 1636, and stood on the West side of High Street, a little above College Street. It was taken down about 1796. Before

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many Editions. He Died at Plymouth, the 19th Dec., 1774 (unmarried), and was Buried there with Military Honours.

The following is Extracted from the *Glasgow Journal, 12th January*, 1775:—"Upon the 19th December, 1774, died at Plymouth, Colonel Archibald Patoun, a Director of Engineers there, a Fellow of the Royal Society, and Author of the Book entitled 'Patoun's Navigation;' a gentleman of great probity and humanity, who in all his offices most faithfully served the King and Government. (He was a Brother-German to David Patoun, Physician in Glasgow). The loss of so worthy a person is now most justly lamented by his Relations, and by all who knew him."

The following occurs in the *Edinburgh Weekly Magazine*, 1776, *Page* 26:—"In consequence of a Donation by the Will of Archibald Patoun, Esq., late Colonel of Engineers, in the British Service, and Author of an ingenious Treatise on Navigation, his heirs, Dr. Patoun and Captain Patoun of Glasgow, have delivered to the University there a very valuable Collection of Books in different Sciences."

In his Letters to his Brother David, the Colonel expresses desire for Foulis' Editions of the Classics, as they are issued from the Glasgow University Press; especially for some Greek Pieces printed on *Satin.* (Is anything known of these Pieces now?)

The elder brother David, Physician in Glasgow, Married, in 1727, Agnes Baxter, daughter of Thomas Baxter, Merchant there. He died in 1782, on the 4th of February, in his 82nd year, leaving the following Issue:—Archibald, the Captain Patoun of this Note (whose curious *MS. Journal* Mr. Maxwell possesses); Agnes, unmarried, died 1806; Margaret, Mrs. Fettis, 1806; Eleanor, unmarried, died 1804.

The Captain possessed three Flats of the above-mentioned Tenement opposite the Tontine, but not the Ground Flat. He occupied the Top Flat.

About the year 1809, Miss Pettigrew, then 70 or 80 years of age, who lived in the Duke of Montrose's Mansion, Drygate, remembered Dr. David Patoun going to attend the Duchess in that very House, who came there for *Accouchement.* He was attired in *Ruffles*, with a Sword.

it was Built there appears to have been another, as the College claimed in 1633 "The Priviledges of the Meilmercatt, situat besyde the Black Frier Kirk."

Dr. Mathie Hamilton, who was Born in High Street, remembered the great Famine of 1800. The old Meal-Mongers kept seated in surly state in their several Sections,—the Benches or Counters in front being 5 or 6 feet high. The Meal was sold only to favourite Customers at 4s. per Peck;—and on every Saturday night some Meal-Dealer's Place was gutted, and its Contents flung out to the poor starving Crowds in the Street. The Populace got so enraged that, at the Door of a Dealer named Russell, they fixed to an Oil Lamp Post opposite a Noosed Rope all ready to Hang him, if he came outside. There were no Police then.

THE OLD TOLBOOTH.

It is now more than half a Century since *The Old Tolbooth* of Glasgow was demolished. Its aspect may be yet remembered by a few old Citizens; but for the sake of those who knew it not, it may be mentioned that *The Tolbooth*, for it was seldom called the Jail, was a huge but well-proportioned Edifice, built in the Reign of Charles I., and consisted of Five Storeys. Its principal Front was to the Trongate (the *Tron-gait*, then called), but a portion of it looked to the High Street, the angle being occupied by "*The Cross Steeple.*" There were Five iron-barred Windows in each Floor looking to the Street, the tops of which were ornamented, and corresponded in elevation with those still seen in the Steeple. The *Tron-gait* Front projected a few feet beyond the Plan of the latter, and End Windows looking to the East, or down the Gallowgate (the *Gallow-gait* it was then called), occupied the Projection in a line with those in the main Building. Between the centre Windows in the Third Storey, the Royal Arms,* well Sculptured, were conspicuous, and underneath was a large Sun-Dial. A flight of Steps, with a Stone Balustrade, led up from the "Plain-Stanes" to the Second Floor, and was the Chief Entrance to the body of the Building. But there were two other Entrances, viz., one underneath these Stairs, the other at the bottom of the Steeple. This last, during the day, was protected by *a Half-Door*, with a row of Spikes on the top, behind which was stationed some old Hielan' Turnkey, which Sir Walter Scott has immortalised as the *Dugal Cratur*, whose keen grey eyes, like those of the Wild Cat, peered over at the Passers-by, but more especially at those who *came in*. At night, massive Oaken Doors secured all the Entrances to this favoured old Tolbooth. The "Condemned Room" was in the back part of the Building in the Third Storey; and when an Execution took place, the great Beam of the Gallows was brought down from the Entrance to the Crypt of the Cathedral, where it was usually kept, and the horrid Apparatus of Death erected at the Trongate End of the Tolbooth next to the Steeple; the Platform being so placed that the Culprit walked out to it from one of the Openings in the Second Floor of the Edifice. Such, then, is a hasty outline of the old-fashioned Tolbooth.

Situated as it was in the very heart of the ancient City, it was, of course, a most familiar Object of Attention, and at a time when the

* The Stone with the Royal Arms is at present within the Court No. 7 High Street.

Population was comparatively small, anything remarkable going on within the Tolbooth became the "haill Toon's talk." More especially was this the case when Prisoners lay there, as they often did, under Sentence of Death. Everything they Said and Did—in fact, their whole previous Lives and Actions, became staple Topics of Conversation, which often were interwoven into Fire-Side Stories, greedily devoured, and long remembered by "the rising generation."—*Reminiscences of Glasgow*, II. 501.

The Toleboothe, which is placed in the middle of the Town, and near unto the Cross and Market-Place, is a very fair and high-built House, from the Top whereof, being Leaded, you may take a full view and prospect of the whole City. In one of these Rooms or Chambers sits the Council of this City; in other of the Rooms or Chambers preparation is made for the Lords of the Council to meet in—these stately Rooms. Herein is a Closet lined with Iron—Walls, top, bottom, floor, and door iron—wherein are kept the Evidences and Records of the City: this made to prevent the danger of Fire. This Toleboothe said to be the fairest in this Kingdom. The Revenues belonging to this City are about £1000 per annum. This Town is built: two Streets, which are built like a Cross, in the middle of both which the Cross is placed, which looks four Ways into four Streets, though indeed they be but two straight Streets—the one reaching from the Church to the Bridge, a mile long; the other, which crosseth that, is much shorter.—*Sir William Brereton's Travels*, A.D. 1634. (See Pages 375-395, *Old Tolbooth.*)

BELL'S WYND OR STREET

Hath a noble Gate and Entry of curious Workmanship that excels all others in the City. It stretches West from *The Kirk Street* [*i.e.*, High Street], and is of Length 220 Ells, and 10 Ells Wide. In it is *The Mutton Market.* This Wynd hath 11 new Lodgings, viz., Arthur Jackets, Maltman; John Dempster, Painter; James Lees, Merchant; John Buchanan, Merchant; the Heirs of Walter Blair, Merchant; the Creditors of Allan Marshall; Matthew Cumming, late Bailie; Joseph Arbuckle, Merchant; Richard Bell, Merchant; and the Heirs of Patrick Gow and William Struthers.

In *Jones' Glasgow Directory* for 1791, Kirkman Finlay, Esq., M.P., is found lodging with "James Finlay, Bell's Wynd." Up till that Date, some of our most estimable and wealthy Citizens were found here; but, alas, the change! With few Exceptions, it is now almost Crowded with the vilest of the vile. *The Market* was Sold to the Police for the purpose of adding to their Establishment. It was Erected in 1700, and was used by Non-Freemen.

Below this [Grey Friars' Wynd] is *The Old Vennel*, or Opening to the Town, above *The Cross* on the East,—"of Length 100 Ells, and 5 Ells Wide; nothing in it being remarkable" (*M'Ure*). On the West is an Opening for *Stirling's Square*, ornamented on the South with an elegant Building by Andrew Paton, the Proprietor. Below this Square is *Bell's Wynd.* The Name speaks it to be of modern Date. This Town was,

for a long series of years, under the government of a Family of that Name, and of that of Antermony. It was with Sir John Bell that the Duke of York stayed when he made his occasional Excursions to Glasgow. His House stands to this Day [1797] at the head of the Bridgegate.—*Brown's History of Glasgow*, II. 77.

Bell Street (named after Provost Bell) was opened in 1710. There was *a Flesh Market* here 10 years before this, for the exclusive accommodation of Fleshers who were not Members of the Incorporation. At first they brought in Sheep and Lambs in Carcases, and Retailed them on the Market Days. The Market was long known by the name of "The Land Market," it was afterwards called "The Country Market," and then "The Mutton Market." The first public Slaughter House was Built in 1744, on the North Side of the River, a short distance East from the Stockwell. Before this, every Butcher killed his Cattle (in a very Butcherous manner) wherever he could Buy or Rent Places for the purpose.

It was customary for Families, about the end of Autumn, to Buy a *Mart* at the Market held at the West Port, *i.e.*, in the centre of Argyle Street, at the foot of Virginia Street, and get the Animal Felled, Cut-up, Salted, and Barrelled for Winter use. This was a great Occasion for the *Gude Wives* who delighted to adorn their Kitchen-Roofs with Beef Hams and Puddings. The Juveniles, too, were always glad to give a helping hand in cleansing the *Trolly-Bags* and *Mony-Faulds*.

At the corner of Bell Street and Candleriggs, in the Second Floor of the Land, which was entered by an inner Court approached by No. 44, altered to No. 90 Bell Street, *The Glasgow Herald*, then *The Herald and Advertiser*, was Printed for 32 Years at *Sixpence* a Copy, although the Contents did not amount to a Sixth of those of the present 8-*Page-Herald* at *One Penny*.

The Second Police Office in Glasgow was up one Stair here, long known as "The Herald Office Close." This was a House in the Country, looking out into *The Bowling-Green* of *the Candleriggs*, when its former Occupant was John Alston, Esq.—Provost John Thomas Alston, and his brother Douglas, were Born here.

John Gardner, Mathematical Instrument Maker and Measurer (who laid off the Lands of Tradeston, and with whom James Laurie, of Laurieston, served his Apprenticeship), occupied the largest Shop on the Ground Floor of this Tenement. Brown, Carrick, & Co. had their Warehouse on the First Flat of the Tenement in Bell Street, right opposite Wallace Court. Matthew Fleming, of Sawmillfield, served his Apprenticeship here. The Partners of this celebrated Firm were John Brown, of Lanfin, in Ayrshire; Robert Carrick, of the Ship Bank; and Alexander Macalpine—"*Sandy Macaupin*." Their Bleach-Field was upon the banks of the Clyde, to the West of Jamaica Street. They seem to have dealt in all kinds of "soft goods." Bailie Brown's (Gorbals Bailie, 1772; Glasgow Bailie, 1785) Town House was at the very North end of the Lane, on the West side of the Police Office, lately occupied as *The Bird Market*. The Entrance to his Residence, up one Stair, was through a Pend or covered wide Close. The Gable Windows looked out upon *The Bowling-Green*, now *The Bazaar*, and the Fore Windows looked down *The Pend*. The present Police Buildings were

then a Garden belonging to Mr. Cross—to the South of which were Bailie Ninian Glen's ("Rungy Glen's") Wood Yard and Wright Shop. Cross' *Dwelling House* was on the East of the Police Lane, forming part of a line of two-storey Houses, with outside Stairs.

Spreull, Sommerville, & M'Caul had their Muslin Warehouse in Bell Street, nearly facing the Police Lane. William Maxwell, of Dargarvel, served his Apprenticeship here. Mr. Spreull's original name was Shortridge, which he exchanged for his Wife's. He Built what is termed "*Spreull's Land*," where formerly stood the old Hutchesons' Hospital.

Glen & Scott's Wood Yard stood where is now the North end of the Police Buildings. A Heckler's Shop was at the North end of the Police Lane, through which there was no Thoroughfare.

STIRLING STREET

Was opened in 1797. John Stirling meant to make *Stirling Square* very spacious, but he was disappointed in obtaining some adjoining Property. In the same range with the Dwelling House of Cross the Wright, alluded to above, was that of George Bogle, Esq., at the North end of Police Lane, and on its East side. The Family name was originally *Bogil*, of French origin, but long settlers in Glasgow. John Stirling was Married to Miss Bogle in this House. His Father's House ("old Billy Stirling's") was enclosed in a Garden at the North end of Police Lane; and on the East side of the Heckler's Shop, noticed above, was a Wicket, or private Door, to Mr. William Stirling's House, through which Mr. John could conveniently pass to his Lady-Love. Stirling's plain two-storey Mansion, viewed from High Street, had a Green with Railing in front, but the Entrance was through a narrow Alley of mean Houses, which caused disadvantages. The Tenement in High Street, South of Mr. Stirling's House, belonged to Bailie Robert Reid, the Great-Grandfather of "Senex," who was Shot in the Saltmarket while trying to Quell a Riot in 1726. (See Page 456.) In No. 79 Stirling Street, resided John Scales, Writer, yclept "Lawyer Scales."

HAVANNAH STREET.

The *Havannah* branches off High Street, being the North Boundary of the College. It was named in honour of the Capture of the Capital of Cuba, by the British Arms, in 1762. The most tangible and valuable result of that Triumph was nearly £3,000,000 Sterling of Prize Money, which was divided among the Land and Sea Forces which had been present at the Siege. This afforded a very handsome Sum individually to the Captors; and one of them, named Gavin Williamson, who had belonged to the Naval part of the Expedition, came, after the Wars, and set himself down as a Shoemaker in Glasgow, which was in all likelihood his Native City. From the Spanish Plunder he Built that House which fronts High Street, and now stands the second South from Havannah Street, Nos. 215-217; and, in grateful remembrance of his *Windfall*, he contrived that that name should be given to the new Street, or Lane, or Wynd, which was forming towards *The Molendinar*. Mr. Williamson kept a Shop or Warehouse for the Sale of Shoes on the

Ground-Floor of his Property; and this Establishment is said to have been the first of the kind ever seen in High Street. It was then almost the universal custom of Shoemakers to make only *Trysted* Shoes,—that is, they did not put the Shoes on *the Last* until a Customer had ordered them. Those whose Recollections extend to the beginning of the present Century, may remember Mr. Williamson as a fine old man, with a large Cue.

The House immediately to the North, and which enters from *Havannah*, was Built in 1777, by Mark Reid. His Initials and the Date are Inscribed on the Building. It is probable that when Williamson set down his Building, the Site of Reid's House was either empty or occupied by a thatched Cottage.—*Glasgow Herald*, 1849.—*Dr. Mathie Hamilton.*

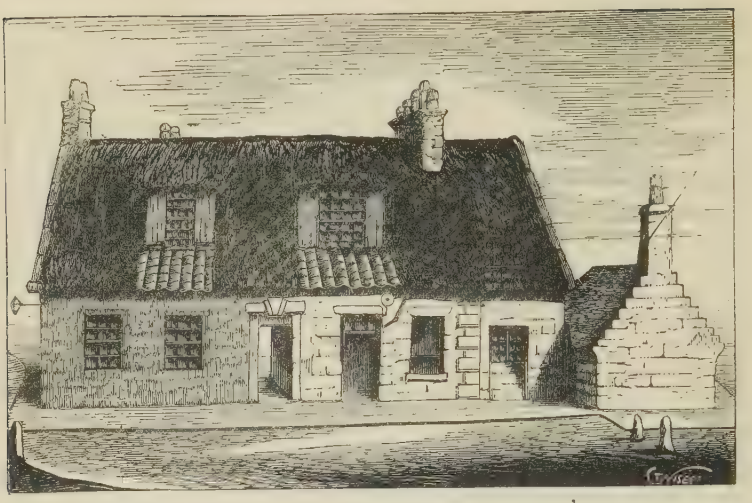
Mr. Tod's (of the Firm of Tod & Shortridge) Family House was in *The Havannah.*

MINT IN DRYGATE.

THERE has been *a Mint House* here also, as was in most of the considerable Burghs: for some of the Coins of King Robert III. bear to have been Stampt here, and have the King's Picture

NORTH SIDE, DRYGATE, 1835.

Crown'd, without a Sceptre, and ROBERT DEI GRATIA REX SCOTORUM; in the Inner Circle, VILLA DE GLASGOV; and on the Outer, DOMINUS PROCTECTOR—some of which are Reserved in the Cabinets of the Curious; and some were Found lately [1733] by Masons among the Rubbish of the Office-Houses, as Mr. Russel informs me, who is Governor of the Correction House.—*M'Ure.*



LORD DARNLEY'S COTTAGE, NOW A BARBER'S SHOP.

13 Virginia Street, Glasgow, 16*th Dec.*, 1857.

Dear Sir,—I may inform you while in mind, that, a few days since, I was wandering near the High Church, and took a thought of entering the *back part* of the small Building known as "Darnley's Cottage,"—the Site of, I believe, the ancient Isle Toothie, in the vicinity of *The Limmer Field*. In an old House of the *back part* mentioned, I saw, for the first time, a very curious old Stone, which may be interesting to you, as having belonged to the Genealogy of the Cunninghames, of which you are in search. I am not a good Hand at describing, *Heraldrically*, what exactly *The Stone* bears, but, from the *Shake-fork* on it, I see that it is connected with some Branch of the Cunninghames, probably kindred with The Earl of Glencairn. The Stone represents one whom I would suppose to have held some office in the Church in bygone times. The *Face* of the Figure, dressed in some kind of Canonical Robe or Gown, is entirely gone; but he has a noble, bushy head of hair, and sits holding out a Shield, on which are *Quarterings*, *Chevrons*, and *Fleurs-de-lis*, &c., all of which I do not pretend to describe in their emblematical meanings. That he was a person of some dignity, I have no doubt; but whether he was a Great-Great-Grandfather, or other Ancestor of yours, I shall leave that point to be decided by yourself.

On looking over M'Ure's History of Glasgow, I cannot find any *Cunninghame* mentioned as having belonged to the Church, either Papist, Episcopalian, or Presbyterian. There was a William Cunninghame, a Brother-German of The Earl of Glencairn, who happened to give a Thrashing, as far back as in the 16th Century, to one Mr. Louke or Luke, Minister of Kilmaronock, and was adjudged to do very severe Penance for his fault. All I can see of the Name. I shall be very glad at any time when convenient to make a visit with you to the Stone,—at least worth your seeing.

I am, Dear Sir, yours Truly,

Gabriel Niel.

P.S.—The House in which the Stone is inserted is, I think, not near so old a Building as the Stone.

Andrew Cunninghame, Esq.,
Sasine Office, City Chambers, Glasgow.

THE GAS WORKS, KIRK STREET, TOWNHEAD,

Stand on Lord Lennox's Garden. There stood at one time in front of *The Bishop's Castle*, and immediately behind what is now known as "Darnley's Cottage," an old *Peel* or Fort, called in certain old Papers belonging to the Burgh Sasine Office, "Catch Peel." "ALL and WHOLE that Tenement of Land, high and laigh, back and fore, with Close, Well, and Pertinents thereof, lying within the Burgh of Glasgow, near the Kirks thereof, in that part called *The Isle* [*Toothie*], bounded betwixt the High Street that passes from the High Church Port to the Dry Gate Bridge on the East; the Lands of David Stewart, and the Lands which pertained to umquhile James Forrest, called Catch Field [Catch Peel], respective on the South; the Lands of the Heirs of umquhile John Weir, and the Lands pertaining to Alexander Dunlop on the West; and the Lands or Waste Ground called the Limmer Field on the North parts." In the Titles of certain old Properties adjoining this Fort or Peel, they are described as lying within the Burgh of Glasgow, in that part called "ISLE TOOTHIE." The old *Guard House* was in *Limmerfield Lane*.

The small Abode designated "Lord Darnley's Cottage," his Lordship in all probability never put foot into. Far more likely *The Peel of Isle Toothie*, at the back of this mythical Cot, was the Lodging that Queen Mary's Husband stayed in when he came to visit his father, The Earl of Lennox, for the benefit of his health. This *Peel* adjoined the *Manse* of the Parson of Campsie, who was Chancellor, and kept the Seal of the Cathedral Chapter, in one or other of which there can be no doubt he stayed *pro tem.* with his Queen.—See Pages 254-5. Not long ago there were the remains of a very strong thick Arch where this *Peel* on the *Isle of Toothie* was, which, from its designation, must have had a Moat surrounding it.

LOCAL AUTOBIOGRAPHY.

An ingenious Veteran, named James Black, who at one time filled the important office of Superintendent of Fire Engines in Glasgow, and has received various Prizes for his Mechanical Inventions, but whose old age has fallen on straitened times, has bethought himself of setting down some Particulars regarding himself and his Native City in bygone days. He was in the Royal Navy from 1793 till 1802, and was six years on board the Royal George, of 100 guns and 950 men. He devoted the most of his spare time in learning Geometry, Trigonometry, and Navigation. He received from Government the Naval War Medal, with three Bars or Clasps, at the age of 76. The old man has addressed his "History" to our Townsman, Mr. Allan Clark. Mr. Black says—In consequence of our conversation yesterday (14th April, 1851), in the Choir of the Cathedral, I have drawn up the following Narrative for your perusal:—I have always understood that I was Born in Dobbie's Loan, on the 4th February, 1774. I recollect my boyish days were spent in the vicinity of the Hie Kirk, and mind part of the *Old Castle* and its Walls standing where the Infirmary now stands. *The Bishop's Palace* itself stood nearly where the Pump Well is situated, at the end of the soft Ground opposite the Infirmary. My brother Robert was

present with me at the Laying of the Foundation Stone, attending the Masonic Procession in 1792.

I think the first School I was sent to was kept by an old Woman—School Wages, a Bawbee a week. The Education we got here was of little use, except keeping us from doing mischief in the Streets. The next School I was sent to was kept by "wee Johnnie Henderson," as he was called. It was a small Room in his mother's House, situated in the Bell o' the Brae. The Wages were the same—viz., a Bawbee a week; but better order was kept here. This was principally done by a pair of heavy Taws, which "wee Johnnie" was not backward to use with all his pith, without mercy or partiality, which, I thought, was oftener than there was occasion for. No doubt, as he was so wee a Body, we played off many tricks on him. I remember he had uncommon long Fingers, wrote tolerably well, and taught us Writing and Counting—the word *Arithmetic* was not used in Schools at that time. My father, Alexander Black, had employment for us all as we grew up, as his Business was in the Stocking-Making line, which he carried on for more than 50 years, near the Entry going into Dobbie's Loan, where the old *Townhead Toll* was placed. It was the yearly custom of the Rev. Principal Taylor to visit his Parish, and hold an Examination of his Parishioners in the Old *Alms' House* in Kirk Street. Connected with it was a small Building with a Belfry, which projected into the Street, and has long since been taken away, as it was a great obstruction. When a Funeral was passing to the Hie Church Yard, a Bell was Rung at this Place. Another was set agoing a little past this, at the old Ruins of *St. Nicholas' Hospital;* and a third Bell was tolled by an old Woman. She carried it in her hand below a large blue Cloak, and when the Funeral party came within the large Gate, the old Woman kept ringing her Bell until the Coffin was lowered into the Grave. For these Services all the Ringers expected some small Charity; sometimes they got nothing, but I have seen them usually get a Bawbee or two, occasionally only a Farthing. The Boys used to consider it a great honour to get the old Woman's Bell to Ring, and I have often had my share of the Privilege. This Custom has long been given up, and I believe this old Glasgow Dead-man's Bell is now in Australia.—See Pages 364-8. It fell into the hands of a Mr. Aberdeen, of Duke Street, who died about 30 years ago. His daughter emigrated with her family to Australia, and it is believed that she took the Bell with her. I may mention that we Boys, and even older people, believed, or at least imagined, that these three Bells had all a particular Sound and Meaning. It was understood that the First Bell tolled to the Sound of—*Come awa, Come awa, Come awa;* the Second, *Welcome, Welcome, Welcome*; and the Third, which the old Woman had, said, *Tumble in, Tumble in, Tumble in.*

The Buildings in and about Glasgow have sprung up in my time like Magic. In my young days there was not a House on the Kirkintilloch Road, past the Blind Asylum, except "*Lodge my Loons*," which was nearly opposite the Toll House, at Sight Hill; one small House at Springburn, another at the head of the Balgray Brae, and one or two at Bishopbriggs. On the Road to Keppoch Hill there was only a single House, called *Port Field*, which stood where the Railway Station is now situated. In my time neither Stirling Street, College Street, Duke

Street, George Street, Stirling's Road, or Parliamentary Road were in existence. Rotten Row and Drygate formed only a line of old Houses on each side—the adjacent Ground being occupied as Gardens. There was neither House nor Canal at Port Dundas; the Ground here was called "*The Hundred Acre Hill*," and belonged to Bailie M'Leod. The Monkland Canal was not in existence at this time. The Site of the Coal Basin was formerly the Place of Execution; and I remember, but it must be 70 years ago, of a man being Hanged there, whose name was Hyslop.

I told you that I left the Navy in 1802. During the threatened French Invasion in 1805, I took up Arms and joined the Trades' Battalion of the City, and continued with that Corps till it broke up. At this time I carried on business at Parkhead, was Land Measurer, and the local Post Master of the Village. In 1816, I was appointed Superintendent of the Police Fire Department of Glasgow. On taking charge, I found it in a very inefficient condition. When turned out to extinguish Fires, not one Engine Pipe could stand the pressure of the Force Pumps,—all gave way and burst. I tried many experiments to make the Sewing stand, and in a short time found that Copper Wire, incorporated with Hemp Thread, answered the purpose well. I got leave of the Magistrates to go to London with specimens of this Invention, which were shown to Directors of Insurance Companies there, who made me a Present of £20. This Invention was pirated and stolen from me by one of the Insurance Engineers, who took out a Patent for it, and made an independent Fortune; but he never acknowledged me to the value of a Shilling. I introduced other Improvements into the Engine Department. The fore Wheels of the Engines being attached to the sides, could not turn the corner of a Street, but had to be lifted round. These were altered, and made to traverse below the Engine, like a Coach. I also made great Improvements on the Discharging branches for the Engines. When speaking of the Fire Department, I may mention a precaution to be used by any one in a Case of emergency going into a House on Fire. I came to know its use by accident. At a Fire in a Warehouse in Candleriggs, I had to pass through two Apartments before I could get the Water to act on the Flames. When doing this, the burning Torch which I held in my hand went out. This was occasioned by holding it too high into the dense Smoke. I was in great danger of being suffocated; but having a Leather Pipe along with me, I found my way back by it to the Door at the Stair-case. When stooping to the Floor to get hold of the Leather Pipe, I found I could breathe quite freely. I think there are always 10 to 14 inches of free air above the Flooring of any Building on fire, by which you may go in to extinguish a fire or bring any thing out. But in cases of this kind it is absolutely necessary to go in on hands and knees—to put a Napkin as close as possible over the mouth, and breathe through the nostrils, by which the Lungs are not effected; and if all this is attended to, Firemen and others may generally go in safely to rescue helpless people, or remove valuable Articles.

Mr. Black then alludes at some length to 12 Inventions or Plans which he Originated, but from which others have reaped the benefit. He continues:—Looking back on my eventful Life, it appears to me more like a Dream than a reality. But after coming through so many Engagements, Shipwrecks, Fire and Smoke, surely I must acknowledge

that I have been wonderfully preserved. The most of my sons and daughters, after growing up to men and women, and sitting round my table, have departed this Life, or removed to distant Countries. My daughter, Mrs. Bell, who keeps a small Furnishing Shop at 159 High Street, is, I may say, the only one left of my large family, and she is very kind to her mother and me. I must also acknowledge the kindness of the gentlemen of the Barony Parochial Board, who have given my wife and myself 16s. of a monthly allowance. But when I look back on upwards of 60 years of an industrious life, and find myself now worn out, friendless and penniless, the feeling causes greater pain than many are aware of. Many people whom we have assisted and brought into business now shun and avoid our company, the sight of which causes many a sleepless night. I must honestly affirm that it was neither dissipation nor neglect of Business that caused this. It was losses in Trade, which I suffered through ———, who died some years ago. It was these unfortunate losses that caused me to part with my Property and Houses at Parkhead, which I had acquired by my own industry. —*Glasgow Herald, 5th May*, 1851.

THE ROYAL INFIRMARY

Stands on the Site of the Castle or Episcopal Palace, and was Designed by Robert and James Adam, Architects. The Foundation Stone was Laid on the 18th May, 1792, in presence of the Lord Provost and Magistrates; the Principals and Professors of the University in their Gowns, with their Mace carried before them; the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons; the Mason Lodges, according to their seniority; and other Public Bodies. Having Assembled first in St. Andrew's Church, and heard Sermon by the Rev. William Taylor, of St. Enoch's, the Procession afterwards Formed, and was Preceded by the Musical Band of the 37th Regiment. Two Crystal Bottles, cast at the Glasgow Glass House, were Deposited in the Foundation Stone. In one of them were put different Coins of the Reigning Sovereigns; in the other, different Specimens of the Glasgow Muslin Manufactures, a Printed Copy of the Infirmary Charter, a Copy of each of the Glasgow Newspapers, and a Writing containing the Names of the Magistrates and Council, &c. There was also Deposited a Tin Plate with the following Latin Inscription:—

ANNUENTE DEO OPTIMO MAXIMO,
REGNANTE GEORGIO III. PRINCIPE MUNIFICENTISSIMO,
ÆDIUM, AD MORBOS PAUPERUM SANANDOS,
A CIVIBUS HUJUSCE URBIS,
ALIISQUE PIIS SCOTIÆ INCOLIS, PECUNIIS SPONTE COLLATIS,
EXTRUENDARUM,
PRIMUM HUNC LAPIDEM POSUIT JACOBUS M'DOWAL, ARMIGER,
URBIS GLASGUENSIS PRÆFECTUS,
ADMINISTRATORUMQUE OPERIS PERFICIENDI PRÆSES:
XV. KAL. JUNII,
ANNO ÆRÆ CHRISTIANÆ M.DCC.XCII.
ARCHITECTIS ROBERTO ET JACOBO ADAMS,
Q. F. F. Q. S.

Translation of Latin Inscription on the Infirmary Foundation Stone.

By the Favour and Blessing of Almighty God, in the Reign of our Most Gracious Sovereign, George III., James M'Dowal, Esq., Lord Provost of the City of Glasgow, and Preses of the Managers for carrying out the Work, on the 18th of May, in the year of our Lord 1792, Laid this first Stone, of a Building to be Erected for Healing the Diseases of the Poor, with Money Voluntarily Contributed by the Inhabitants of this City, and other Benevolent People in Scotland. Robert and James Adam, Architects,—Q.F.F.Q.S.

Dr. Moses Steven Buchanan published in 1832 a *History of the Royal Infirmary*, pp. 88, 4to., with Plates. There are *Annual Reports* circulated.

In front of The Infirmary, where the former Lodge and Well were, is a Bronze Statue, upon a Granite Pedestal, with this Inscription:—

JAMES LUMSDEN,
LORD PROVOST OF GLASGOW
FROM 1843 TO 1846,
DURING WHICH PERIOD
THE MUNICIPALITY WAS GREATLY EXTENDED;
FOR 19 YEARS HONORARY TREASURER OF
THE ROYAL INFIRMARY,
TO WHICH INSTITUTION HE RENDERED MOST VALUABLE SERVICES
THROUGHOUT LIFE;
AN ENERGETIC AND SUCCESSFUL PROMOTER
OF THE PUBLIC INTERESTS
AND BENEVOLENT ENTERPRISES
OF THIS HIS NATIVE CITY.
BORN 1776.
DIED 1856.

ST. MUNGO'S CATHEDRAL.

THE great Metropolitan Church of Glasgow was Founded by S. Mungo in 632; but the Fabric was never carried on till John Achaius, Bishop of Glasgow, raised this magnificent Fabric about 1077, when Malcolm III., the 86th King of Scotland, Reigned. It was completed and finished by William Babbington [Bondington —see p. 12], Bishop of Glasgow, in 1250, Alexander III. then Reigning.

The Baronry Kirk, which is exactly under *The Inner Kirk*, in time of *Popery* was only a Burial Place, in which it is said S. Mungo, the Founder, is Buried. It is of Length 108 feet, and 72 feet Wide. It is supported with 65 Pillars, some of which are 18 feet in Circumference. The Height of each Pillar, from the Floor to the Roof of the *Baronry Kirk*, is 18 feet—it is Illuminated with 41 Windows, and is accommodated with 3 Lofts, and 69 Pews or Seats, each containing 6, 7, or 8 persons, for conveniency to hear Sermon.

The Inner or *Easter Kirk* stands immediately above *The Baronry Kirk*, the Length thereof within the Walls is 127 feet. It is supported by 3 Degrees of Pillars, each one immediately

above the other, divided in two Rows, the one in the South side, the other on the North side. The first and lowest Degree hath 60 Pillars; the Circumference of which is 15 feet two inches each. The Second Degree hath 42 Pillars. The Third Degree hath 30 Pillars. The Height of the first Row of Pillars 27 feet. This Kirk is newly Ceiled and Painted in the Roof, and the Walls Whitened. It is honoured with *The King's Seat* or *Loft*, which is Erected on the North side of the Kirk, opposite to the Pulpit, and is advanced 3 feet more South towards the Pulpit than any other Loft. This Seat is adorned with *The King's Arms*, curiously cut out on the Breast; and a Crowned Thistle on the one hand, and a Crowned Rose on the other, all of Cedar Wood. Upon the back of the said Seat are Painted the Crown, Sceptre, and Sword; and upon the left hand of this Seat is *The Council Loft*. The other Loft on the right hand is appointed for the Chancellor, or any other the King pleases to honour with that favour. In the West end of this Kirk is His Grace the Duke of Montrose his Loft. This Kirk is accommodated with 48 Pews, each of which affords room for 7 persons one with another. The Minister whereof is the Rev. Mr. George Campbel.

Next is *The Choir*, 4 steps lower than *The Inner Kirk*, and is of Length 138 feet, supported by 8 Pillars, 4 of which are very large, on which the high Steeple of 224 feet high doth stand. Each of these 4 Pillars, being 88 feet high, and 30 feet in Circumference.* The other 4 are 27 feet in Height, and 13 feet 4 inch in Circumference. This Steeple is mounted with a large Gilded Cock.

The Outer or *West Kirk* is supported by 3 Degrees of Pillars, the first or lowest being 12 in number; each being in Circumference 15 feet 2 inch. The second Degree hath 24 Pillars. The third Degree hath 18 Pillars. It is of Length 84 feet. Besides *the Porch* at the West-end which is 30 feet in Length, and 20 feet Wide, this Porch, in the time of Popery, was the only Entry for the lordly Prelate and the Priests. The Priests did enter this *Outer Kirk*, which hath a Session House on the North-side, and a *Consistorial House* on the South-side thereof,—the Length of each being 30 feet, and 50 feet Wide. This *Outer Kirk* hath in it on the North-side *The Council Loft* opposite to the Pulpit, and *The Grammar School Loft* on the East-end thereof, where the Masters and Scholars always sit on Sunday to hear Divine Worship. It hath 2 other Lofts on the North and West for Hearers. This Kirk hath in it 97 Seats besides *The Council* and *Grammar School Lofts*. The Roof of this Kirk is finely Ceiled and Painted. There is a large Stone Wall Built for dividing *the Church* from *the Choir*. The Minister of this Church is the Rev. Mr. John Scot. But in time of Popery all these Kirks were in one,—being only a place for Walking and Burying. It is of Length (this

* Exactly double their real Height. Many other Measurements equally inaccurate.—*Ed.*

Choir) 84 feet; so that the whole Fabric within the Walls is 339 feet in Length, and 72 feet Wide. It hath 3 Aisles. The one upon the North-East end where the Synod sits is the Session House for *The Inner Kirk*. The other 2 Aisles are upon the South and North-side, opposite to *the Choir*, but were never Finished. These 2 Aisles, when Finished, were appointed to make this great Fabric a complete Cross. It is now the Ministers' Burial-Place, and such persons as the Magistrates please to admit. This Church for the most part is covered with Lead, and hath upon the West end thereof a big Steeple, not so high, but much larger than the other Steeple, wherein is a big Clock, and within the Steeple 2 large Bells. The Great Bell is 11 feet 4 inch and one half in Circumference, and it Rings every night at 10 of the Clock. This large Bell* was gifted by Marcus Knox, Merchant in Glasgow, at *the Reformation*. He was Squire Knox's grandfather. The lesser Bell, which is 8 feet 10½ inch in Circumference, Rings every day at 8 of the Clock in the morning. This Steeple hath a Salmon on the top of it, instead of a Weather-Cock, and which Salmon is a part of the City's Arms. This magnificent Fabric is Illuminated with 157 Windows (including *The Baronry Kirk*), and is supported with 147 Pillars, high and low. It is in Circumference round the Walls (without following with the Line of Measure the Aisles) 325 Ells. The Kirk-Yard Dyke is of Circumference 455 Ells round about. It hath of Tombs joined to

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* In the Winter of 1789, this Bell, being accidentally Cracked by some persons who were admitted to see it, was taken down and sent to London, where, in the following year, it was Refounded. On its outside is the following Inscription:—

IN THE YEAR OF GRACE,
MDXCIV.,
MARCUS KNOX,
A MERCHANT IN GLASGOW,
ZEALOUS FOR THE INTEREST OF THE REFORMED RELIGION,
CAUSED ME TO BE FABRICATED IN HOLLAND,
FOR THE USE OF HIS FELLOW-CITIZENS
OF GLASGOW,
AND PLACED ME WITH SOLEMNITY
IN THE TOWER OF THEIR CATHEDRAL.
MY FUNCTION
WAS ANNOUNCED BY THE IMPRESS ON MY BOSOM,
ME AUDITO VENIAS DOCTRINAM SANCTAM UT DISCAS.[1]
AND
I WAS TAUGHT TO PROCLAIM THE HOURS OF UNHEEDED TIME.
CXCV. YEARS
HAD I SOUNDED THESE AWFUL WARNINGS,
WHEN I WAS BROKEN
BY THE HANDS OF INCONSIDERATE AND UNSKILFUL MEN.
IN THE YEAR MDCCXC.,
I WAS CAST INTO THE FURNACE,
REFOUNDED AT LONDON,
AND RETURNED TO MY SACRED VOCATION.
READER,
THOU ALSO SHALT KNOW A RESURRECTION.
MAY IT BE UNTO ETERNAL LIFE.
THOMAS MEARS, FECIT, LONDON, MDCCXC.

This Bell is 11 feet 6⅜ inches in Circumference. Dr. Cleland says that "The Clock in the [West] Tower of the High Church being completely Worn out, the Clock in the Tron Church Steeple was Substituted in its place in 1810." The Clock Dial was made into a Dining-Room Table by the late Mr. Patrick, the Churchyard Warden. The Stones which formed the old West Tower were used to Build "The Rookery," in Drygate.

[1] On Hearing me, Come that you may Learn Holy Doctrine.

the Kirk Wall, 21. His Grace the Duke of Montrose hath a Burial-Place in the East-end of the Baronry Kirk; and upon the Kirk-Yard Dyke there are 60 great and small Tombs.

This City is adorned with 8 Steeples. *The High Church Steeple* being 220 feet high, and hath 3 Battlements round it, one above another, with a large Cock upon the Spear thereof. The West Steeple is 126 feet high, and the Church-Roof 92 feet high, all covered with Lead.

There are of Pillars, Springs, Key-Stones, and Timber-Knots in the Vestiary, Chapter House, and the Inner and Outer Kirk, 329 Pillars, 218 Springs, 96 Key-Stones, being in all 643. In *The Baronry Kirk* are 126 Pillars, 510 Springs, 127 Key-Stones and Apprentice-Knots, being in all 763. So that the whole, both in *The High Church* and *Baronry*, amount to 1406 Pillars, Springs, Key-Stones, and Knots.

It was while Thomas Crawford, of Jordanhill, was Provost of the City that a design was laid down to Demolish the Cathedral, in 1578, as Bishop Spotswood in his History tells us, and the Town hath the constant Tradition of it to this day. And when Mr. Andrew Melvil, *the Reformer*, was the Head of the University, he and other Ministers of the Town plied the Magistracy with such Importunity that at last they Consented. Several Reasons were adduced for it—viz., That it was a Resort for Superstitious People to their Devotions in the Church; but the great Topic of all was *a Monument of Idolatry*, and the only unruined Cathedral in the Kingdom. But when the Masons were brought to take down the Building, *the Crafts* of Glasgow ran to Arms, and threatened immediate Death to them who should Pull down the first stone. Thus, by the Bravery of *the Trades of the City*, the Cathedral, which is the greatest Ornament of the Kingdom, was Preserved. "Hereupon," the Archbishop relates, "the Heads of the Insurrection that were Cited before the Council, at the instance of the Ministers, where the King protected the Craftsmen, did allow the Opposition they had made, and Discharged the Ministers to Meddle any more in that Matter, saying that too many Churches had already been Destroyed."

I may venture to say, without offence, it would have been a great pity that such a noble Monument, which is an Ornament to the Kingdom, had been thrown down. For, besides the Fineness and Regularity of the Building, and the Largeness of the Fabric, it might have surpassed many Cathedrals in the Kingdom—the great Church of St. Andrews not excepted.

SIR WILLIAM BRERETON ON THE CATHEDRAL AND PALACE, 1634.

About one hour we came to the City of Glasgoaw, which is 36 miles from Edenburgh, 18 from Failkirke. This is an Archbishop's Seat, an ancient University, only one College consisting of about 120 Students,

wherein are four Schools, one Principal, four Regents. There are about 6000 or 7000 Communicants, and about 20,000 persons in the Town, which is famous for the Church, which is fairest and stateliest in Scotland, for the Tollboothe and Bridge.

This Church I viewed this day, and found it a brave and ancient Piece. It was said, in this Church this day, that there was a Contribution throughout Europe (even Rome itself Contributed) towards the Building hereof. There is a great Partition or Wall 'twixt the Body of the Church and the Chancel. There is no use of the Body of the Church, only Divine Service and Sermon is Used and Performed in the Quire or Chancel, which is Built and Framed Churchwise; and under this Quire there is also another Church, which carries the same proportion under this, wherein also there is two Sermons every Lord's Day. Three Places or Rooms, one above another, round and uniformed, like unto Chapter-Houses, which are complete Buildings and Rooms.

Here the Englishman came across a feature, Social and Political, familiar enough to him in England, but soon to become alien to Scotland. He went to the Archiepiscopal Palace, and going into the Hall, which is a poor and mean place, the Archbishop's Daughter, an handsome and well-bred proper Gentlewoman, entertained me with much civil respect, and would not suffer me to depart until I had drunk Scotch Ale, which was the best I had tasted in Scotland.—*Burton's History of Scotland*, VII. 368.

GLASGOW AND ITS CATHEDRAL, AS SEEN BY A LONDON ARCHITECT.

Placed in the midst of Coal and Iron Fields, Glasgow, from whatever side it is approached, seems surrounded by Pillars of Smoke by day and of Fire by night. It boasts of the tallest Chimney-Stalks in the world, nearly as high as the Pyramids; and unites in itself the Shipping of Liverpool—not, of course, to the same extent,—the Cotton-Spinning of Manchester, the Iron-Smelting of Middlesboro', the Engineering and Iron-Shipbuilding of the Thames and Tyne, and the Coal-Trade of Newcastle; while the Enterprise of its People has made the Trout Stream on which it stands a River deep enough for the largest Sea-going Vessels. All which give a wealth which the numerous Stone-Quarries in the District round it, the love of Building in the people, and the secure tenure of Land, from the system of Feus, or perpetual Ground-Rents, have induced the people to expend largely in Architecture.

The nucleus of the City has been the Cathedral, built over St. Mungo's holy Well, on the Banks of the Molendinar; once, doubtless, clear and silvery,—now fœtid in odour and hideous in colour from Dye-Works and the waste heaps of Chemical Factories. It stands mostly on clay land in a damp and rainy District; and, in November, with its plenteous Coal-Smoke, gets up Fogs nearly as dense and dirty as London itself can boast of. It is not a healthy City,—Death-rate rather high. Notwithstanding that, with an Enterprise which London might well imitate, it has brought to itself a magnificent supply of Water from Loch Katrine, 30 miles distant. An Improvement-Scheme is in progress for replacing the worst Fever-Dens by wide open Streets.

The City strikes an Englishman, seeing it for the first time, as having a Continental or French character, partly from the height of the Houses,

from the custom of living in Flats, and also because the Architecture still retains traces of its French origin.

The Cathedral, or High Church, when it possessed its two Western Towers (one a low-gabled one, used as a Record-Office; the other a Bell-Tower, with a low-broached lead Spire), was an admirable specimen of Grouping. Now, standing on a sloping bank, it seems like a stranded Ship, and has lost its Cathedral look. They were pulled down because people thought them ugly,—the taller one not without strong remonstrance from a few people of taste in the Town. Its most characteristic feature is *The Crypt*, in which the Piers from which the vaulting Springs are so arranged that Vistas are obtained from every part to the Shrine in the centre. The result is one of the most complicated and beautiful specimens of Vaulting in the world, varying in every Compartment in consequence of the radiating disposition of the Supports. The character of the Vaulting is French, the filling in being parallel with the Ribs. The Style is purely Early English. The Choir shows the earliest form of Decorated Windows; the Nave is later. The Chapter-House has the stept Gables characteristic of Scotch Architecture. The whole Church has lately been filled with Munich Glass, at a cost of over £100,000—better, or at least more suited to the Building, than the usual Munich Style, as there is no Enamel and no attempt to produce effects of landscape and distance, but poor and at the same time glaring in colour. Better Glass could have been got in England at half the cost. When the whole Scheme is completed, it is to be hoped there may be a movement to restore at least *The Crypt*, now wholly invisible from the opacity of the new Glass. As the Munich Artists dislike iron bars, the Windows are protected outside with Plate-Glass, which is wholly unsuitable to a Gothic Building.—*The Architect*, 29*th October*, 1870.

DATES OF THE SEVERAL PARTS OF THE CATHEDRAL.

A Correspondence was carried on in August and September, 1870, in *The North British Daily Mail*, in which "Pictus'" notions coincide with Mr. Honeyman's:—"The Case stands thus. Bp. John Achaius having Built a Church (probably a Wooden one), got it Dedicated in 1136. Forty or Fifty years afterwards, this Church was Burned; and Joceline, the then Bishop, set about Building a new one. This is Recorded in a Charter granted about A.D. 1190, by William the Lion, which says—'Seeing that this Mother of many Nations, heretofore in pinched and straitened circumstances, desires to be Amplified, for the Glory of God; and, moreover, in these our days has been Consumed by Fire,' &c. Joceline's new Church was Dedicated in 1197. This Church of Joceline, however, not being grand enough for the importance of the See, and the growing taste for splendour of the Ecclesiastics of the 13th Century, caused Bp. Bondington to set about Erecting the present Crypt and Choir, to the East of and immediately Adjoining to Joceline's Cathedral. The Style of the Crypt belongs to the Lancet Period, 1190-1245; and, not only so, but it is a very fine and Florid example, consequently it belongs to the latter portion of the Period, which therefore points to Bp. Bondington as its Author, about A.D. 1240. The superincumbent *Choir*, of course, was thereafter Built, and probably Finished

by 1258. Then the present *Nave* was afterwards Built; and I may mention that outside of the South-West of the Crypt, where the old Romanesque Pillar is, will be seen quite plainly this junction of the Base of the large Crypt with the plainer Base which goes round the Nave. *The Chapter House*, *Crypt*, *Chapter House*, and *Transept Crypts* were afterwards Built,—all as shown by the different Style of their Mouldings, Capitals, and other Decorations, which carry the Stamp, each of its own Period. To those who have Parker's 'Glossary of Architecture,' I may state that, if they turn to Plate 30, and, removing the Abacus from the Bloxham Capital, put in its place the Abacus from the S. Nicholas' Capital (both Dated *circa* 1220), they may thereby get an idea of the Style of *The Old Pillar*, which I consider to be a Remnant of Joceline's Building. It is quite different from aught else in the Cathedral. It was common in the 13th Century to Enlarge the Choir by Extending it Eastwards, and adding a *Lady Chapel*. Possibly the fact of the Remnant of Joceline's Building being left standing might render unnecessary a new and formal Consecration [?] of the new Structure erected by Bondington—an Addition being different from a Reconstruction."

Under the Episcopate of the several Prelates who governed the See, their respective Erections and Enlargements of the Cathedral are given; but regarding which Historians are very discrepant. There is feasible Reasoning as to "The Age of Glasgow Cathedral and of the Effigy in the Crypt" in a Pamphlet thus Titled, published in 1854 by Mr. John Honeyman, Jun., Architect. He contends that, from the sequence of the Styles of Architecture, no part of the existing Fane was Built either by Bps. Achaius or Joceline (1136-1176), but that the honour of Building the Cathedral as it at present stands, or at least the finest and oldest Portions of it—the Crypt and the Choir—redounds to Bp. William Bondington, who was Consecrated in the Cathedral in 1233.

THE EFFIGY IN THE CRYPT.

The headless and mutilated Effigy which lay for years in the Centre of the Crypt, and which was palmed upon Visitors as the Tomb of S. Mungo, and which M'Lellan, in his *Essay on the Cathedral*, declares to be that of Bp. Joceline, Mr. Honeyman opines to be the Monument of Bp. Robert Wiseheart, who "Died on the 26th of November, 1316, and was Interred in the Cathedral Church betwixt the Altars of S. Peter and S. Andrew" *(M'Ure)*.—See Page 53.—He says:

This exactly describes the position of the Effigy before it was removed a few years ago to the position which it at present occupies. It is no doubt true that, at the present day, we are unable to identify those Chapels; but all agree that the Bays at the East end of the Crypt were used as Chapels, and the above Quotation describes so exactly the position of the Monument, placed as it is between two of these, that it at least affords a clue to the identification, not only of the Monument, but the Chapels themselves.

But let us advert to the known sequence of the different Styles of Gothic Architecture. The Evidence derived from this Source is incontrovertible. The *Half Piers* which form the Abutments of the Monument

and those of the adjacent *Piscinæ* are exactly alike, and evidently form part of the original Building; but examine the Mouldings of the Arches —how characteristic of two distinct Periods of Architecture! Those of the *Piscinæ* display the deep Hollows and bold Projections of *The Early English*, while in the other (those of the Monument) we have the delicate, but less effective Mouldings of the 14th Century. Is any one still inclined to consider the Arch of the Monument as old as its Abutments? Let him examine it a little more minutely, and he will find that the *Springer*, instead of (as in the case of the *Piscinæ)* forming part of the main Pier of the Crypt, is separated from it by a *Vertical Joint*, thus proving, indisputably, that the Arch has been inserted at a later Period.

This is one of those very common instances where, under the most unlikely circumstances, the Characteristics of two Styles are strictly preserved. What would have been more natural than that the Artist who constructed the Monument of Wiseheart, having cleared away the Double Arches of the former *Piscinæ*, should, in substituting a Single Arch, have adopted the old Mouldings? Such, however, is not the case, on either side we have the Early English Capitals, but the Decorated Arch between. There are other Instances of this in Glasgow Cathedral, and many elsewhere, all tending to show with what fidelity each succeeding Generation adhered to its own particular Style of Architecture, without regard to precedents.

Had this been *The Tomb of St. Mungo*, of course it would have formed part of the original Building; and had it been that of *Joceline*, the Mouldings would either have been Semi-Norman or *very Early* English. Bondington was Buried at Melrose, and the Mouldings are rather late for his time, at any rate; but Wiseheart, who Died in 1316, was Buried in Glasgow Cathedral, between the Chapels of St. Peter and St. Andrew, and the Mouldings of this Monument are exactly those prevalent about that period.

Let us, then, make what amends we can to the slighted memory of the warlike Prelate and Patriot; and although the mouldered Crosier and the antique Ring can never again be restored to the dust of the desecrated Sarcophagus, let the Effigy once more recline o'er the honoured Spot; and if, indeed, a Card must be affixed to detract from the harmony of the Scene, let it bear these words—

The Tomb of Bishop Robert Wiseheart.

Twenty years ago [1854], the Cathedral of Glasgow was reduced almost to a state of Ruin; but, thanks to the persevering and disinterested Exertions of Archibald M'Lellan, Esq., and other public-spirited Gentlemen, our own Citizens were aroused from their apathy, the tardy aid of Government at length secured, and many beneficial changes effected. One Partition-Wall was removed from the Interior, although the other still remains, as if to testify how seldom modern restorations are complete. The Earth and Iron-Railings were removed from the Crypt, and the Base of the Building, which had formerly been covered by the accumulated mould of ages, was again exposed to view; the old Consistory House was taken down, and many parts of the Building formerly dilapidated, were restored to their pristine beauty,

as nearly as that could be effected in the 19th Century. But although the Restorations are, upon the whole, well executed, how often must the Student or the Antiquary mourn the departure of time-honoured Relics? and as his eye wanders with disappointment and grief from the bungled Bases to the stiff *Composition* Capitals of the Nave, how often, and how deeply, must he be struck with the truth of Mr. Ruskin's sublime Peroration, that "the power neither of Emperors, nor Queens, nor Kingdoms, can ever Print again upon the Sands of Time the effaced Footsteps of departed Generations, or gather together from the dust the Stones which had been stamped with the spirit of our Ancestors!"* Yet, alas! how many such footsteps have been for ever effaced, how many such Stones removed from our own venerable Minster, and how many inserted, too palpably stamped with the spirit of the present Generation! As little can we now "reproduce Mathematically" the old North-Western Tower, as the inimitable Carving of the Crypt; and it is, therefore, to be regretted that Restoration is not more sparingly employed, and that *really* modern Excrescences are not more unsparingly obliterated.—*Honeyman on the Age of Glasgow Cathedral.*

The destruction, mutilation, and spoliation of Churches were among the Catastrophes consequent on *The Reformation*. A Papal Cathedral cannot be adapted for Presbyterian service, either by stained Glass, Oak Poppy-headed Pews, or by an Organ. Let it be borne in mind that this gorgeous Temple was Planned by Catholic inspiration, Built by Catholic hands, Endowed by Catholic benefactions, and Consecrated to Catholic worship, and that for a thousand years the same formula of Belief was recited, the same Sacraments were given and received, and the unceasing Holy Sacrifice was offered up on the High Altar, and on the twenty other Altars,† for the living and the dead. In justice and honesty, then, the sacred Deposit ought to be returned to those for whose use and benefit it was primarily designed and intended, and thus the Fate of Sacrilege would be averted.

M'LELLAND'S MEASUREMENTS OF THE CATHEDRAL.

In a Note, p. 48, of his *Essay on the Cathedral*, he says, that "It is astonishing how many Inaccuracies appear in all the Descriptions of the Cathedral, and which have been Retailed, with very little variation, by its successive Historians. They seem to have originated in the boundless enthusiasm of M'Ure, whose over-anxiety for the honour of his City has led him into the most amusing Exaggerations. Amidst the great mass of excellent information collated by that primitive and venerable Historian, who, by Profession and Inclination, was led more to the examination of ancient Records than practical Details, these Inaccuracies may be pardonable; but that his Successors—Gibson, Denholm, Brown, Cleland, and Wade (whose Description of the Cathedral, by the bye, is

* Opening of the Crystal Palace.

† A List of the Altars, and an Inventory of the Jewels, Chalices, Vestments, Ornaments, &c., are given in *Scotichronicon*, II., 448-457.

the best of the whole)—should not have taken the trouble to check Measurements so astounding, is scarcely excusable."

The Nave, internally, from the Western Wall to the Rood Screen, is	155	ft. Long.
From the North to the South Wall of its Aisles,	62½	ft. Wide.
The Nave proper, from the centre of its Piers, is	30	ft. Wide.
The North Aisle is	15	ft. 9 in. Wide.
The Columns supporting the Main Arches and Walls are, on each Side, Seven in number, exclusive of the Piers of the Great Tower.		
The main Tier of Arches to the Base of the Triforium,	31	ft. High.
The Triforium,	13	ft. High.
The Superincumbent Clerestory,	18½	ft. High.
The Piers of the Great Tower, including Bases and Capitals,	44	ft. High.
The Arches, springing from their Imposts,	18	ft. High.
The Tower (see Page 421) forms a Cube of 30 ft., and rises about the same Height above the Roof of the Building,	220	ft. High.
The Choir, from the Centre of the Piers of the Tower to those which support its Eastern Gable, and separate it from the Lady Chapel, is	97 30	ft. Long. ft. Wide.
Its Side Aisles, each	16	ft. 3 in. Wide.
The Height of the main Storey, Triforium, and Clerestories, the same as in *the Nave.*		
The Lady Chapel, East from *the Choir*,	28	ft.
The same as the Width of the Choir and its Aisles.		
The Roof,	25	ft. High.
The Chapter House, founded by Bp. Lauder, is a Cube measuring internally,	28	ft.
The West Tower,	120	ft. High.
The Crypts, Bp. Jocceline's or (according to Mr. Honeyman) Bp. Bondington's, including the Altars under *the Lady Chapel*,	125 62	ft. Long. ft. Wide.
Beneath *the Choir*,	15	ft. High.
Beneath *the Lady Chapel*,	20	ft. High.
Bp. Blackader's, in the unfinished South Transept, over the Walls,	59 35½	ft. Long. ft. Wide.

MARCUS KNOX AND THE CATHEDRAL BELL.

[M'Ure, in treating of the (imaginary) Marriage to Isabel, youngest Daughter of Archibald Lyon, says (p. 115, Ed. 1830,)—he was "a Son of the Family of Selbiland, and descended of the Ancient Family of Ramfurly in Renfrewshire. This worthy Gentleman, *seeing all the Bells taken away at the Reformation, out of the Steeples belonging to our Great Church*, gifted the largest Bell in the Laigh Steeple Westward. 'Tis reputed to be the greatest Bell in the Kingdom, which cost him a considerable sum of money. Their issue was Thomas and William Knox. Thomas was Married to Bessie Spang, Daughter lawfully procreate betwixt the *Deceast* Andrew Spang, Merchant in Glasgow, and Marion Buchanan, Sister-German to the celebrated Mr. George Buchanan," &c.; and that their Son was "Thomas, *Baron* of Dungennon, who has acquired a great Estate in Ireland." (See Page 689.)

M'Ure again (p. 175), speaking of the Larger of the *two* Bells in the Laigh Steeple, says: "This large Bell was gifted by Marcus Knox, Merchant in Glasgow, at *The Reformation*. He was Squire Knox's grandfather."—Thus far M'Ure; the plain inference from whose words is that Marcus Knox lived *about* the Era of *the Reformation* (1560), *or very soon after*. The next mention of him is in the Pedigree of the Irish Earls of Ranfurly (*Lodge's Peerage of Ireland*, Ed. 1779, Vol. vii., p. 197):—"Knox, Lord Welles." William Knox built the House of Silvyland in 1601, whereon is Engraved his own Name and Arms, and those of his Wife. He Married Margaret, Daughter of George Maxwell of Newark, Widow of Uchter Knox of Ranfurly, and had *two* Sons, *the elder of whom died without Issue*, and Mark, the younger, who succeeded, afterwards settled in Glasgow, where his Memory is held in Esteem for the many services rendered by him to that City. He Married Isabel, Daughter of Archibald Lyon, younger Son of Lyon, Lord Glammis, and a considerable Merchant in Glasgow (by a Daughter of James Dunlop of Dunlop, in the Shire of Ayr, whose Mother was a Daughter of ——— Hamilton of Orbistown, descended from the illustrious House of Hamilton). By his said Wife he had issue, *Thomas*, his *Heir*, and *William*, who came into Ireland, settled in Dublin, [where] by Merchandise, he acquired a considerable Estate, and his Heir-Male, George Knox, is now possessed [says "the Pedigree"] of £4000 per annum.

Thomas, the eldest Son, lived at Glasgow, Married *Elizabeth, Daughter of Monsieur Spang, a Danish Gentleman, who came to England in the suite of Q. Anne*, Consort to K. James VI., and by her had three Sons, the eldest of these being Thomas "of Dungannon." Those who take the trouble to examine the Pedigree of "*Knox of Prehen*, Co. Londonderry," and "*Knox of Kilmannock*, Co. Wexford" (both in *Burke's Landed Gentry*, Ed. 1868), will find somewhat similar Statements regarding Marcus (or Mark) and his doings, but not with quite as much amplitude of detail. All are evidently founded on M'Ure's History, with some ludicrous variations; *e.g.*, M'Ure's "*Deceast Andrew Spang*," who is a real Personage, and appears in the Glasgow Burgh Records on *5th August*, 1587, along with a Brother, William Spang, an "*Ypothecarius*," is transformed into "*Monsieur* Spang," a Danish attendant of James VI.'s Queen; whereas his Forefathers lived and died as Glasgow Burgesses, from 1520 downwards. (See Lib. Col. N.D., pp. 78-111.)

It is clear, then, if M'Ure's Account of Marcus is worth anything, that he must have lived about the Era of *The Reformation;* while, if we are to credit the Pedigrees, he cannot have lived till towards the Middle of the following Century, shortly before the Birth of his reputed Grandson William, in 1652! It so happens that the Pedigree of "Knox of Selviland" is preserved in authentic Records *at the very Era* when Marcus lived as a Glasgow Burgess. In the Commissary Records of Glasgow (cited in *Hamilton of Wishaw's Account of Lanarkshire*, pp. 125-6), we find that before 1603 "*Thomas* Knox, of Selviland," had died, survived by his Wife, "Megy Glen." They had two Sons, *William*, styled "of Silvyland," in 1603, and *Robert*, who died apparently without lawful Issue in November, 1625. William was married to *Margaret Maxwell*, who died in January, 1622. They had evidently only two children, *Alexander* and *Jean*. Alexander is styled "of Selviland" in

1625,—showing that his Father was then dead; and he and his Sister Jean are Legatees in the Will of their Uncle Robert. Alexander Knox, "of Selviland," appears again in 1633. There is not a word about Marcus here, though his *reputed* Father and Mother, William Knox and Margaret Maxwell, appear. And as their Daughter Jean was her Mother's Executrix, there could have been no "Younger Son Mark," or he would have been *Executor*, while Alexander, being elder, naturally took the landed Estate. On the other hand, we have undoubted proof of Mark or Marcus's existence elsewhere during this very Period. Certain Documents in the possession of James Robb, Esq., Banker, settle the point. As they are probably not recorded in any Register, and not every Glasgow Property can show Titles of equal antiquity, a brief Abstract may not be without value (see Pages 450-1, Notes):—

1. The first is a Sasine (in Latin, as usual), under the hand of "Henricus Gibsoun, A.M., Clericus Civitatis, Glasguen," in favour of "Discretus vir *Marcus Knox* Mercator, civis Glasguen, et *Margareta Greynleis*, Conjuges," in "a back Tenement newly Built, with a *stone step below and above*," on the West Side of the "Street leading from the Market Cross to the South or lower Port" (*i.e.*, the Saltmarket Street). The Sellers of the Property being "John Cochran, Merchant, and Mariota Mayne, Spouses," to whom Marcus and his Wife were taken bound to pay 10 Merks of Feu-Farm annually for the Property. Dated 10*th April*, 1594.

2. Marcus and his Spouse, 10 years later, Purchase this Feu-Rent from Michael Cochran and Janet Blair, Spouses, as appears by a Sasine in their favour, Dated 6*th January*, 1603.

3. And on 18*th November*, 1606, Marcus, by a Sasine of that Date under the hand of "Archibaldus Heygait, Glasguen, diocesis notarius," acquires from "Magister Robertus Allasoune et Helena Sempill, Conjuges," a fore Tenement in the vicinity of his previous Property, on the West side of same Street.

Marcus' last appearance is on 31*st May*, 1610, when he enters into a Contract with some of his Neighbours respecting his Property.

4. On 7*th Maij*, 1659, "*Thomas* Knox, Merchand Burges of Glasgow," for the Sum of "Twa hundreth fourtie eight Punds Eleven shillings four pennies *Scotis* Mony" [not much more than £20 *Sterling*] "in pairt payment of £300 *Scots*," the "vallow" thereof, sells to "Donald M'Gilchrist, Merchand Burges," the above back Tenement, now stated to be "ruinous and brunt;" and as Thomas was not "yit infeft and seized therein as he aught to be," Donald M'Gilchrist was to retain the magnificent sum of £51 8s. 8d. *Scots* [or about £4 Sterling] as security till that Event.

The remaining Deeds explain who Thomas Knox was, and how he came to possess *one* at least of his Father Marcus Knox's Properties. The first is—

5. Letters of Horning under the Signet, Dated 8*th March*, 1664, Directed to "the Proveist and baillies of our burgh of Glagow," at the instance of the said Thomas, showing that in a "Court of apprysing haldin within the tollbuith of s^{d} Burgh," before James Fleming, Messenger, and his Collegs, on 1*st October*, 1663, "the Complainer obtained lawfullie apprysit fra *Jhon Knox* as *Oy* and apeirand Air to the

deceist *Marcus Knox* his *Gudsyn*, and as eldest lawfull *Sone* and apeirand Air to the deceist *William Knox*, *Merchand*, eldest law^ll^ Sone to the said deceist Marcus, All and Haill ane brunt wallsteid of land," &c. (as in previous Deed), "*in full satisfaction* to the Complainer of £2733 13s. and — pennies *Scots*," &c., requiring said Proveist and baillies to seise the Complainer in the Property, and in the usual Pains and Penalties.

6. The last Document is dated 17*th September*, 1664, and is a Transfer, whereby the said Thomas Knox, narrating the two preceding Documents—"that the Properties is now yet lyand rewinous and brunt," and that sensyne he has "duellie apprysit" the same from Johne Knox as representing his "*Guidschyr*" Marcus Knox, to whom the Lands "did of old pertain and belong," and his umguhil Father, William Knoxe, *in satisfaction* of the Sum "of Twa thousand seivine hundereth threttie thrie pund threttein shilling fuir pennies *Scots* moneye" (not quite £228 *Sterling*), specifyed in the Apprysing, which were "addebtit and awand to him be the said umgle Marcus and William Knoxe, his umgle Father and Brother," therefore Assigns and Transfers his WHOLE DEBT against his *Father* and *Brother* to Donald M'Gilchrist, to secure him in possession of the above small Property.

We here read, as in a Book, some of the events in the History of Marcus and his Family. The first Deed shows him, doubtless a well-doing young Burgess, purchasing a modest *back* Tenement for himself and his Wife, *whose name was Margaret Greynleis, not the fabulous Isabel Lyon;* and not being able to pay all the Cash down, he Converts part of it into a Feu Duty of 10 Merks. The mention of the "*stone* step" to the House clearly shows that the rest of it was *Timber*. As the years go on, Marcus buys up this Feu-Duty, still settling it on himself and his Wife. As his next Purchase was taken in his own name, it is possible that his Wife was dead by 1606. With the exception of his appearance in 1610, a long Gap now occurs; till in 1659, we find Thomas Knox, his *younger* Son, selling, for the small Sum of £25 *Sterling*, the ruinous Site of his Father's earliest Acquisition. This would lead us to suppose that the Property had been involved in the Great Fire of 1652. Marcus' elder Son William must have been dead by this time, and his Son John possibly a Minor, which would account for the long delay in his Uncle Thomas' further proceedings. For he does not "Appryse" his Nephew's Property till 1st October, 1663, after which his proceedings are tolerably rapid, ending with the Transfer of his whole Debt against his Father and Brother, of nearly £230 *Sterling*, to the purchase of the comparatively insignificant Investment of £25 *Sterling!* Now, these *Facts* indicate that Marcus Knox and his elder Son William died in very poor circumstances, or Insolvent, or their heir John would not have refused to take up their Succession; still less would Thomas have given away his Claim of £230 in Security of £25. Thus M'Ure, who is clearly wrong as to Marcus' Marriage, is no doubt equally so in stating (p. 116) that "William Knox, his [Marcus'] second Son, went to the City of Dublin, in Ireland, and was a Merchant of considerable Estate and figure there." If so, he would surely have been able to pay his Brother Thomas the trifling sum of £228! Whether William's Son John became "Sir John, the Lord Mayor of Dublin," may thus be extremely doubtful. It is very unlikely that, as M'Ure says (p. 116), he would present "£2000 to his

Nephew Thomas, Baron of Dungennon," the latter the Son of his Uncle Thomas, who had so ruthlessly stripped him of his little Patrimony!

The whole Story is so tinkered and tampered with by M'Ure, that whatever may be the origin of these Irish Knoxes, it is difficult to believe that they sprung from those of Glasgow; and it is equally probable that, as some of their Pedigrees say, they descended from Andrew Knox, the Bishop of Raphoe, who was, it is understood, a Scion of the Knoxes of Ranfurly, in Renfrewshire, and who was precisely Contemporary with Marcus, having died in 1632.

M'Lellan, in his "Essay on the Cathedral" (p. 62), in addition, says that Marcus "was a Relative of the great *Reformer*," and also gives a Copy of the Inscription stated to have been placed on the Bell when Recast in 1790 by Thomas Mears, of London, bearing that it was "made in Holland," and "Presented to the City" in 1594 by Marcus. But, it may be asked, what authority was there for these Statements? Was there any Inscription, bearing the Donor's name, on the *original* Bell; and failing this, is there no reference in the Council or Kirk Session Records of the latter half of the 16th Century to such a munificent Gift as this? It surely could not have passed unnoticed, had it taken place. Messrs. Mears & Stinbank, the eminent Bell-Founders of Whitechapel (Successors of Thomas Mears), have a Copy of the Inscription on the Recast Bell, in which the Date of Presentation is 1584, not 1594—rather an important difference. They have none of that upon the *original* Bell (if there was any), although they possess a Register of quaint Inscriptions on such Bells as have passed through the hands of their Firm.

We now come to consider the Arguments for and against the probability of Marcus having been the Donor of the Bell in *The High Kirk*. Little reliance can be placed on M'Ure's assertion, that the Bells were all taken out of the Steeples of the Cathedral at *The Reformation*. Glasgow was a fortunate exception to the "pitiful Devastations" which, as Archbishop Spottiswoode says, in too many cases overtook the Parish Churches of Scotland, with their sacred Contents; and I am inclined to believe that the Citizens are possibly indebted, not to Marcus Knox, but to the munificent *Gavin Dunbar*, for the Bell which yet hangs in their Cathedral. That Eminent Prelate, by his Will dated in 1547 (still extant in H.M. Register House), made express provision for the "reparation" of the "Campanile" (or Bell Tower), and the "fusion" of certain Bells therefor. His Executor, another worthy Churchman to whom Glasgow owes a debt of Gratitude, Mr. James Houstoun, the Sub-Dean, Founder of the Collegiate Church of S.S. Mary and Anne, doubtless carried out the pious Bequest of the Archbishop.

The Inscription upon the Bell when Recast in 1790, proves nothing except the Traditionary belief that he was the Donor, and that he gave it in 1594. Now, it is rather singular that there was at least one Bell in the Cathedral *Eight years before* this date. (See the *K. Session Records* of 14th July, 1586, and 7th July, 1587, anti p. 117; also on 7th March, 1588)—"The Commissioners appointed by the King's Majesty anent repairing the Hie Kirk, and hail Brethren of the Kirk Session, thinks gude that the Laigh Steeple be taken down to repair the Mason work of the said Kirk, and that the Bell and Knock be transported to the High

Steeple, and that the Kirk have a Quienzie [Buttress] left at the Steeple aforesaid for relief thereof:" a Resolution which curiously anticipated by 250 years the ultimate Verdict against the Laigh Steeple, so strongly urged by the late Mr. Archibald M'Lellan. The next Entry from the K. Session Records is equally interesting—"1592, Castle Bell, February 3rd:—The Treasurer to pay some Workmen employed about Casting of the Bell, and afterwards more given to the Englishmen that's Casting the Bell. April 27:—And that the liberality of the Town be sought by the Magistrates and Ministers on Monday next, for to help to get Metal to Cast the Bell. October 26th:—Paid £23 Punds Scots for Mending the Castle Bell." It is added (p. 129 anti)—"The new Bell arrived at Leith, 26th January, 1595, when the Parishioners were stented for the price of it." Now, as this last Date is most probably 1594, from the then mode of beginning the year in *March*, here we have a Bell brought to Glasgow at the *very Era* of Marcus Knox's Bell, and a great deal of notice taken of the fact, but not a word of Marcus! This cannot be an Omission in the Records, as they are complete during this Period; and thus, besides the Bell already in the High Kirk in 1586, we have another in its close proximity, the "Castle" Bell. What became of this Bell? Was it one of the Bells—two in number, and the Dimensions of which are particularly described by M'Ure—which, in his day, hung in Abp. Dunbar's "Campanile?" And how was it, when that Tower was taken down some 25 years ago, there was only *one* Bell (the reputed Gift of Marcus Knox) then remaining in it? These are points on which some information (if now attainable) is desired. The Town Council were very precise in their acknowledgments when a Bell was Presented to the Burgh, as may be seen in the Records, 25th August, 1643, when "George Duncan, of Borrowfield," Presented a Bell to the Black Friars' Kirk. (See pp. 309-10, Note.)

All the circumstances considered, rather lead to the conclusion that Marcus Knox, while we find him to have been a respectable Glasgow Burgess, was not a person of such mark as to have been the Donor of the Great Bell. Certainly he must have been a young man in 1594, and not at all likely to have had money to spare for such a purpose, when he could not purchase his own House free; and whatever may have happened in the intervening years, it is evident he died a poor man. Be this as it may, there is positively *no Evidence whatever*, except *Tradition*, for the Gift by him of the Bell which now hangs in the Cathedral. Against it, there is the *Fact*, that there was a Bell there years before the Date of his supposed Gift, coupled with the absolute silence of the Records, which Commemorate other Bells of less importance. I am not aware if any one has previously stated the Case on behalf of Archbishop Dunbar, and shall rejoice if it has been left to me to vindicate the claims of that eminent Churchman and Lawyer to one of the Bequests made by him to the City over whose Ecclesiastical concerns he so long Presided.—*Communicated by Joseph Bain, Esq., Rock Lodge, Lynton, Barnstaple.*

EPITAPHS IN THE HIGH CHURCH AND CHURCHYARD.

Within the Nave.

I.

M. S.
ANDREÆ COCHRANE,
CIVIS GLASGUENSIS,
QUI, HONESTO LOCO NATUS.
BONISQUE ARTIBUS IMBUTUS,
NEGOTIIS, IN HAC URBE, NEC INFELICITER,
OPERAM DEDIT.
AD SUMMA, IN CIVITATE, MUNERA OBEUNDA,
SÆPIUS EVECTUS,
TEMPORIBUS ETIAM INIQUIS, FLAGRANTE BELLO CIVILE,
PRÆSIDIS JUSTI PARITER AC SAGACIS,
EXEMPLUM PRÆBUIT:
IN SUPREMIS GENTIS BRITANNICÆ COMITIIS,
CAUSAM CIVITATIS SOLITA AGENS
SOLERTIA, ET PRUDENTIA,
TRIBUTUM QUOD RAPUERANT
PATRIÆ ET LIBERTATIS, INIMICI,
CIVIBUS RESTITUENDUM, IMPETRAVIT;
LEGUM, ET RERUM, IN PATRIA GESTARUM,
APPRIME GNARUS;
LONGA ETIAM EXPERIENTIA EDOCTUS,
INTER AMICOS FACUNDUS ET ERUDITUS
IN CONVIVIIS, JAM SENIOR, GRATUS ET JUCUNDUS.
TANDEM, ANNUM AGENS, OCTOGESIMUM QUINTUM,
NONO DIE IULII ANNO M.DCC.LXXVII.
LONGUM AC HONOROIFICUM, PEREGIT CURSUM.
H. M. P. H.

Translation.—Ed.

Sacred to the Memory of Andrew Cochrane,* a Citizen of Glasgow, who, though Born of an honourable Family, and trained to the liberal Arts, entered into Business in this City, and not without success. Being more than once elevated to the Chief Magistracy in the City, even in evil times, and during the Heat of the Civil War, he furnished a Pattern of a just and shrewd Provost. Prosecuting the claims of the City in the House of Lords with his usual dexterity and prudence, he procured the restitution of the Taxes, on which the Enemies of his Country and Liberty had seized; being remarkably conversant in the Laws and History of his Country, and, moreover,

* Andrew Cochrane, of Brighouse (to whom the Marble Monument placed upon the West Wall of the Nave of the Cathedral inside, bearing the above Inscription, is Erected), appears to have been Grandson of Andrew Cochrane, Merchant in Ayr, who, in 1649, Married Agnes Garvan, of that Town; and Son of David Cochrane, also Merchant there, by Janet Crawford. He was Born in 1693, and was bred to Mercantile life. After spending 30 years in his native Town he removed to Glasgow, where his character pointed him out as qualified for Civic distinctions. Having acted as Bailie for several years, he was chosen Provost in 1741, and was re-elected in 1744-45; and to his skilful Management was owing the tardy recovery of Compensation for the losses sustained by the City during *The Rising of* 1745. But, with *The Rebellion*, the Civic honours and cares of Mr. Cochrane did not terminate. He was again Lord Provost in 1760. For upwards of 40 years he was Preceptor of Hutcheson's Hospital. In 1776

taught by long experience. Among Friends he was eloquent and learned; at Banquets, even when advanced in years, he was agreeable and jovial. At last, in the 85th year of his age, he ended a long and honourable Life on the 9th July, 1777.

II.

Sacred to the Memory of Lieut. John Stirling, of the Bombay Army, eldest Son of William Stirling, Esq., Merchant in Glasgow; who, attached to the Cavalry of his Highness the Nizam, Fell, while gallantly Leading the Assault against the Fort of Dundhootee, on the 3rd of January, 1828, aged 23 years. His Remains are Interred near the Spot where he bravely Fought and Fell; and in Testimony of the sense entertained by the Nizam's Government of his heroic Conduct, a Monument has been raised over his Grave at the public expense. This Cenotaph is erected by his Brother Officers of the Nizam's Cavalry, in testimony of their high esteem of his public and private worth. M.DCCC.XXIX.

III.

Sacred to the Memory of the Honourable Henry Cadogan, Lieut.-Colonel of the 71st, or Glasgow Regt., Honorary Burgess of this City, who gloriously Fell at the head of his Battalion, in the ever-memorable Battle of Vittoria, June 21, 1813, aged 33 years. This Monument is Erected by a few of his Friends in this City and Neighbourhood, to perpetuate the remembrance of his Worth as a Man, and his Gallantry as a Soldier.

IV.

M. S.

Gulielmi F. Thomæ Hamilton, patriæ virtutis et muneris hæredis, Anat. et Bot. in Academia Glascuensi Professoris celeberrimi; qui, capacis et exculti vi ingenii, jucunda disciplinam tradendi facultate, felici in morbis curandis industria et successu, prisca fide et pietate, et unica morum comitas, auditorum venerationem ægrotorum fiduciam collegarum et suorum amorem, bonorum omnium benevolentiam, sibi vivus conciliavit: tam cari capitis desiderium, cui nec pudor nec modus, extinctus reliquit. Pientiss. et mœstiss. conjunx Elizabetha Stirling, P. Natus pridii cal. Aug. A.D. M.DCC.LVIII., obiit iii idus Martias A.D. M.DCC.XC. Heu! tales terris quod monstrant fata, nec ultra esse sinunt.

Translation.—Ed.

Sacred to the Memory of William, Son of Thomas Hamilton, the Heir of his Father's Worth, and his Successor in Office; a most famous Professor of Anatomy and Botany in the University of Glasgow; who, in virtue of a powerful and cultivated mind, an agreeable method of delivering his instructions, successful diligence and results in the treatment of Diseases, primitive Faith and Piety, and singular urbanity of Manners, secured during his life the respect of his Class, the confidence of his Patients, and the affection of his Colleagues and Friends, and the favour of all good Men: his Death, for the

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the Patrons "unanimously agreed to request Andrew Cochrane, Esq., Preceptor, for his long and faithful services to the Publick, particularly for the great care and attention he has long paid to the affairs of the Hospital, and the increase of the Funds thereof by his diligence, to sitt in order to gett his Picture drawn, to be hung up in the laich Council Chamber." This Picture has by some means unaccountably disappeared. Provost Cochrane died without Issue, and was survived for nine years by his Wife, Janet, eldest Daughter of Peter Murdoch, Provost of Glasgow, and Mary, Daughter of John Luke, of Claythorn.

"*The Cochrane Correspondence*" (Published by *The Maitland Club*, and Edited by James Dennistoun, of Camis Eskan) is an interesting Collection of Letters bearing on *The Rebellion* of 1745, illustrative of the Proceedings of the Magistrates and Inhabitants of Glasgow during that stirring Period.

loss of so valuable a life, left a regret both public and unlimited. His most affectionate and disconsolate Wife, Elizabeth Stirling, erected this Monument. He was Born on the 31st July, 1758, and Died on the 13th March, 1790. Alas! that the Fates should merely shew the Earth such Persons, and not suffer them to Abide.

V.*

In Memoriam.

Robert Burn Anderson, Lieutenant 1st Bombay Fusileers, Brigade-Major Hodson's Horse, Adjutant Fanes' Irregular Cavalry. Born in Glasgow, October 11, 1833; Died in China, September 27, 1860. Treacherously taken Prisoner by the Chinese when in command of an Escort, and under the protection of a Flag of Truce. He died a victim to the cruelty of a barbarous Foe. His dust reposes in the Russian Cemetery at Pekin, with that of his Fellow-Sufferers—De Norman, Bowlby, Brabazon, Phipps.

In his Home distinguished by generous and devoted Love. In his Profession by signal Bravery and strict observance of Duty. In Life by unflinching moral courage and consistent rectitude. True to himself, he was faithful to all. And Died as he had Lived, in the service of his Country.

VI.

Sacred to the Memory of Major Robert Murray Banner; Brevet-Major John Anstruther M'Gowan; Lieutenants William Lear Macnish, William Turner, James Wemyss, Robert Abercromby, Edward Alfred Ball, Franklin Knight Kirby; Thirteen Non-Commissioned Officers; Four Drummers; and 298 Privates of the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, who fell in Action, or Died, during the Crimean Campaign of 1854-5-6.

VII.

M. S.
GEORGII ET JACOBI
Filiorum natu secundi et tertii
JACOBI WILLIAMSON, S.T.D.
In Acad. Glasguensi Matheseos Professoris,
Ejusque Conjugis Catherinæ Sutherland;
Quorum ille annos xv. natus Prid.
Non. Jan. Hic vero annos xiii.
Natus xv. Kal. Feb. M.DCCC.XCIII.
Supremam diem obiit. Sed cari
Pueri! Ingenua verecundia,
Eximia Morum gravitate, Elegantioribusque animi dotibus,
Spectata diligentia supra
Annos excultis, Ornati;
Nunc enim vos, heu! defunctos
Licet laudis præconio prosequi,
Quamvis brevi vitæ curriculo
Peracto. Ad majora obeunda
Munera, Quam inter homines
Contingere possit, Jussu parentis,
Opt. Max. discessistis,
Memoriam tamen hic reliquistis
Amicis parentibusque, nullo
Non ævo, Summo studio colendam.

Translation—Ed.

Sacred to the Memory of George and James, Second and Third Sons of James Williamson, Doctor of Divinity, Professor of Mathematics in the Uni-

* Upon a fine modern Brass.

versity of Glasgow, and of his Wife, Catherine Sutherland; the former of whom Died at 15 years of age, on the 4th day of January, and the latter at 13, on the 18th day of January, 1793. But, dear Boys! adorned with innate Modesty, extraordinary Sedateness of Manners, and more than common Mental Endowments, cultivated with extraordinary diligence, beyond your years; for now, alas! we may, after your Death, bestow the meed of Praise, the course of your life, although short, having been finished. Although you have Departed by order of your Heavenly Father to higher functions than befal the lot of Mortals, ye have left here with your Friends and Parents a Memory for ever to be Perpetuated with the greatest affection.

VIII.

S. M.
ROBERTI POTTER,
Juvenis in Divinarum Rerum
Scientiam incumbentis,
Ob Ingenium, Doctrinam, Mores,
Pietatem, Sodalibus dilectissimi,
Omnibus Mirandi;
In Academia Glasguensis,
Alumnus, Palma sæpissime
Tulit: omnigenis fere
Literis invigilans, Philosophiæ
Potissimum studio
Ardebat. Ut munus
Sacrum in se susciperet
Et digno et cupido, haud
Est consensum.
Aeræ natus. Ibi
Obiit x. Kal. Jan. A.D.
M.DCCC.XXII. Æt. suæ XXVI.
Hoc virtutis heu! immature
Præreptæ Monumentum
Socii conjunctissimi.
P. C.

Translation—Ed.

Sacred to the Memory of Robert Potter, a young man devoted to the study of Divinity; for his Talents, Learning, Manners, Piety, highly esteemed by his intimate Friends, and Admired by all; as a Student in the University of Glasgow he very often carried off the first Prize: whilst he followed out almost every branch of Learning, he was most particularly devoted to the study of Philosophy. It was not permitted him, though deserving and desirous thereof, to take upon himself the Sacred Office. He was Born at Ayr, and Died there on the 23rd day of December, 1822, in the 26th year of his age. Alas! this Monument of Merit, early cut off, his closest Companions caused to be Erected.

IX.

This Monument, Erected by the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council, in Honour of the Memory of John Orr, of Barrowfield, Advocate, Principal Town-Clerk of Glasgow, Records the sense entertained by a grateful Community of the Zeal, Talents, and Integrity displayed by him, during a period of 22 years, in discharging the various Duties of a most important Office. Died the XVI. December, M.DCCC.III. Aged 58 years.

X.*

DAVID KEIR, MASTER GLAZIER, INSERTED WITH HIS OWN HANDS SIXTY PAINTED WINDOWS IN THIS ANCIENT CATHEDRAL. DIED XIV. MARCH, A.D. M.DCCC.LXIV.

* At the West Side of the South Door.

[The honour of the original Suggestion of the Stained-Glass Windows is due to Sir Andrew Orr, while Lord Provost.]

XI.

The Minto Brass and Inscription are Noticed at Page 298.

XII.

To the much revered Memory of John Bowman, Esq., of Ashgrove, late Lord Provost of this City, who, with Christian perseverance, supported the trials, and fulfilled the duties of a long and valuable life. Born December 18, 1701; he Slept November 24, 1797, and waits his Lord's reviving Call in the neighbouring Consecrated Ground of this ancient Sanctuary: where also are Interred his Father, John Bowman, Esq., who likewise served his Fellow-Citizens as a worthy Chief Magistrate; and his pious Brother, William.

[The only Burial Place or Vault in the Nave is that belonging to the Oswald Family (marked on the Flags, G. O.), in the centre, almost under the Tower.]

XIII.

Inscription above the large Gate, and Entry into the High Church, in gold letters—

DEDICATA FVIT HÆC
ECCLESIA GLASGUENSIS
ANNO DOMINI MILLESIMO
CENTAGESIMO NONAGESIMO
SEPTIMO PRIDIE
CALENDAS JVNII.

Translation.

This Church of Glasgow was Dedicated in the year of our Lord 1197, the 6th July. (See Page 49.)

XIV.

[In the South Transept of Melrose Abbey there is the following Inscription:—

John : Murdo : sum : tym : callit
was : F : and : born : in : parysse :
certainly : and : had : in : keping :
al : mason : werk : of : santan :
droys : ye : hye : kirk : of : Glas
gu : melros : and : paslay : of
nyddysdayll : and : of : galway :
pray : to : god : and : mari : baith :
and : sweet : sanct : iohn : to : keep : this : haly : kirk :
fra : skaith.

From which it would appear that a certain Frenchman named John Murdo was employed as Architect at St. Andrews, Glasgow, and the other Places above mentioned, about the close of the 14th Century; but what Portions of the Buildings referred to were Erected under his Superintendence, it is difficult to say, and needless to conjecture. The fact, however, is interesting, and confirms our opinion that even in Architecture we were at an early Period indebted for many ideas to France.]

XV.

Inscription upon the Wall of the Outer-Church Entry on two large Dials, above Bailie Colquhoun's Grave Stone, and the Grave Stone of James Colquhouns (Elder and Younger of Langloan), his Representers. Upon one of the Dials, *Umbra labitur et nos umbra;* Upon the other, *Ex hoc Momento pendet Æternitas.* Below Engraven thus,

Our Life's a flying Shadow, God's the Pole,
The Index pointing at it is our Soul,
Death's our Horizon when our Sun doth Set,
Which will through Christ a Resurrection get.

[The above Lyric is upon an oblong loose Stone lying in a dark corner of the Crypt, but the Dials and Colquhoun Stones are gone.]

XVI.

Inscription upon Mr. Thomas Hutchison's Monument, placed on the East side of the South Door of the Nave, outside—

M.	I. H.	T.
T. H.	M. S.	M. S.

CONDITUR HIC D. THOMAS HUTCHISONUS,
QUEM SEMPER INNOCENTIA SERO OPULENTIA BEAVIT,
CUJUS BREVEM POSSESSIONEM AMPLIS IN EGENOS LARGITIONIBUS COMPENSAVIT.
HUMANA CUNCTA FICTA, FALSA, FABULA,
ET VANITATUM VANITAS.
OBIIT KAL. SEP. ANNO M.DC.XLI., ÆTATIS SUÆ LII.

Translation.—Ed.

Here Lies Mr. Thomas Hutchison, whom Innocence always, and Wealth in the long run, rendered a happy man, the short possession of which he compensated by great Liberality to the Poor. All Human Affairs are Counterfeit and Deceptive, a Dream, and Vanity of vanities. He Died on the 1st September, 1641, in the 52nd year of his age.

XVII.

Anderson of Dowhill's Monument, with the 7 following Epitaphs upon various Slabs and Pedestals, are within a strong Iron Cage. (See Page 590)—

1.

THIS IS THE BURIALL PLACE BELONGING
TO JOHN ANDERSON OF DOUHILL, PRESENT
PROVEST OF GLASGOW. WHEIRE LYES
BURIED HIS GRANDFATHER NINIAN,
HIS FATHER JOHN ANDERSON WHO
WAS ALLSO PROVEST THERE, AND
THERE WIVES AND CHILDREN. JUNE M.DCC.IV.

2.

Here is Interred Provost John Anderson, the last of Douhill, who was one of those Delegated to make offer of the Crown of Scotland to their Majesties King William and Queen Mary; and who Represented the City of Glasgow in the first Parliament after the Revolution of 1688. Born 1635; Died 1710. Also are here Interred his Descendants of Four succeeding Generations.—
M.DCCC.XLIII.

3.

Here is Interred Charles Macintosh, of Campsie and Dunchattan, and Fellow of the Royal College of London, Son of George Macintosh and Mary Moore, both also here Interred, and Great-Grandson of the last Provost, John Anderson, of Douhill. Born 1766; Died 1843.

Patri, Conjugi, Amico, Lugentes Filii Viduaque.*—M.DCCC.XLIII.

4.

Mary Fisher, Daughter of Alexander Fisher and Mary Scott, and Spouse of Charles Macintosh. Born 1765; Died 1844.

5.

Beneath is Interred General Alexander Fisher Macintosh, K.H., Colonel of the 93rd Sutherland Highlanders, Son of Charles Macintosh, F.R.S., of Campsie and Dunchattan, and of Mary Fisher, his Wife. Born 13th January, 1795; Died 28th August, 1868.

6.

To the Memory of Mary Scott Macintosh, Wife of John Horrocks, of Tillichewan, who Died June 16th, in the year of our Lord 1823, aged 30 Years. This Tribute of unavailing sorrow, for an amiable and dutiful Child, is placed by her bereaved Mother, not without the cheering hope of meeting her again in a blessed Eternity. "Come, thou Blessed."

7.

To the Memory of Charles Macintosh, of Campsie, Fellow of Royal Society of London, and Mary Fisher, his Spouse; and of their Sons, George Macintosh, of Campsie, Born 1791, who having Died in 1848, about five years after his Parents, is, like them, Interred beneath; and Wallace Francis Macintosh, Born 1799, who Died at the age of 17, in the Island of Madeira. This Tribute of Affection is raised by their surviving Son.—M.DCCC.LIII.

XVIII.

Monument of the Author of the "Memorials," North Wall—

HERE LYES MR ROBERT LAW
MINISTER OF EASTER KILPATRIK.
HERE LYES HIS SON
MR JOHN LAW, ONE OF THE REGENTS OF THE
COLLEGE OF GLASGOW,
WHO DIED IN M.DCC.XVIII.

XIX.

Asks thou, who in this earthly Lodge doth lie,
Both holy, loving, pitiful, and chaste;
All dewis, while days endured, none can deny,
To God, to Friend, to Poor, to Spouse profest:
Sp'rit is with sp'rits; corps here with corps must rot,
Of Esther Fleming, Spouse to Mr. Scott.

XX.

Sacred to the Memory of the Rev. Robert Balfour, D.D., for 40 years Minister of the Outer High Church. Born in 1740; Died 13th October, 1818, and Buried in Bishop Blackadder's Aisle, adjacent. Of his first Wife, Isabella, Daughter of James Stark, Collector of Customs, Kirkcaldy, who Died in October, 1781. Of his second Wife, Catherine, eldest Daughter of Archibald M'Gilchrist, of North Bar, one of the Town-Clerks of Glasgow, who Died in May, 1817. Of his elder Daughter, Isabella Balfour, Wife of John Duncan,

* His Mourning Family and Widow have Erected this to a Father, a Husband, and a Friend.

Merchant in Glasgow, who Died 16th January, 1847. Of his Son-in-Law, the said John Duncan, Son of the Rev. John Duncan, Minister of Alva, who Died 7th June, 1855, Aged 84. Of his younger Daughter, Margaret Balfour, of North Bar, who Died 5th October, 1857, Aged 67. The last four are Buried underneath.

[Near the above Slab is the defaced Figure of a Bishop, vested, which evidently covers the Grave of those who had small respect for the Order.]

XXI.

Upon Major Thomson's Tomb, who was a Son of one of our Town-Clerks *(M'Ure)*—

MEMORIÆ SACRUM D. ALEXANDRI THOMSONI EQUITIS AURATI,
QUONDAM IN REGIO PRÆSIDIO CENTURIONIS FIDISSIMI, FORTISS.
VIGILANTISS; QUI PIE AC PLACIDE IN DOMINO OBDORMIVIT
OCTOB. XVIII., ANNO M.DC.LXIX., ÆTATIS LXIII.

GENTIS HONOS, VIRTUTIS AMOR, FAMA INTEGRA, CANDOR
THOMSONUM ORNABANT VIVUM; NUNC ÆRE PERENNI
FIRMA MAGIS, FAMÆ STANT MONUMENTA DUCIS.
EST SACER HIC TUMULUS, NECNON VENERABILIS URNA;
QUAM TEGIT AUGUSTUS, QUAM CAPIT URNA CINIS.
VITA MIHI MORS EST, MORS MIHI VITA NOVA.

S. D.
A. T. I. B.

Translation from "The Theater of Mortality."

Sacred to the Memory of Sir Alexander Thomson, Knight, sometime a most famous, valiant, and most vigilant Captain in the King's Forces; who Fell Asleep in the Lord piously, 18th October, 1669; Aged 63.

The Nation's Honour, Virtue's Love, Renown
Adorn'd this Captain, while the Earth upon;
His lasting Fame, reporting what he was,
Will far Surpass a Monument of Brass.
This Grave is Sacred, venerable Dust;
For here are Laid the Ashes of the Just.
Life did bring Death to me; but here's my Gain,
By Death I do a better Life Obtain.

XXII.

HIC JACET ROBERTUS COGNOMENTO MAYNUS, MULTIS
NOMINIBUS REVERE MAGNUS, PHILOSOPHUS, ORATOR, POETA, MEDICUS,
OMNIGENA VIRTUTE AC ERUDITIONE CLARUS,
MEDICINÆ IN ACADEMIA GLASGUENSI PROFESSOR. OBIIT NONIS
FEBRUARII MILLESIMO SEXCENTESIMO QUADRAGESIMO
SEXTO, ANNO ÆTATIS SUÆ SEXIES SEPTIMO CLIMACTERICO.

Translation.

Here Lies Robert, surnamed Mayn, upon many accounts truly great, a Philosopher, Orator, Poet, Physician, and famous for all manner of Virtue and Learning, Professor of Medicine in the College of Glasgow. He Died 5th February, 1646, in the 42nd year of his Age, which proved climacteric to him.

XXIII.

Memoriæ sacrum Jacobi Andersoni, mercatoris Glasguensis, patris amantissimi; liberi monumentum hoc posuerunt. Obiit anno æræ christianæ 1688. Necnon in memoriam Jacobi Andersoni filii sui primogeniti constituerunt. Natus anno 1679, denatus anno 1702.

Translation.

Sacred to the Memory of James Anderson, Merchant in Glasgow, a most loving Father. His Children Erected this Monument. He Died in the year of the Christian Era, 1688. As also to the Memory of James Anderson, his eldest Son, who was Born in the year 1679. He Died in the year 1702.

XXIV.

Sacred to the Memory of Mrs. Helen Graham, Relict of the late Captain John Hamilton, Bardowie. Ob. 1775. Also of Mrs. Eliz. Graham, eldest Daughter of Walter Graham, Esq., of Kilmardinny. Ob. 1791; and of Robert Graham, Esq., of Kilmanan. Ob. 1804, aged 82. Also of his Wife, Mrs. Mary Hill, of Gairbraid and Lambhill. Ob. 1809, aged 79. And of Lilias Graham, of Gairbraid and Lambhill, their Daughter. Ob. Dec., 1836, Æt. 74.

XXV.

1612

M.

P. L.

IOHN LOW. IAMES LOW.

Doctor Peeter Low.*

STAY PASSENGER AND VIOW THIS STONE,
FOR UNDER IT LYIS SUCH A ONE,
WHO CUIRED MANY WHILL HE LIEVED,
SO GRACIOUS HE NO MAN GRIEV'ED,
YEZ WHEN HIS PHYSICK'S FORCE OFT FAIL'ED,
HIS PLESANT PURPOSE THEN PREVAIL'D;
FOR OF HIS GOD HE GOT THE GRACE,
TO LIVE IN MIRTH AND DIE IN PEACE,
HEAVEN HES HIS SOUL,—HIS CORPS THIS STONE,
SIGH PASSENGER AND SOE BE GONE.

AH ME! I GRAVELL AM AND DUST
AND TO THE GRAVE DESHEND I MUST
O PAINTED PIECE OF LIVEING CLAY
MAY BE NOT PROUD OF THY SHORT DAY

---

* Dr. Peter Lowe Flourished at the close of the 16th and commencement of the 17th Centuries. He was Author of "A Discourse on the whole Art of Chyrurgerie," which passed through six Editions. In the Second Edition, published in 1612, he styles himself in the Title-Page, "Peter Lowe, Scottishman, Doctor in the Facultie of Chirurgerie at Paris, and Ordinary Chyrurgion to the French King and Navarre." He practised 22 years in France and Flanders, had been two years Surgeon to the Spanish Regiments at Paris, and had followed the King of France, Henry IV., six years in his Wars before he settled in Glasgow, about 1595. He was afterwards Physician to Henry Stewart, eldest Son to King James I. of Great Britain. He found the practice of Medicine and Surgery in Glasgow and the West of Scotland in the hands of "cosoners, quacksalvers, charlitans, witches, charmers, and divers other sorts of abusers;" on a representation of which to James VI., "His Majestie and Honourable Councell thought not to be tolerated," and granted to Dr. Lowe and others, in 1599, the Charter of Incorporation of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, in which he is designed as "Maister Peter Lowe, our Chirurgaine, and Chief Chirurgaine to oure dearest son the Prince." From the Records of the City it is evident that he was a leading Citizen in his day; he was one of the Commissioners for the settlement of the differences between the Merchants and Crafts in 1604.

Dr. Lowe's Grandson, or Great-Grandson, probably the former, was Peter Lowe, Esq., W.S., Edinburgh, who married a Sister of the Daughter of John Gray, of Dalmarnock and Carntyne, who Died 150 years ago. The Issue of this Marriage was, (1), a Son, William Lowe, who had valuable Property in America, which he lost in consequence of his Loyalty to the British Government during the American War—he Died,

XXVI.

On Bessie Adam, Wife of James Hamilton, of Aikenhead, at the South-West Corner of the Gate—

YE GAZERS ON THIS TROPHIE OF A TOMBE,
SEND OUT ONE GRONE FOR WANT OF HER, WHOSE LYF,
ONCE BORNE OF EARTH, AND NOW LYIS IN EARTHS WOMBE,
LIVED LONG A VIRGINE—THEN A SPOTLES WYF:
HEIR IS INCLOSED MANS GREIF, EARTHS LOSE, FREINDS PAINE,
RELIGIONES LAMPE, VERTEVS LIGHT, HEAVENS GAINE.

DVMBE SENSELES STATE OF SOME LYVELES STONES
REARD WP FOR MEMRIE OF A BLESSED SOVLE;
THOW HOLDS BVT ADAM—ADAMES BLOOD BEMONES
HER LOSE; SCHEES FLED, NON CAN HER IOYES CONTROVLE.
O HAPPY THOW! FOR ZEALE AND CHRISTIANE LOVE,
ON EARTH BELOVD, AND NOW IN HEAVNS ABOVE.
1616.

Now the Property of Miss Hamilton, of Holmhead, and Enclosed by her in 1842.

XXVII.

THE M'URE MONUMENT.

Here are Buried the Persons following, viz., Margaret Young, lawful Daughter, Procreate betwixt John Young, Merchant in Glasgow, and Margaret Lyon, of the Family of Glames, and Spouse to George Morison, of the Family of Prestongrange, who deceast the 4th of April, 1659; Her Age, 95. George died at Dantzick, anno 1630.

Robert M'Ure, Son lawful to Charles M'Ure, *alias* Campbel of Ballachyle, and Janet Campbel, Spouses, who deceast the 7th of March, 1634; His Age, 96.

Janet Boyd, of the Family of Portencross, his Spouse, who deceast the 3rd of October, 1668; Her Age, 89 years.

Thomas M'Ure, their eldest Son, who deceast the 3rd of January, 1674; His Age, 58.

Janet M'Ewin, his Spouse, lawful Daughter to John M'Ewin, of the Family of Glenboig, and Margaret Morison, Daughter to the above George Morison and Margaret Young, who deceast the 4th of December, 1685; Her Age, 63.

Now Appointed for the Burial of John M'Ure, Writer and Clerk to the Registration of Sasines for the District of Glasgow,

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without Issue, towards the end of the last Century; and (2), a Daughter, Anabella, who Died unmarried. These were the last descendants of the Doctor. This William Lowe left to the Grays of Carntyne his Ancestor's Tombstone and Burial-Place, which the Rev. John Hamilton Gray, Rural Dean of Chesterfield, sold, in 1833, to the Faculty of Surgeons in Glasgow.

Dr. Peter Lowe married Helen, Daughter of the Rev. David Weems, the first Minister of Glasgow after *The Reformation*. They had one Son, John, who, although probably not a Medical man, was, out of respect to his Father, admitted a Member of the Faculty, "for the benefit of his Children." After Dr. Lowe's death, this John's Mother married Walter Stirling, Bailie, and Dean of Guild of Glasgow, by whom he had several Sons. The Stirlings of Glasgow, William, George, &c., are descended in a direct line from this lady.

their Son, and Christian Dunlop, of the Family of Household, his Spouse; She Died the 27th of December, 1730; Her Age, 65.

Here lies Robert M'Ure, Writer, his Son; Died the 2nd of August, 1708, Aged 29. Robert and Helen M'Ures, his Children, Procreate betwixt him and Marion Campbel, of the Family of Carick, his Spouse, who died in the year 1709.

And now Appointed for the Burial of Mary Stirling, of the Family of Craigbarnet, now Spouse to the above John M'Ure, who Rebuilt this Monument 1730, and 74th year of his Age.

Our life's a Vapor, our days do quickly pass,
Fades as the Flower, and withers as the Grass,
Our time's uncertain, our years are full of trouble,
Dwyning, Repyning, surround't with sorrows double.
No comfort here in things sublunarie,
Death summs up all! Mind now Eternitie,
That so thou may's at length Triumph and Sing,
Grave wher's thy Conquest? Death wher's thy Sting?

[This Metrical Soliloquy is upon the West Wall of the Churchyard, a little to the North of the West Entrance, on the Lair belonging to C. D. Donald, Esq.]

The Monument now gifted by the Proprietor to Peter Murdoch,* late Provost of Glasgow, and John Murdoch, his Son, the Proprietor's nearest Relations, in the terms of the Disposition granted to them thereanent.† [This Monument cannot be found.—*Ed.*]

XXVIII.

The Burial Place
of
Hugh Tennent,
of Easter-Common.
Born 1693; Died 1776.

John Tennent,
Brewer, Well Park,
(Son of Hugh.)
Born 1745; Died 14th Aug., 1827.

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* Provost Murdoch's other Children were (see Page 702, Note)—

1. Peter, who, in 1732, Married Margaret, youngest Daughter of Sir Archibald Stewart, of Blackhall, Baronet, and who is now Represented by James Murdoch, Esq., Grand-Nephew of the Provost, to whom *The Maitland Club* were indebted for the Materials of "*The Cochrane Correspondence* regarding the Affairs of Glasgow, 1745-6."

2. John, also Provost of Glasgow, who, by Margaret, only Daughter of William Lang, Merchant in Glasgow, had two Daughters—Margaret, Wife of the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Miller, of Glenlee, Baronet, Lord President, with Issue; and Anne, who was Married to John Wallace, of Cessnock, without Issue.

3. Martha, Married to Archibald Buchanan, of Auchentorlie. Their youngest Son, Andrew Buchanan, of Ardenconnal, who first suggested to James Dennistoun, Esq., of Cames Eskan, to Edit "*The Cochrane Correspondence*," but who never saw the "Papers." He Died in the Summer of 1835, aged 90. His green old age and amiable manners crowned with the respect and regard of all who had the advantage of his acquaintance. From this Marriage also descended the Families of Buchanan of Auchentorlie, Buchanan of Blairvadick, Yuille of Darleith, Spiers of Elderslie, and Spiers of Culcreuch.

† Our Author lived to 1774. We find the following very brief Notice of his Death in *The Glasgow Journal*:—"Glasgow, May 30, 1747. This week was Buried John M'Ure, Clerk to the Register of Seasins, aged 96."—*M'Vean.*

His Wife by First Marriage;
Mother-in-Law;
Two Sisters-in-Law;
And Eight Children
Who Died under 16 years of age.

HUGH TENNENT,
Brewer, Well Park,
(Son of John.)
Born 1782; Died 17th June, 1835.
And Three of his Children
Who Died in Infancy.

JOHN TENNENT, Chemist,
of the Firm of
Charles Tennent & Co., St. Rollox,
Who Died 15th Aug., 1867, aged 54,
(Son of Hugh Tennent, Jun., Brewer, Well Park).

ANDREW TENNENT,
Banker and Merchant,
(Son of John Tennent, Brewer, Well Park,)
Who Died 6th Aug., 1868, aged 82.

XXIX.

(3.) (8.) (9.)

R. A. R.

1666. (Coat of Arms.) 1660.

1657.

XXX.

(10.)

APOYNTED.FOR.THE.
BVRIALL.OF.JAMES.
GILHEGIE.ELDER.OF.
KENNIHILL.AND.HIS.
J. G.
S. H.

XXXI.

(13.)

This is the Place appoynted for the Buriall of Thomas Pagan, Marchand, his Wyfe and Children, 1672.

XXXII.

(14.)

This is the Buriel Place appointed for John Wilson, Cordner, his Wife and Children, 1672; and John Wilson, Skinner in Glasgow, his Wife and Children, 1742.

XXXIII.

(21.)

The Burial Place of
JOHN GEORGE HAMILTON.

In Memory of John George Hamilton, Born 1st January, 1794, in Glasgow; Died 22nd December, 1866, at Laggary, Dumbartonshire. Here Lies Margaret Bogle, Wife of George Hamilton, Born 20th January, 1760; Died August, 1837. Also Christina Monteith, Daughter of Henry Monteith, of Carstairs, Wife of J. G. Hamilton, Died 27th May, 1825, aged 28. Also the Hon. Maria

Corinna Vereker, Daughter of the Viscount Gort, Wife of C. M. Hamilton, Lieut.-Col. 92nd Gordon Highlanders; Died at Hafton, 20th July, 1856, aged 28.

XXXIV.

(24.)

I.D.

I. R.

1630.

Here Lie Interred George Brown, who Died 1831, aged 73; Mary Anderson Barclay, of Capelrig, his Wife, who Died 1830, aged 86; and their Daughters —Alison, who Died 1831, aged 21; and Anne, who Died 1834, aged 42.

XXXV.

This is the Burying Place belonging to Provest James Bell's Heirs. 1734. Portioners. Within this Tomb lye the Remains of Katharine Brown, who Died Augt. 24th, 1761; Annabella Brown, Wife of Alexander Wylie, Maltman, who Died March 25th, 1766; and Grizal Bell, their Mother, who Died June 4th, 1766, Daughter of Peter Bell, Esq., of Antermony, Grandson of Provost James Bell; also of Alexander Wylie, who Died March 15th, 1793, aged 67 years.

XXXVI.

The Property of
GEORGE JARDINE, of Hallside. 1870.

This Burial Place belongeth to John and James Lindsay, Founders in Glasgow, their Wives and their Children. 1747.

Sacred to the Memory of George Jardine, Professor of Logic in the University of Glasgow, Died 28th Jan., 1827, aged 75; Janet Lindsay, his Wife, Died Dec., 1815; John Jardine, Advocate, Sheriff of Ross and Cromarty, their only Child, Died 21st Sept., 1850, aged 72; Janet Maitland Bruce, his Wife, Died 14th July, 1827.

"Requiescant in Pace."

XXXVII.

(32.)

JOHN GRÆME,
Surgeon, Glasgow,
Born May 19, 1797; Died February 11, 1852.
A Man Distinguished by Active Benevolence,
High-principled Integrity, and original Powers of Mind.
This Tablet
Is Dedicated to his Memory by a few Friends.

XXXVIII.

(33.)

This is the Place Appoynted for the Bvriall of
JOHN CURREI,
Merchant,
His Wife and Children. 1683.

XXXIX.

The Burying Place of
JOHN SPREULL,
Merchant in Glasgow.
1696.

XL.

M.S.
ROBERTI FREER, M.D.
DE ESSENDY.
HUIC VIRO FUERE
INDOLES PLACIDA BENIGNA ÆQUABILIS,
OPTIMÆ ET NATURÆ ET DOCTRINÆ DOTES.
ITAQUE RATIO AD NORMAN INTEGRITATIS SEVERAM
EXACTA
HIS VIRTUTIBUS
MEDICINÆ PRACTICÆ ET THEORETICÆ
IN ACAD. GLASG. PROFESSORIS
CONSECUTUS EST DIGNITATEM,
CUJUS MUNERIBUS PER XXX. ANNOS FUNGENDO
ET SIBI HONORI, ET REIPBULICÆ EMOLUMENTO ERAT.
NAT. A.D. M.DCC.XLV. OBIIT IDIBUS
APRIL M.DCCC.XXVII.
NENCON
CONJUGIS SUÆ DILECTISSIMÆ
MARGARITÆ THOMSON,
QUÆ A.D. M.DCCC.XXV., ÆTATIS SUÆ LI. OBIIT.
SIMULATQUE
ROBERTI YOUNG FREER,
HORUM
UNICI OPTIMÆQUE SPEI FILII,
A.D. M.DCCC.XIV., ÆTATIS SUÆ VII. ABREPTÆ.
HIC PARENTUM FILIIQUE PARS MORTALIS,
IN PATRIS DEIQUE SINU IMMORTALIS
REPOSITA EST.

Translation.

Sacred to the Memory of Robert Freer, Doctor of Medicine, of Essendy. This man was Endowed with a disposition placid, benign, and equable, and with the best gifts both of Nature and Learning. In consequence of these Endowments, he obtained the dignity of Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine in the University of Glasgow, the Duties of which he Discharged for 30 years with honour to himself and advantage to the City. He was Born A.D. 1745; he Died on the 5th April, 1827. Also in Memory of his beloved Wife, Margaret Thomson, who Died in 1825, in the 51st year of her age. And likewise in Memory of Robert Young Freer, their only and most promising Son, who Died in 1814, in the 7th year of his age. Here is laid the mortal part of Parents and Son; and the immortal rests in the Bosom of God the Father.

XLI.

(In Blackader's Aisle.)

In Memory of Kirkman Finlay, Esq., of Castle Toward, who Died on the 4th March, 1842, in the 70th year of his age, and was Buried in this Aisle. He Represented the Glasgow District of Burghs in the Parliament which was Elected in 1842, and he was chosen Lord Provost of Glasgow in the same year. In Memory of Caroline, youngest Daughter of Kirkman Finlay, Esq., who Died on the 3rd March, 1831, aged 15 years.

In Joceline's Crypt, upon modern Brasses.

XLII.

In Memory of Robert Burn Anderson, Lieut. 1st Bombay Fusileers, Brigade-Major Hodson's Horse, Adjt. Fanes' Horse. Born in Glasgow, 14th Oct., 1833;

Died in China, 27th Sept., 1860. A Soldier who fell in the War with China in the Service of his Queen and Country at the Post of Duty. Loved in life and lamented in death. His Schoolfellows thus Record their Sorrow and Esteem.

[Another Brass to the Above is in the Nave.]—(See Page 704.)

XLIII.

James Dunlop, late of Garnkirk, Born 8th Nov., 1741; Died 21st July, 1816. Marion Buchanan, his Spouse, Born 9th Jan., 1754; Died 29th June, 1828. Lilias Dunlop, their Daughter, Born 28th Dec., 1778; Died 18th April, 1813. John Dunlop, their Son, Born 28th Dec., 1779; Died 22nd July, 1830.

[Garnkirk is about 6 Miles North-East from Glasgow, in the Parish of Cadder. The Turnpike Road to Cumbernauld intersects the Lands. The present House was Built on the Site of an ancient Mansion about 1820, from Designs by David Hamilton, Architect. Anciently, Garnkirk belonged to the Church, and was first Secularised in 1587, by Charter from the Commendator of Glasgow, to John Stirling, Son of Stirling of Balquharrage, a Cadet of the Stirlings of Cadder. The Purchaser of Garnkirk espoused a Daughter of Boyd of Badenheath, in the vicinity, an old Cadet of the Family of Lord Boyd. The Garnkirk-Stirling had several Sons who settled in Glasgow, and became well-known Merchants.

On 10th March, 1634, "Robert Stirling in Garnkirk, and John Stirling, his eldest lauchful sone," conveyed "the town and lands of Garnkirk" to "Mr. John Dunlop, merchant burgess of Glasgow, and Elizabeth Dunlop his spouse, and longest liver."

This John Dunlop was third Son of James Dunlop of that Ilk, near Stewarton, a very old Ayrshire Family. Besides being a Merchant, John Dunlop appears to have been a sort of Banker, or Dealer in Money, and a rich man. He Built the original Mansion-House of Garnkirk, and Died in March, 1662. He was succeeded by his only Son James, who was a Member of the Faculty of Procurators in Glasgow.

James Dunlop espoused Elizabeth, Daughter of James Roberton, Advocate, afterwards Lord Bedlay. This Marriage took place on 5th April, 1654. The Marriage Contract is still extant, with the Signatures of both John Dunlop and James Roberton, Parents of the Bridegroom and Bride, as Consenters and Granters of certain Provisions.

Garnkirk remained the Property of the lineal Descendants of John Dunlop through three Generations, all the successive Owners having been named *James*, and all of them having had large Families. The second James, a Lawyer, had no less than 16 Children between February, 1690, and 31st July, 1709, and his Wife, a Daughter of Robert Campbell of Northwoodside, Died in Childbed of the last Son, at the early age of 34. The Names and Dates of Birth of this numerous Family, as well as the Death and Age of their Mother, are preserved in a Holograph Writing drawn out by the Father.

The last of the three James Dunlops of Garnkirk Died there on 3rd August, 1769. After his Death the Estate was Sold, and Purchased in 1782 by his Nephew James (Son of his younger Brother, Provost Colin Dunlop of Carmyle), who thereupon took the Title of *James Dunlop of Garnkirk*. He was Father of the well-known Colin Dunlop of Clyde Iron-Works, who sometime represented Glasgow in Parliament with

Mr. Oswald, shortly after the passing of the first Reform Bill. Mr. James Dunlop was also Uncle of the late Mr. Colin Dunlop Donald, Commissary Clerk, who was named after his maternal Grandfather.

During the Ownership of the last-mentioned James Dunlop, he put a new Front on Garnkirk House, as now seen. The Estate was Sold in 1799 to John M'Kenzie, Merchant in Glasgow. It changed Owners again in 1811, by Sale to the Trustees of the then deceased Mr. Mark Sprot, whose Nephew of the same name, and a Member of the Faculty of Advocates, succeeded, and who Died in 1870, and was Buried in the Cemetery of Bedlay. This latter gentleman, about 1820, rebuilt the old Mansion of Garnkirk, allowing the Front put up by Mr. Dunlop to stand; so that the House, as it now exists, is the combined result. Alexander Sprot, a minor, Grandson of the latter, is now Proprietor.—*See The Old Country Houses of the Old Glasgow Gentry*, XLIV.]

XLIV.

Near St. Mungo's Well, upon an Altar Tomb—

HEIR LYES ANE
HONORABILL
WOMAN DAME
. . . . COLQUOUN
LADY BOYD . . . .

[This fine Tomb ought to be better cared for than it is, and Re-Lettered.]

XLV.

Sacred to the Memory of William Colquhoun Stirling, of Law and Edinbarnet, Son of the late William Colquhoun, of Kenmuir, Born 27th April, 1773; Died 29th Jan., 1842. And Helen Jean, youngest Daughter of the late Wm. Colquhoun Stirling, Born 2nd March, 1832, Died 29th June, 1832.

[Edinbarnet, the Property of Alexander Colquhoun Stirling Murray-Dunlop, Esq., is situated in the Parish of New Kilpatrick, and County of Dumbarton.

The Lands of "Edinbarnen," along with a number of others, were confirmed to the Church of Kilpatrick by Alwin, Earl of Lennox, about the end of the 12th Century; and before 1227 the Church, with all its Endowments, was Granted by Maldoven, the succeeding Earl, to the Abbey of Paisley. The Abbey Lands were, in 1587, erected into a temporal Lordship, and Granted to Lord Claud Hamilton, who was created Lord Paisley; and from him descended the present Abercorn Family. In the Retour of the Earl of Abercorn, in 1621, Edinbarnet is included among the Abbey Lands, but at this time merely as a Superiority.

Previous, however, to the distribution of the Church Lands, Edinbarnet was in the possession of the Spreull's. This was a very old Dumbartonshire Family. In 1294, "Walter Sprewl" was the Steward of Malcolm, Earl of Lennox, and he obtained from him the Lands of Dalmain, in the neighbourhood of Edinbarnet, and they continued in his Family till the 17th Century. At what time Edinbarnet became separated from the Abbey Lands, and how it came into the hands of the Spreull's, does not appear, but we find that "Andrew Streueling," of Law, acquired it from Stephen Spreull in 1569.

The Stirlings of Law and Edinbarnet are Cadets of Glorat. The Lands of Law, which are adjacent to Edinbarnet, were acquired from Sir James Hamilton of Fynnart, in 1528, by "William Striueling" of Glorat. He was succeeded in Law by the eldest Son of his second Marriage,

Andrew Stirling, who acquired Edinbarnet as already shown, and the united Estates descended in the Male Line to William Stirling, who succeeded in 1647.

William Stirling, Great-Grandson of Andrew Stirling, first of Law and Edinbarnet, married Margaret Maxwell of Dargavel, and had three Daughters. Margaret, the eldest, married James Buchanan of the Ross. Mary, the second, and whose Family eventually succeeded, married William Colquhoun of Craigton, before 1698. Agnes, the youngest, married, first, John Campbell of Succoth, and had two Sons, the second of whom succeeded his Grandfather; she married, second, James Hamilton of Hutchison, by whom she had a Son, James, who Died without Issue, and two Daughters, Agnes and Ann, of whom afterwards. William Stirling Died about the end of the Century, and was succeeded by his Grandson,

John Campbell Stirling, who Died in 1757, and was succeeded by his only Son,

James Stirling, who Died without Issue in 1809, and was succeeded by his Cousin,

Agnes Hamilton Stirling, the Daughter of Agnes Stirling and James Hamilton. She married Peter Buchanan of Spittal, and Died without Issue in 1816, and was succeeded by her Sister,

Anne Hamilton Stirling, who Died unmarried the following year. The Estate now reverted to the Descendants of Mary Stirling, the second Daughter of William Stirling and Margaret Maxwell, in the person of

William Colquhoun Stirling, *M.D.*, *H.E.I.C.S.* He was the Son of William Colquhoun of Kenmure. His Sister, Margaret, married Alexander Dunlop of Keppoch, and her Son Alexander is now the Laird of Edinbarnet. The Great-Grandmother of this William Colquhoun Stirling was Mary Stirling, as before shown; her Daughter, Margaret Colquhoun, married Alan Colquhoun of Kenmure, who was the Father of William Colquhoun of Kenmure. William Colquhoun Stirling married Helen, youngest Daughter of Archibald Calder, Banker in Glasgow, and Died in 1842, when his only Son,

William Colquhoun Stirling, *H.E.I.C.S.*, succeeded. He married Miss Macleod, and Died without Issue in 1866, and the Estate then passed to his Cousin,

Alexander Colquhoun Stirling Murray-Dunlop of Law, Edinbarnet, and Corsock, late M.P. for Greenock, who is the present Proprietor. In 1618 the Family-Residence seems to have been at Law, as we find a Charter dated there, but it was afterwards removed to Edinbarnet, where the first House was Built by William Stirling about 1644. There is an old Stone on the Wall of the Coach-House with the Initials, "W.S.M.M. 1644." This was three years after William Stirling's Marriage with Margaret Maxwell, and three years before he succeeded his Father. The present House was Built in 1758, and on a Stone is incised the Family-Motto, HIC FIDES ET ROBUR, and the Date 1758.—*The Old Country Houses of the Old Glasgow Gentry*, XXXIX.]

XLVI.

DALMARNOCK.

John Gray, Esq., of Dalmarnock; Ob. 1742. Eliz. Hamilton, Relict of John Gray, 6th Nov., 1768. James Gray, Dec. 25, 1778. Eliz. Gray, his Spouse. John Gray, June, 1796. Isobell Chapman, his Spouse, Oct. 18, 1780. James Gray, Jan. 30, 1791. Eliz. Gray, Jan. 14, 1797. Andrew Gray, Jan. 1787.

[The Grays of Dalmarnock and Carntyne were Owners also of Newlands and Kennyhill, which were Sold at the same time with Dalmarnock, in 1784. John Gray succeeded his Brother as Laird of Carntyne in 1628, and in 1678 he acquired the principal portion of the Lands of Dalmarnock. He was a zealous Covenanter, and often sheltered "the persecuted Ministers." He was the first who began to work Coal at Carntyne, which now goes under the name of the Westmuir Colliery, and is among the oldest Collieries in the West of Scotland. An old Thorn Tree grew on one of the Farms of Carntyne, under which it was said that a large Copper Pot stood, when the Plague last raged in Glasgow, in which the Money that was brought from the City for the purchase of Coal was Boiled, in order to be Disinfected. The Hillmen at the Pit-head received the price of the Coal in long-shafted Iron-Ladles, by which it was thrown into the Pit. The old Laird of Carntyne, the Covenanter, lived to a great age. In 1678 he acquired three-fourths of the Lands of Dalmarnock, and Died in 1687. As is stated above, in 1784, Mr. Gray's three-fourths of Dalmarnock were Sold to Mr. Buchanan of Ardoch; Newlands to Mr. Hozier, Grandfather of Mr. Hozier of Newlands and Mauldslie Castle; and Kennyhill to Mr. Gordon. Coal-working at Carntyne was vigorously carried on by his Grandson John, who was of different Principles altogether,—having prepared to join Prince Charlie's Army in 1715; but his beloved Spouse, Eliz. Hamilton of Newton, informed against him, in consequence of which he was Imprisoned, and was thus prevented from carrying Arms. He Died in 1742, as is stated on the Marble Slab.—Dalmarnock extends to about 160 Acres. Mr. Buchanan of Ardoch built Dalmarnock House, and his Son put a new Front and added Wings to it. Afterwards he Sold the whole Estate to Archibald Graham, then Proprietor of the adjoining Lands of Barrowfield, and many years Cashier of the Thistle Bank, Virginia Street. Since then Dalmarnock House has changed Owners several times. It now belongs to the Heirs of the late George Wilson, Esq. Part of the extensive Suburbs of Bridgeton has been Built, and various Streets formed on the Lands of Dalmarnock; but when the old Mansion was erected by Mr. Thomas Buchanan, there was not a single House besides on the whole Property.]

XLVII.

In Memory of John Hamilton Gray, Clerk, of Carntyne, Deputy-Lieutenant of the County of Lanark, M.A. of Magdalen Collage, Oxon, Rural Dean in the County of Derby, Rector of Walton-le-Wold, and for XXIII. years Vicar of Bolsover and Scarcliff, who Died XX. April, M.DCCC.LXVII., aged LXVI.

In Memory of Elizabeth Caroline Johnstone, Daughter of James Raymond Johnstone, of Alva, Wife of John Hamilton, Clerk, of Carntyne, Author of Sepulchres of Etruria, and other Works. They had Issue—Caroline Maria Agnes Robina, Married XXV. August, M.DCCC.LII., to John Anstruther

Thomson, of Charleton, in the County of Fife. Sophia Lucy, Died aged Three Months, and Buried at Bolsover, I. Nov., M.DCCC.XXXV.

XLVIII.

Sacred to the Memory of Claud Hamilton, Esq., who Died 1818, aged 56; and to Elizabeth Hamilton, his Wife, who Died 1841, aged 79. This Tablet was Erected to the Memory of his revered Parents by Claud Hamilton.

Also Sacred to the Memory of Anne Hamilton, who Died 1788, aged 2. John Barden Hamilton, who Died 1828, aged 25. Eleanor Hamilton, who Died 1831, aged 32. Marion Hamilton, Died 31st Aug., 1845, aged 59. Claud Hamilton, Died 1863, aged 57. Amey Hamilton, Died 1866, aged 72.

XLIX.

In Memory of James Corbett, of Tolkcross, Died 17th Oct., 1818, aged 69. Laura Gordon, his Wife, Died 31st Oct., 1797, aged 32. James Corbett Porterfield, of Porterfield and Duchall, Died 18th Oct., 1855, aged 66. Mary Preston Moncrieff, his Wife, Died June, 1854, aged 64.

[The Corbets were a Family of great antiquity. Roger Corbet was one of the Barons of Scotland who swore fealty to King Edward I. of England, about 1296. Crawford, in his "Remarks on the Ragman Roll," says that he was of the Family of Mackerston, and that a Branch of the same House has "for several Centuries past resided in Clydesdale, in the Regality of Glasgow." This was the Family of "Tollcross." At the beginning of the 17th Century, "Mr. James Corbet of Towcors" is mentioned in the Commissary Records of Glasgow. Walter Corbet of "Towcorse" was living in 1678, and is alluded to in connection with some of the Religious difficulties of the times. When Nisbet published his "System of Heraldry," in 1722, the Armorial Bearings of "Walter Corbet of Towcross" are given; and the Family continued to hold the Estate till the beginning of the present Century, when it was Sold to James Dunlop, the eldest Son of Colin Dunlop of Carmyle, and Grandson of the second James Dunlop of Garnkirk. The last of the Corbets of Tollcross were—Major James Corbet, and his Brother Cuningham Corbet, and their Families. Major Corbet was a distinguished Officer. In a fine Print representing the Death of Major Pearson in an Engagement in the Streets of St. Heliers, Jersey, he is one of the principal Figures. He was the Colonel of the 1st Regt. of Glasgow Volunteers, raised about the end of last Century. He had two Sons, James, and Gordon, R.N., who Died S.P. James succeeded to the Estate of Duchal, in Renfrewshire, as Heir of Entail, through the Marriage of Jean Porterfield to his Great-Grandfather, James Corbet of Tollcross. This was after litigation with Sir Michael Stewart. He assumed the Name of *Porterfield*, and Married a Niece of the Rev. Henry Wellwood Moncrieff, D.D., Bart., and Died without Issue. Cuningham Corbet, the Major's younger Brother, was a well-known Citizen of Glasgow. He was Colonel of the "Glasgow Armed Association," raised toward the close of last Century. This Corps was generally known as "The Ancients," or, from the obesity of some of its Members, "The Belligerent Powers." He had several Daughters, one of whom Married the Father of Cuningham Borthwick, the present Claimant for the Borthwick Peerage. He had also two Sons—Ross, and Horatio who Died young. Ross Corbet was a Merchant in Greenock, and on the Death of James

Corbet Porterfield, his Cousin, he assumed the Name of *Porterfield;* but by arrangement the Estate of Duchal passed to Sir Michael Stewart. Ross Corbet Porterfield died without Issue.—*The Old Country Houses of the Old Glasgow Gentry*, XCIV.]

L.

Sacred to the Memory of Moses M'Culloch, Esq., of Balgray, who Died 31st January, 1832, and his Family.

LI.

Beneath lie the Remains of Robert Dennistoun, second Son of James Dennistoun,* of Colgrain. He Died on the 27th day of August, 1815. Also the Remains of several of his Family. To their Memory, and that of her dear Husband, Ann Penelope Dennistoun, eldest Daughter of Archd. Campbell, of Jura, has placed this Memorial, and has dedicated the Window in the South-East angle of this Crypt, representing the Widow casting her Mite into the Treasury. With those of Robert Dennistoun are also here Interred the Remains of Ann Penelope, his Wife, who Died the 13th day of March, 1863, aged 88 years. This Brass is placed in Memory of their Mother, by her surviving Children.

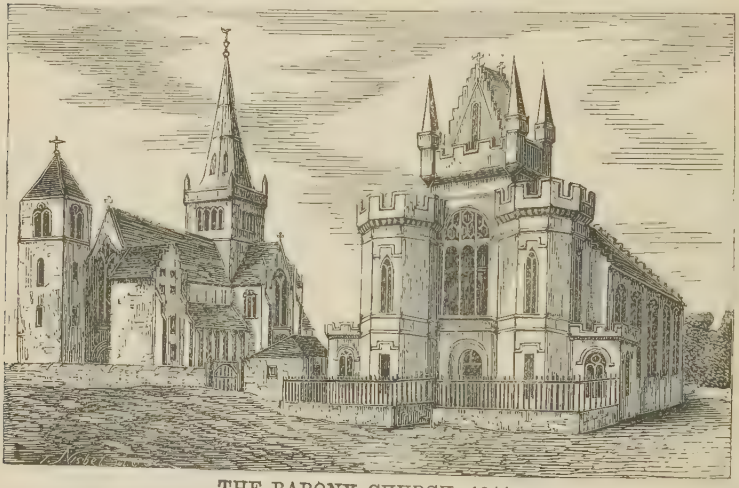
The Stained Glass Windows are modern, and have been for the most part Inserted as *Memorials of the Dead.* However laudable the purpose, they are not at all in keeping with the Cathedral, the Subjects being such as would never have been chosen by the original Founders; albeit, they afford Contemplation to the multifarious "*Tiled*" Visitors who are Decreed to pay Two-Pence a head for a View of the Shrine of St. Kentigern. Such a *Money-Train* in a Cathedral should be Upset.

THE BARONY CHURCH.

A LIGHTSOMER and more comfortable Place of Worship this certainly is than the Crypt of the Cathedral could ever make, but to Architectural magnificence it puts forth no claim. To a degree of fanciful prettiness the Front may pretend. Yet must we condemn the introduction of the very Features that constitute the principal Embellishment of the Front, because they display scarcely any thing that accords with a Style of Building suitable for Churches. Neither can we approve the injudicious parsimony that led to the rejection of polished, or at least squared, Free Stone as the Material for constructing the Front, which has all that homely Patchedness of effect resulting from a mixture of bare and rough Cast Stone. It consists, referring to Perpendicular Division, of Five Members. In the Centre appears a Quadrangular Embattled Tower, supporting a common but lofty Roof decorated by a Cross at each end, and flanked by four plain Pinnacles resting on small square projecting Turrets. On each side of this Tower, and encroaching a little upon its

* From the following Advertisement in *The Glasgow Mercury* of the 5th Nov., 1778, it appears that Dennistoun of Colgrain then resided in *a Third Flat*:—"To be exposed to Sale, the Lodging or Dwelling House, being the Third or Uppermost Storey of the Westmost of three Tenements lately Built by John Robertson, Wright, on the South side of Argyle Street, in Glasgow and adjacent to St. Enoch's Burn, with the Cellar and Garrets thereto Belonging, at present Possessed by Mr. James Dennistoun, Merchant."

Front, is a Pentagonal Projection, also Embattled, but lower than the Central Tower. These Projections are respectively flanked by low square Towers, the Battlements or embrasured Parapets of which project over an imitative Machicolation, as do indeed those of the Central Tower, and of the Pentangular Projections. The Centre of this Front exhibits in its upper and chief Division, a large round-headed Window



THE BARONY CHURCH, 1844.

of three Lights; the head filled with Tracery, and the Lights beneath subdivided by a Transom. Beneath this Window opens a Door of similar form. The Projections on each side exhibit in Front, above, a long, narrow, pointed Window of two Lights; and below, a small square Window. Over these four Windows are square Drip-Stones; but, over a small two-Light Window of the same shape as the great one presented on the face of each of the low Towers that wing-like constitute the Northern and Southern extremities of the Front, we observe semi-circular Drip-Stones. Except on Sundays, or other Service-Days, Shutters usually veil from the eye the deformity of the Windows that, Five on each side, light the body of the Church. Were it not to libel Mr. Adam's good sense, and did not the engraved Views contained in certain Volumes of Continental Topography shock the eye of taste by exhibiting in many otherwise really fine Ecclesiastical Structures—in the Cathedrals, for instance, of Arras, of St. Omers, and even of Mechlin—Windows of similar pattern, the untravelled Critic in Architecture might be tempted to suppose that, in designing the Church before us, the Architect, Mr. Robert Adam,* had it in view to combine in one Edifice, some of the principal Architectural features of the neighbouring Cathedral, of the former Archiepiscopal Castle, and of the modern Edifice of the Infirmary, which occupies part of the Site of the latter.

* The Barony Church was Erected in 1798 from a Design of Mr. John Robertson, a Nephew of Mr. Adam.—*Ed.*

The new Church of the Barony Parish does certainly smack of all three. It has, in common with the Cathedral, Pointed Windows and Pinnacles with the Castle Embrasures, Loop Holes, and a sort of Machicolation; with the Infirmary, square and round-topped Windows, ornamental Projections, and Horizontal Mouldings. Had the fame of Adam no other support than this very Conceit of a Fabric, it would neither be very extended nor very durable. But, lo! as if to prevent our forming conclusions injurious to the professsional abilities of Mr. A. merely because in *one* Building he has displayed the perfection of caprice in Architecture, a tolerably chaste and confessedly beautiful modern Structure, is in *The Royal Infirmary.—Wade's Glasgow*, p. 131, 1822.

For a List of Ministers of the Barony Church, see Pages 102-111.

THE LANDS OF BROOMHILL, IN THE BARONY PARISH AND THE REGALITY.

This Law Plea commenced in 1812, and was Appealed from the Court of Session to the House of Lords by the Lord Provost and Magistrates, where Decision was given in their favour.

George, &c., Whereas, &c., our Lovites, the Reverend Mr. John Burns, Minister of the Barony Parish of Glasgow, Archibald Campbell, Esq. of Blythswood, James Hopkirk, Esq. of Dalbeath, James Hill, Esq. of Busbie, Charles Stirling, Esq. of Kenmure, James M'Kenzie, Esq. of Craigpark, John Morison, Esq. of Craigend, Thomas Meek, Esq., and Robert Grahame, Esq. of Whitehill, all Heritors within the said Barony Parish of Glasgow, for themselves, and as acting for behoof of the other Heritors and Kirk-Session of the said Barony Parish, conform to Minutes of a Meeting of the said Heritors, held within the Barony Church, on the first day of July 1808: "That Where, upon the 1st day of December 1701, George Ross of Galstown Disponed in favour of the Reverend Mr. James Stirling, Minister of the Barony Kirk of Glasgow, and to his Successors in office, serving the Cure of the said Kirk, All and Hail these 6 aickers, 12 falls, and 24 elnes of land, as ane part of his 33 shilling 4 penny land, of old extent of Broomhill, lying within the Parosh of said Barony of Glasgow, Regality thereof, and Sheriffdom of Lanark, as the same, at the measuring of the said Land for the use of ane Gleib to the said Minister and his Successors in office, was possest by Alexander Ross and George Grahame, then Tenants to the said George Ross of Galstown, conform to an Act of Visitation procured by Mr. Alexander George, then Minister of the said Kirk, frae Arthur, then Archbishop of Glasgow, directed to the Ministers of the Presbyteries thereof, Dated the 7th day of December 1683 years. And whilkes Lands designed for the said Gleib and Manses to be Builded thereon, is Bounded betwixt ane Gate on the North, the common Way or Loan on the West and South, the High Way, and the Houses and Yards, some time belonging to umquhile Walter Neilstoune, respective, on the East; on which Disposition, the said Mr. Stirling was duly Infeft conformably to his Instrument of Seisine, Dated the 18th day of December 1701, and Recorded on the same Date in the new particular Register of Sasines, and other Writs appointed to be Registrat within the Bound of the Sheriffdome of Renfrew, Regality of Paisley, Barony and Regality of Glasgow:" That the Lands of Broomhill, of which the said Glebe is a Part, hold imme-

diately of the Crown, and are Rated in the Cess Books of the County of Lanark, and Contribute to a Freehold Qualification for Voting in the Elections of Member of Parliament for that County: That since the Date of the foresaid Disposition, the said Lands and others therein Mentioned, have been Possessed and Enjoyed by the Minister of the said Barony Parish serving the Cure as the Glebe of the said Barony Parish: That the Barony Glebe lies contiguous to the City of Glasgow, forming part of the Lands of Broomhill, which are situated within the said Regality of Glasgow and Sheriffdom of Lanark: That notwithstanding the same does not Lie within the Royalty of Glasgow, yet the Magistrates of that City have of late, without any Right or Title whatever, made several attempts to extend their Jurisdiction over the said Glebe, with the unjust intention of including it within the Royalty of Glasgow, and thereby Subjecting the Pursuers and others, not only to the Regulations of the Incorporations of the said City of Glasgow; but also of Burthening them with the Taxes and other Holdings applicable to Burgage-holding: And although the Pursuers have often desired and required the said Magistrates to relinquish and give up their assumed Right and Pretension to the Superiority of the said Glebe, and to desist from using any acts of Superiority or Jurisdiction over the same, yet they wrongously refuse so to do. Therefore, it ought and should be Found and Declared, by Decree of the Lords of our Council and Session, that the foresaid Glebe particularly above Described, formed a part of the Lands of Broomhill above mentioned, which Lye within the foresaid Barony Parish of Glasgow, and Regality thereof; and that the said Glebe or any Part thereof does not Lie within, or form Part of the Royalty of Glasgow, nor subject to the Superiority or Jurisdiction of the Magistrates of that City, nor to the Regulations of the Incorporations within the same, nor to any other Burden, Taxation, Watching, or Warding, Set or Let, to which the Lands held Burgage of the said City, or Possessors or Inhabitants thereof, are Liable in or Subject to: And being so Found and Declared, the said Magistrates of Glasgow ought and should be Decerned and Ordained, by Decree foresaid, to give up and relinquish all Right of Superiority, Jurisdiction, or other right they may claim over the foresaid Glebe, to the effect that the Pursuers and Successors may peaceably Possess and Enjoy the same in all time coming. And also, the said Defenders ought and should be Decerned and Ordained by Decree foresaid, to Desist and Cease from Troubling or Molesting or otherwise Interfering, by acts of Jurisdiction or otherways, with the foresaid Glebe, or any Part thereof, as above Specified: And farther, they ought and should be Decerned and Ordained, by Decree foresaid, to make Payment to the Complainers of the Sum of £300 Sterling, more or less, in name of Damages and Expenses, together with the Dues of Extract to follow hereupon, Conform to the Laws and daily Practice of Scotland used and observed in the like Cases. Our Will is, &c.

DEPOSITIONS OF WITNESSES.

Peter Ferguson, Weaver in Glasgow, aged 55 years, Married; who being solemnly Sworn and Interrogated, Depones, That he has Resided in the Neighbourhood of the Barony-Glebe from his infancy: That when he was a Boy, he heard it frequently mentioned by old people, as a com-

mon Report, that when Delinquents or Debtors, Prosecuted before the Town-Court of Glasgow, were Pursued by the Town-Officers for the purpose of being Apprehended, they were in the practice of endeavouring to get across the Howgate-Strand; and if they accomplished this, they set the Officers at defiance, and Pointed their Fingers at them in derision, as being then without the City's Jurisdiction: That the Deponent understands the Howgate-Strand to be the South Boundary of the Barony-Glebe, and the said Strand crosses Castle Street, then passes through the Infirmary-Grounds, and joins the Molindinar Burn a little to the North of the High-Church. And this is truth, as he shall answer to God.

Janet Paterson, Widow of William Paterson, Labourer in Glasgow, aged 78; who being solemnly Sworn and Interrogated, Depones, That when the Deponent was a young Girl, she was in the practice of going for Water to a Well in the Barony-Glebe, then called the Loanhead-Well, and which was close by the Run of Water which forms the North March of the Barony-Glebe, and which Well is now filled up: That at this time, there were no Royalty Stones, so far as she recollects, on the North or West sides of the Barony-Glebe, but she recollects one in the Dyke, close by the Physic-Well, and another in the North-East Corner of the High-Church Glebe: That the Deponent's Husband, while Mr. Hill was Minister of the Barony, Purchased the growing Crop of the Glebe for two separate years, and during these years the Deponent had frequent occasion to be upon it: That above 57 years ago, the Deponent saw two Ploughs going in the Barony-Glebe on the Fast Day of the Town-Sacrament; but the Witness of herself here added, whether this was from Mistake or not she could not say: That in general the people Wrought the Physic-Well Park on the Town's Fast Day, but she never saw them Working on the Barony-Glebe except on the occasion before mentioned. And this is truth, as she shall answer to God. And Depones that she cannot Write.

William M'Culloch, Farmer at Lighthill near Glasgow, aged 57 years, Married; who being solemnly Sworn and Interrogated, Depones, That when Mr. Hill was Minister of the Barony Parish, the Deponent's Father was employed by him a good many years to Plough the Barony-Glebe, and the Deponent acted as Plough-Boy; and on one occasion he recollects the Glebe being Sown and Harrowed upon a Fast Day preceding the Town-Sacrament: That Mr. Hill was in the Glebe either the day before the Fast Day, or two days before it; and on that occasion Mr. Hill said to the Deponent's Father, in the Deponent's hearing, that the Glebe was not within the Town's Bounds: That the Sowing and Harrowing it on the Fast Day could disturb nobody; and that the Deponent's Father could have the Sowing finished in sufficient time to go to Church. And being Interrogated for the Defenders, Depones, That, at this distance of time, the Deponent cannot say positively whether the Glebe was so Sown on a Thursday, Saturday, or Monday; but as Thursday is the only proper Fast Day, he naturally thinks it must have been on a Thursday. And this is truth, as he shall answer to God.

John Alston, Weaver in Glasgow, aged 54, Depones, That when he was an Apprentice his Master told him that it was a Custom, when the Magistrates rode the Marches, to Duck some of the last-made Burgesses in the said Physic-Well.

James Bryce, Victualler in Glasgow, aged 70 years and upwards Depones, That 40 years ago it was commonly reported in the Town that, when the Magistrates rode the Marches, it was the Custom to Duck the youngest Town-Officer in a Well called the Physic-Well, which is now filled up, but which was near the Barony Glebe.

ANSWERS FOR THE MAGISTRATES OF GLASGOW.

Before Glasgow was Erected into a Royal Burgh, it was at first a Burgh of Barony, and afterwards of Regality. The Regality and Barony comprehended the Town, and a District of the Country around it. When it was made a Royal Burgh, the Town was included, and a certain portion of the Country District. Before *the Reformation*, Glasgow was a Town of small note, and comprehended only one Parish in it, which included the Town, and a certain District of the adjacent Country. After *the Reformation*, the Town having increased, the old Parish was divided into two, the Town and the Country part; the Town part having retained the name of *The Parish of Glasgow*, and the Country part having got the name of *The Barony Parish.*

In the Petition, a distinction is made betwixt *The Royalty* and *The Barony*, and another distinction is made betwixt *The Barony* and *The Regality.* These Distinctions are all Erroneous. The *Barony* and *Regality* comprehended the same Tract of Lands; the Fact being, as before mentioned, that the Town, with its Landward Territory, was first a *Burgh of Barony*, and then of *Regality.* Again, there is no proper distinction betwixt *The Royalty*, on the one hand, and *The Barony* and *Regality*, on the other; the Fact being, that the ancient *Barony* and *Regality* included the *Burgh* as well as the *Landward Parish;* and when the Town became a Royal Burgh, the *Royalty* comprehended the *Burgh* and a part of the *Landward-District.* Lastly, it is a Mistake to suppose that the Barony Parish was always a distinct Parish from the Parish of Glasgow, it having been Disjoined from the Parish of Glasgow, as has been said, at *the Reformation*, long after the existence of *The Barony* and *Regality* of Glasgow. The Barony Parish is merely an Ecclesiastical Division of Territory. *The Royalty*, again, alludes to a Royal Burgh-Division of Territory; and as all or most of the Royal Burghs in Scotland comprehend a Country District within their Jurisdiction, so there is nothing, *a priori*, inconsistent with the supposition that *The Royalty* of Glasgow includes the Glebe of the Barony Parish.

The City of Glasgow had its origin from being the Seat of a Bishoprick. The Cathedral and the Bishop's Castle were the Central points, and from these the Barony-Glebe is not 100 yards distant. The extension of Commerce afterwards occasioned the Buildings of the Town to spread down towards the River; but that does not affect the probability of the original Lands granted by the Crown including the Barony-Glebe; and there is not the smallest doubt that they include Ground farther removed to the North than the Glebe.

This Glebe consists of five or six Acres of Lands situated near the Centre of *The Royalty* of the City. There are now a number of Houses built upon it, and there is a reasonable prospect of its being in time covered with valuable Buildings. As Guardians of the Community and of the Public Revenues of the City, the Respondents feel it to be their duty to

assert the Rights of the Town over all the Territory to which it extends, in order that the Public Burdens may be felt lighter by the rest of the Inhabitants. The City-Clerks have no pecuniary interest in the dispute, because the Lands in question are not held *Burgage*. This attempt to preserve the Rights of the Burgh is ascribed to a spirit of Encroachment which, according to the Theory of the Reverend and Respectable Petitioners whose Names are Prefixed to the Petition, is "*so commonly and justly ascribed to Magistrates*," and which, "unfortunately, *seems inseparable" from the Official character of the Respondents.* Without staying to inquire whether this is the Age of Encroachments of Magistrates upon the Rights of the People, or of the People upon the Rights of Magistrates, or whether there is any foundation for such a Charge against the Respondents, they shall only say, that if their present Claim should appear to your Lordships to be founded upon a spirit of Encroachment, you will, no doubt, be ready to give the Petitioners ample redress; but if, on the other hand, it should appear to the Court, as it has hitherto done to the Lord Ordinary, that their Claim is founded on just and legal grounds, your Lordships will not be disposed to refuse your Sanction to it, merely because the Claimants happen to be the Magistrates of a Royal Burgh.

The Respondents readily concede to the Petitioners, that what is called *the Royalty of a Burgh* must be founded either upon Acts of the Legislature or of Royal Charters; but they are yet to learn that the precise extent of this Right must appear in these written Titles, or exist nowhere. As the Marches of Land-Estates belonging to individuals are ascertained by March-Stones, by Acts of Possession, and the like Circumstances, so the Boundaries of the Royalty of a Burgh are regulated by the same Rules; for the Rights of Burghs must be subject, in all matters, to the same *Commune Jus* as the Rights of Individuals. It may be true, that, in ancient times, Houses in Burghs were crowded together for the purposes of defence; but this observation is not inconsistent with the inclusion of a certain Space of Ground beyond the Houses, or without the Walls, as subject to the Jurisdiction of the Magistrates,—a thing which is to be found in almost every Burgh in Scotland. *The Royalty* of the City of Glasgow, it will be immediately seen, was, from the first, a very extensive one, and goes far beyond the Glebe in question.

The Petitioners assert, that "a Glebe can only be given to *a Landward Parish.*" If by a Landward Parish is meant a Country Parish, in opposition to a Burgh Parish, the Assertion is without foundation; for it is well known, that the Ministers of many Royal Burghs in Scotland have Glebes. The Minister of the High Church of Glasgow has a Glebe, and this Glebe immediately adjoins the Barony-Glebe, from which it is separated only by a Country Road. If, again, the Petitioners merely mean, that no Burgh-Ministers have Glebes, unless a part of their Parish is *Landward*, the Respondents readily agree with the Petitioners. But all this has nothing to do with the present Question; for it has been already seen, that the old Parish of Glasgow once comprehended the whole of the present Barony Parish; and when the Barony Parish was Disjoined, there was carried along with it a part of the Territory which was included within *The Royalty* of the City. The present Case cannot be even governed by those Rules which apply to Royal Burghs, or in the

Neighbourhood; for the fact is, that the Church of the Barony Parish is situated at this moment within the Parish of Glasgow; and as the Church is, contrary to the common Rule, placed without the Parish, so it would make nothing against the Respondents, although their Plea with regard to the Glebe was founded upon a Circumstance somewhat unusual.

From what has been said, it must appear that the Question, Whether the Barony-Glebe is situated within *The Royalty* of Glasgow or not? is a mere Matter of Fact; and the only Point to be Determined is, on which side the Evidence, with regard to this fact, Preponderates.

The Petitioners cannot be ignorant that in the Town of Glasgow, as well as perhaps in every Royal Burgh in Scotland, there are a variety of Properties lying within the Boundaries of *The Royalty*, which hold of different Superiors, and by Tenures different from *Burgage*. But whatever may be the Casualties or the manner of making up the Titles, at the entry of the Heirs or singular Successors to the Tenements, still the Possessors of these Properties are liable to Scot and Lot, Watching and Warding, within the Burgh, and entitled to all the Privileges, and subject to all the Burdens of the Town.

In Edinburgh, a great number of Properties are held by Tenures different from that of Burgage. Brown's Square, part of the Lawnmarket, of the Bow, and of the Grassmarket, are held Feu of different Superiors; and very lately almost all the Tenements near the Bow and in the Grassmarket, which were held by a Tenure different from Burgage, were distinguished by a small Iron Cross erected on the top of the Tenement, some of which it is believed still remain. In the Neighbourhood of Carruber's Close, a great part of the Property is held Feu of the Bishop of Orkney, to whom that District of the Town, or its Superiority, originally belonged. The great Tenement* on the North side of the High Street below *the Cross*, and in the Front of which there was, till within these few years, a Projection with a Rail and Bulustrade, is called the *Bishop of Orkney's Land*. It is believed this Tenement was Built by the Bishop, and for some time, probably, was Possessed by that Prelate, surrounded by his Feuars.

The same thing takes place in almost every Royal Burgh in Scotland, and, in particular, is well known in the City of Glasgow.

Besides the Ground in question, the Lands upon which many of the Tenements, and even Wynds in Glasgow, are Built, are held Feu. The Streets at the head of the Town in Glasgow, the Lands whereon the Episcopal Chapel, and the House lately Mr Dale's, in Charlotte Street, stand, and many Tenements in the High Street and Drygate, are held Feu; but no one ever dreamed before that these were not within the liberties of the Burgh. A great deal of Property in the Back and other Wynds of Glasgow, situated nearly in the centre of the City is held Feu of St. Nicholas' Hospital, but, nevertheless, is all within the Burgh, and subject to Scot and Lot. A great part of the valuable Estate of the

* This is a vague Description, and I can find no one to inform me where this Tenement was. Probably the Bishop of Orkney was Robert Maxwell, a son of Sir John Maxwell of Pollok, who was Rector of Torbolton in 1521, and next was Provost of the Collegiate Church, Dumbarton, and at last was Promoted to the See of Orkney. This *Land*, in High Street, may have been Patrimonial. The late Sir John Maxwell used to produce to his friends a Silver Cup which belonged to this Prelate.—*Ed.*

Petitioner, Mr. Campbell of Blythswood, which is situated farther from the City than the Ground in dispute, is within *The Royalty*. This Ground does not hold Burgage; and all the Titles and Investitures which it is necessary to Record, are not Registered in the Burgh Record-Office, but in the Office where the Records are kept for the Shire of Renfrew and Regalities of Glasgow and Paisley.

There is produced in Process two authenticated Excerpts from Instruments of Sasine; the First of "All and Haill that Tenement of Land, High and Laigh, Back and Fore, with the Pertinents, *lying in the Burgh of Glasgow*, in that Close or Vennel called Lindsay's Wynd, *alias* New Wynd, Bounded betwixt the Lands sometime belonging to the Heirs of the deceased William Coats, thereafter to on the South; the Lands sometime belonging to John Bisket, thereafter to on the North; the Vennel or Wynd called Main Wynd, on the East, and the said Vennel called Lindsay's Wynd, on the West parts;" to be Holden and to Hold the said respective Properties of and under him *(the Preceptors of St. Nicholas' Hospital)*, as Preceptor foresaid, and his Successors in office, by the said Alexander Waddell, &c., *in Feu-Farm* and Heritage, in all time coming, "for the yearly Payment to him, and his Successor in office, for behoof of the Poor of the said Hospital, of the Sum of 3s. Sterling Money, in name of Feu-Duty, yearly, for each of the said five several Properties." The Second is a Sasine of a Property, also in Lindsay's Wynd, which is also to be held in Feu of the Preceptor of the Hospital.

To show that this Property is within *The Royalty*, there is the following Minute, which makes part of the Proof:—"Mr. King, as Agent for the Pursuers, admits, that Lindsay's Easter Wynd, commonly called the New Wynd, and Main's Wynd, commonly called the Back Wynd, *are both situated between the Trongate and Bridgegate Streets of Glasgow; which admission is made to save the Defenders the trouble of leading Proof on these Facts.*" These Wynds, it will be observed, are in the very centre of the Town of Glasgow.

THE ORIGINAL TITLE TO THE SUBDEAN MILL.

Right be Sir Richard Gardner Vicar of Colmonell and Keeper of ye Lights about St Mungoes Tomb To Towne of Glasgow to Build a Milne upon the South syd of Garngad Hill upon Molendinar Burn 4 Feb 1446

In Dei nomine amen Per hoc presens publicum instrumentum cunctis pateat evidenter quod anno ab incarnatione Domini secundum computationem regni Scotiæ millesimo quadringentesimo quadragesimo sexto mensis vero Februarii die quarta Indictione decima pontificatus sanctissimi in Christo patris ac Domini nostri domini Eugenii Divina providentia papæ quarti anno decimo sexto In mei notarii publici et testium

In the name of God, amen. By this present Public Instrument, be it evident to all, that, in the year from the Incarnation of our Lord, according to the Computation of the Kingdom of Scotland, 1446, and of the month of February, the 4th day, in the 10th Indiction, in the 16th year of the Pontificate of our most holy Father and Lord in Christ, our Lord Eugene IV., by Divine Providence, Pope,—In presence of me, Notary Public, and

subscriptorum presentia personaliter constitutus discretus vir Dominus Ricardus Gardenar presbiter perpetuus vicarius ecclesiæ parochialis de Colmonell Glasguensis dioceseos ac custos luminarium circa tumbam sancti Kentigerni Episcopi et confessoris in ecclesia Glasguense fatebatur se recepisse a providis viris ballivis burgensibus et communitate burgi et civitatis de Glasgua duas libras cere ad luminaria dictæ tumbæ ordinatas per bonæ memoriæ Dominum Johannem quondam episcopum Glasguensem cum consensu capituli sŭi solvi annuatim quolibet anno inperpetuum per respectivos burgenses et communitatem dicti burgi pro consensū et assensŭ dictorum Domini episcopi et capituli ad edificationem et constructionem cujusdam Molendinæ ex parte australi de le Gardyngad super rivulum qui dicitur Malyndoner ex parte boreali dicti rivuli infra commune dicti burgi ad respectivos burgenses et communitatem pertinentis omnibus et singulis annis adicta ordinatione usque in diem dati presentis instrumenti De qua cera sic ŭt premittitur singulis annis recepta dictus dominus Ricardus cūstos dicti luminis fatebatur se plenarie persolutum et dictos ballivos burgenses et communitatem de premissa cera ac omnes alios quorum interest vel interesse poterit quietos clamavit in perpetuum Super quibus omnibus et singulis providi viri Johannes Steuart et Thomas Wynter ballivi dicti burgi tunc presentes nomine communitatis ejusdem burgi petierunt a me notario publico infrascripto sibi fieri publicum instrumentum Acta fuerunt hæc in dicta civitate Glasguense in Camera predicti Domini Ricardi anno mense die indictione et pontificatu supra scriptis presentibus ibidem discretis viris Domino Georgio de Lithcow presbitero Henrico Michaelis publico notario David Hynd Johanne de Kyll et Johanne de Traquaire cum multis aliŭs testibus ad premissa vocatis specialiter et rogatis

Witnesses underwritten, personally, an authorised discreet man, Sir Richard Gardener, Presbyter, Perpetual Vicar of the Parish Church of Colmonell, in the Diocese of Glasgow, and Keeper of the Lights around the Tomb of St. Kentigern, Bishop and Confessor in the Church of Glasgow, acknowledged that he had received from the provident men, the Bailies, Burgesses, and Community of the Burgh and City of Glasgow, Two Pounds of Wax, ordered, to be Paid to the Lights of the said Tomb, annually, and in any year whatever, by the deceased John, Lord Bishop of Glasgow, with consent of his Chapter, by the respective Burgesses and Community of the said Burgh, for the Consent and Assent of the said Lord Bishop and Chapter, to the Building and Construction of a certain Mill on the South part of (the) Gardyngad, upon the Rivulet which is called Malyndoner, on the North part of the said Rivulet, within the Common of the said Burgh, pertaining to the respective Burgesses and Community, for all and sundry years from the said Order up to the Day of the Date of the present Instrument, Of which Wax, as before set forth, received for sundry years, the said Sir Richard, Keeper of the said Light, confessed that he was fully Paid, and the said Bailies, Burgesses, and Community, of the before referred to Wax, and all others whom it concerns or may interest, be quite claimed for ever, Upon all and sundry which matters the provident men, John Stewart and Thomas Wynter, Bailies of the said Burgh, then present, in the name of the Community of the said Burgh, required of me, Notary Public underwritten, that a Public Instrument be made for them. These things were so done in the said City of Glasgow, in the Chamber of the said Sir Richard, in the Year, Month, Day, Indiction, and Pontificate above Written, Present there,—these discreet men, Sir George of Lithgow, Presbyter; Henry Michelson, Public Notary; David Hynd, John of Kyle, and John of Traquair, with many other Witnesses to the Premisses especially called and asked,

Et Ego Johannes de Hawick Presbyter Glasguensis diocesios publicus auctoritate imperiali Notarius ac Scriba dicti capituli premissis omnibus et singulis dum sic ut supra scribitur dicerentur agerentur et fierent unacum prenominatis testibus presens interfui eaque sic fieri vidi et audivi in notam scripsi ac inde presens publicum instrumentum per alium scriptum signo meo solito me subscribendo figuram rogatus et requisitus in fidem et testimonium omnium premissorum

Monogram, J. de H.

And I, John of Hawick, Presbyter of the Diocese of Glasgow, Notary Public by Imperial Authority, and Clerk of the said Chapter, was personally present during all and sundry the Premisses while they were so, as is above Written, Said, Transacted, and Done, and these to have been so done I both Saw and Heard and Noted Down, and hence this present Public Instrument Written by another Hand, me being Subscriber, with my accustomed Sign and Figure, I having been both Called and Required in Faith and Testimony, of the whole Premisses.

Monogram, John of Hawick.

—*Archium Glascuense.* (See Pamphlet by Laurence Hill, LL.B., Barlanark. 1856.—*Notes as to Ancient Documents in the City Archives.*)

The old Subdean Mill was a thatched House, with the Water-Wheel at the Gable. The present Mill was Built in 1810 upon Wooden Piles on the same Stance as the old Mill. Somewhat less than $\frac{1}{4}$ of a Mile above the Dam at "The Bridge of Sighs" was The Pile Mill, or Iron Mill, or Old Malt Mill, or The Snuff Mill. About 200 yards above this is *The Town Mill.*—George Street and North Quarter is *Sucken* or Thirled thereto. About $1\frac{1}{2}$ Miles farther up the Stream is *Provan Mill*, to which there is attached an extensive Thirlage,—from Springburn all the way to the Neighbourhood of Baillieston.

These Mills belong to the Town of Glasgow, about which there is a thick 4to Vol. containing Law Pleas before the Court of Session and House of Lords from 1811 to 1826 in The City Chambers, between the different Millers and the Magistrates, about the interception of the Water in the Molendinar.—By Disposition, dated 3rd Sep., 1667, the Magistrates and Town Council of Glasgow acquired right from Sir Robert Hamilton of Silvertonhill, Knight, to All and Haill the Lands of Balarnock *alias* Provand, containing the particular Lands, about 40 Ploughgates, after mentioned, viz., "the Lands of Easter Cunshlie, Wester Cunshlie, Gartcraig, Blairlund, Blairquhairne, Germastone, Balgray, the Lands of Hengenfield, Balernock, Milnton, Redrie, Rochside, Craigend, Gartonloch, Cordowarie, Carsclough, with the Dominical Lands and Meadows called the Provan Meadow, Mill of Provan Mill-Lands, Astricted Multures, commonly called Dryfarm Multures, Sequels, and Pertinents thereof, Services and Knaveship of the same, the Wood called Cartwood, with all and sundry the Loch, with the said Lands, and Fishing within the same, Extending, the Lands and others above mentioned, in the whole, to ane Twenty Pund Land of old extent, with the Pertinents, &c., by and in the Parochin of Glasgow, and the Sheriffdome of Lanark, all united and incorporated into ane whole and free Tenandry, called the Tenandry of Provan."

About 1732, the Lands of Provan, with the exception of the Mill and Mill-Lands, were Feued out by the Magistrates to different persons; and in each of the Feu-Contracts the following Clause was introduced: —"Providing always, as it is hereby expressly Provided and Declared, that the said Feuar, and his Foresaids, and their Tenants of the said Lands, shall be, and are hereby Astricted and Thirled to bring their haill Grain growing upon the Lands above Feued, to the Town of Glasgow's Mill of Provan, to be Grinded thereat, Seed and Horse-Corn and Bear excepted, and shall Pay the 40th Peck for Multures, and the ordinary Knaveship and Bannock for Mill-Seizures, and to assist with the other Tenants of the Lordship of Provan, in leading the Mill-Stones, redding the Aqueducts, and Carts, and keeping up the same, with the Mill-Dams, and furnishing and leading of Feal and Divot for the Mill-Dams and Aqueducts, and leading Stone and Lime, Timber and Slate, for upholding the Mill and Kilns."—At a more recent Date, the Magistrates Feued out to Mrs. Rae Crawford of Milton, a small piece of Ground, consisting of about one Rood, situated in the Barony of Provan, at the distance of about 2 Miles from Glasgow, and about 300 Yards below the Mill of Provan. By her Titles, Mrs. Rae Crawford was permitted to Build *a Lint-Mill* upon her small Property,—but she was expressly Prohibited from employing the Mill in any other way. However, in 1810, she Let the Lint-Mill to James Liddel, who again Subset it to William Kirkland, who converted it into a Corn-Mill, and Ground all sorts of Corn, greatly to the injury of James Miller, the Tacksman of the Mill of Provan, and contrary to the Condition by which the Feu of the Ground is held, who entered a Law Plea in the Court of Session to Interdict and Put Down said Mill. This Case was Litigated seven years, and Decided against Mrs. Rae Crawford.

In 1814, another Law Plea in the Court of Session, commenced by Walter Tassie & Co., Charles M'Intosh of Dunchattan, James Knox, and Walter Tassie, Individual Partners of the Subdean Mill, against the Magistrates of Glasgow for their Tenants of The File Mill, Town Mill, and Provan or old Malt Mill, stopping the Subdean Mill, by keeping back the Water, and not attending to their Sluices, which they were Bound to do. This Litigation was carried on till 1826; Bankruptcies occurred, single Pursuers buckled the Magistrates in defence, and a heart-breaking Lawyer-Combat was trailed out to no purpose or advantage in the long run.

Cam, Calm, or, as it is now generally called, Frankfield-Loch, is situated near the Source of Molendinar Burn, on the Southern side of the Turnpike Road leading from Cumbernauld to Glasgow, and about $3\frac{1}{2}$ Miles distant from the latter. The Surface of the Loch, at its full Winter height, covers about 51 English Acres of black boggy Ground; but when its surface is reduced to one foot below the Winter level, it occupies only 21 English Acres. The uppermost foot in height of the full Loch, contains about 1,575,000 cubic feet of water, and the next foot lower only 69,450. The Water of Frankfield-Loch is conducted South-Westwards by an artificial Channel about 850 Yards long into Hoganfield-Loch. On account of the length of the Channel (nearly half-a-mile), and the height of the Ground on the South-West side of the Road leading to Frankfield, the surface of the Loch cannot be

conveniently reduced more than two feet below the level of the Winter full Water-Line.

The next in order is Hoganfield-Loch, which is partly an artificial Reservoir, in which the Water is penned up by an artificial Dam at the Western end, situated near the new Road leading from Cumbernauld to Glasgow, and the Farm-Stead of Hoganfield. When full, it covers 58 English Acres, and is from 3 inches to 7 ft. 9 in. in Depth. From time immemorial down to the termination of the last Leases of the Mills in dispute, the Water was drawn from the Loch for the supply of the Mills through the Eye of an old upper Millstone, laid in a horizontal position in the bottom of the front of the Dam. A conical wooden Plug, raised and lowered by a vertical Wooden Rod or Spear, served as a Sluice to shut the Eye of the Millstone when no more Water was required.

The Millstone in question was removed in 1809, about the commencement of the current Leases of the Mills, when the Magistrates of Glasgow renewed the Dam of Hoganfield-Loch, and replaced it by a horizontal Cast-Iron Pipe of 1 foot interior diameter, to the End of which next the Loch, a Cast-Iron Plate or Sluice was adapted, which serves to open or shut that End of the Pipe, as may be required. The Dam is now cased with squared Sand-Stone, except at the Southern extremity, where it is terminated by a large square Whinstone bedded in the solid Whinstone Rock.

This Whinstone Rock extends 6 feet Southward, in the direction of the Dam, varying in Depth from 17 to 15 inches below the level of the top of the Whinstone Cope above-mentioned, and then runs abruptly about 4 feet above the level of the Dam. The low portion of the Rock, at the Southern extremity of the Dam, is called *The Waste Weir*, over which the surplus Water flows in Winter, to prevent the Lake from rising too high on the circumjacent Lands.

Hoganfield-Loch is said to be full, or at its Winter height, when the quantity of Water running into it from Frankfield-Loch and the adjacent Ground is equal to the quantity flowing out of it over the Waste-Weir.

On leaving the Lochs, the Molendinar Burn passes the Farm-Stead of Hoganfield, under cover, sometimes turning a Mill; then continues on an open Channel to the Reservoir of Provan Mill, requiring half an hour for a Mill-Water to run from Hoganfield Loch to the said Reservoir. The Dam runs along the Northern and Western sides of the Reservoir, and is furnished with an irregular Waste-Weir, about 17 feet long, at the Eastern end; and a regular hewn-stone Waste-Weir, 3 feet 8 inches long, on the Western side of the Mill Pond.

Directly under the hewn Waste-Weir, a Cast-Iron Pipe, 10 inches interior diameter, passes nearly level through the bottom of the Dam, of which the Axis is 4 feet 1 inch below the level of the upper side of the Sill of the Weir; which Pipe, fitted with a Plug or Sluice, is used to draw off the Water when the Mill-Pond is to be Cleaned, and either is or may be used to conduct the Water drawn from Hoganfield Loch to the Mills below, whenever Provan Mill is standing. The Reservoir of Provan Mill, and the stagnant part of the Burn above, when both full, contain about 107,500 cubic feet of Water, which is nearly as much as all the water Hoganfield Loch, at its full height, will discharge through

the Sluice in 3 hours. The quantity above-mentioned may be all drawn off by the Troughs to turn the Water-Wheel, and had been found on trial, as stated by the Tacksman of Provan Mill, sufficient to Shell and Grind into Meal about 55 Bolls of Oats.

Provan Mill underwent a thorough repair about the commencement of the present Tack (1817), and is now furnished with a Water-Wheel 22 feet diameter, Millstones for Shelling and Grinding Oats, and a pair of Stones for Grinding Pease. It can both Shell and Grind Oats at the same time, with about 9 cubic feet of Water per Second; and is capable of Grinding, *in the best* manner, 90 Stirling Bolls of Oatmeal in an ordinary working day of 12 hours. The Barony of Provan, which is Astricted to this Mill, consists of 40 Ploughs of Land, each containing 60 Acres, and sends annually from 2800 to 3300 Bolls of Oats to be Ground at Provan Mill. Pease, it should seem, of the same Barony, are likewise Thirled to this Mill.

On leaving Provan Mill, the next Object in the course of the Burn is the Reservoir of the Flax Mill, which, when full, covers upwards of Half an Acre of Land, and requires about 4 hours Water to fill it from Provan Mill, when it is both Shelling and Grinding. The Mill a little below it on the Stream is usually called the Flax-Mill, but is now converted into a Barley and Snuff-Mill. As the Making of Barley requires more Water than the Grinding of Oats, it is said the Miller of the Flax-Mill allows his Pond to be quite full, and then sets on his Mill and makes Barley until the Water be Exhausted,—then shuts the Reservoir till it be full again, when he draws off the Water as before, thus frequently stopping the Water 4 hours at a time from the Mills below. This produces great irregularity in the descent of the Provan Mill Water to the Mills below.

From the Flax-Mill Pond, Molendinar Burn meets with no interruption in its Course until it pass through the Aqueduct under the Monkland Canal, where a Dam diverts the Water into a covered Lead, which conveys it into the Pond of Messrs. Lamb & Eadie's Wash-Mill; whence the Water is irregularly returned into the Channel of Molendinar Burn.

About 90 yards below Messrs. Lamb & Eadie's Wash-Mill is the Confluence of a literal Stream with Molendinar Burn, called *Gadsburn*, which runs in the high country, not far West from Provan Mill. The Valley of this Burn is composed chiefly of Clay, impervious to Water, and the Rain which falls in it is mostly carried off in Floods, and very little, if any, in the Form of Perennial Springs.

Immediately below the Confluence of the two Burns, a Dam is placed, which turns their united Streams, when necessary, into the Reservoir of Mr. Newbigging's Wash-Mill. The Water, at length, after turning the Wash-Mill, regains the Channel of Molendinar Burn, and soon reaches the capacious Pond of the Town Mill, which contains, when full, 240,000 cubic feet of Water, or considerably more than twice as much as that of Provan Mill. This Reservoir is furnished at the North-West corner with a Waste-Weir, over which the superfluous and Speat Waters flow, either in the day or night, according to circumstances. About the middle of the Dam, on the Western side of the Reservoir, there is a Sluice, which is used, or may be used, to let Water run regularly during ordinary working hours, to turn the Mills below, *when the Town Mill is*

standing. The Northern Sluice allows the Water to flow to the Mill when it is working.

The Iron Mill is situate only 180 yards below the Town Mill, and is converted into a Corn Mill. As the Iron Mill has no Pond of its own, and the *Tail-Water* of the Town Mill is the principal power for turning the Water-Wheel of the former, the Iron Mill is entirely dependent for Water on the Town Mill and its Reservoir, which last may be fairly regarded as the common Reservoir of both these Mills.

About a quarter of a mile below the Town Mill, near the High Church, is the small Reservoir of Subdean Mill, which contains about 80,000 cubic feet of Water, or only one-third of that of the Town Mill. The Water-Wheel is 24 feet diameter, and drives one pair of Shelling, and two pair of Grinding-Stones, at the same time, with 12 cubic feet of Water, per Second, or two pair of Grinding-Stones, with 9 cubic feet and a half, per Second. It was stated by the Miller, that Subdean Mill has Shelled 155 Bolls of Oats, and Ground Shelling into 225 Bolls of Oatmeal, in the short space of 11 hours, or one hour less than the ordinary working day of a Mill.

A full Mill Water runs from Hoganfield Loch to Provan Mill in half an hour, from Provan Mill to the Town Mill in two hours, and from the Town Mill to Subdean Mill in half an hour, thus requiring three hours to Run from Hoganfield Loch to Subdean Mill.

THE NECROPOLIS

Is to this City what the beautiful Cemetery of "Père la Chaise" is to Paris. The natural beauty of the rocky Eminence, crowned with its Monumental Terraces; its close proximity to the Cathedral; the ready access to it from the Town;—render it a principal Attraction to Strangers and a favourite Resort of our Citizens. Almost all its most prominent Monuments are Erected to persons who rose by their own exertions and merits from an humble position in Society, either to Affluence or to Fame, high Respectability or Public Usefulness.

The Necropolis was formally Opened for Interments in March, 1833. About 50 years ago, it was a mere Wilderness, or little better, known by the name of "The Fir Park," or "The Merchants' Park." The Ground belonged and still belongs to The Merchants' House, a Charitable Institution to which it was then quite valueless. (See Page 581.)

The Necropolis projects into a Promontory, forming part of the Estate of Wester Craigs, which was Purchased by the Merchants' House in 1650, from Stewart of Mynto, for £1291 13s. 4d. About 1750, when Glasgow began to exhibit some indications of its future Prosperity, *The House* resolved to Feu out its Lands in the Neighbourhood of the City, in Lots proportioned to the increasing demand, and the whole of the Wester Craigs Lands were accordingly Feued out to different Individuals and Companies, under reservation to the House of the right of Quarrying the Rock or Stone at pleasure, for the yearly sum of £70 6s. 8d. There was only one Exception to this general disposal of the Lands included in the Estate of Wester Craigs, namely, *The Promontory of the Fir Park*,

which was not Feued, either because it was already partially Quarried, or because it appeared to be not immediately calculated for any useful Purpose, except as a Plantation, for which it was accordingly laid out.

In this almost wild state *The Park* was allowed to remain till 1804, when the Fir Trees, which had gradually predominated over the other varieties, began to decay, and the whole were rooted out. This was the commencement of a new era in the Natural History of that beautiful Cliff which is now the pride of Glasgow. From that time it was more highly valued and better cared for, as if a presentiment had already existed of its future consecration to a high and holy Purpose. The eradicated Fir Trees were replaced with other varieties, embracing a majority of those which now adorn the Spot; a resident Keeper was appointed; and *The Park* was surrounded with a Stone Wall, in which was set a Tablet with the following homely Inscription—

THE MERCHANTS' HOUSE OF GLASGOW,
TO WHOM THIS PARK BELONGS,
BUILT THIS WALL ROUND IT,
AT THEIR OWN EXPENSES.

And, on the built-in end of the Stone, there was found this simple Record of the man to whom *The Necropolis* is said to be chiefly indebted for its well-Wooded appearance at the present day—

ROBERT CARRICK,
DEN* OF GUILD, 1804.

The year 1824 was the next important Epoch in the early History of the future *City of the Dead.* In that year *The House*, with a view to enable them to carry on their Quarrying operations with less restraint, *Repurchased* from one of their Feuars the Farm immediately adjoining to the East of *The Park*, now included within the Necropolis. Animated by similar motives, *The House* purchased at the same time three small Properties adjoining *The Lady Well*, which once formed a portion of the Estate of Wester Craigs, but which had been sold off by Stewart of Mynto before his Sale to *The House.* On these latter Properties several interesting Tombstones are now erected, some of them indicating the precise Spots where those who are now united in death, and Interred in the "narrow house" beneath, were once united in the happy bonds of family intercourse.

All the latter Acquisitions of *The House* which we have last mentioned are Located on the East side of the Molendinar Burn, and these Acquisitions had all been made before the Resolution to form the Cemetery had been adopted, or even seriously entertained. Soon afterwards, *The House* proceeded, in its gradually expanding movement, to the West side of the Stream, and Purchased the well-known Property which once belonged to a name famous in Historic Romance—*the Laird of Limmerfield.* A portion of the Lands of Limmerfield is now a Garden, immediately adjacent to the Lane which forms the approach to the Necropolis Bridge. Another Property on the West side of the Stream, on which once stood a House of some note, was Purchased at the same time.

* So Spelt.

This House was in early days the Town-Residence of a Church Dignitary; it afterwards became the property of the Earls of Kilmarnock, and then of a respectable Citizen and Lawyer; it was next elevated to the dignity of a Tavern, to which the Magistrates of Glasgow were wont, in the good olden times, to resort for Dinner between Sermons in the High Church; subsequently it was the Rendezvous of the Students of Botany under Dr. Thomas Brown, who had a Collection of Plants in the adjoining Garden; and finally it was degraded into an Herb Ale-House. The remains of this venerable Relique of other days are still to be seen, immediately within the Wall on the South side of Kirk Lane, at the foot of Messrs Clubb & M'Lean's Sculpture and Monumental Yard.

It was at a Period not long subsequent to the Purchase of the last Property on the West side of *the Burn*, that the attention of *The House* was seriously directed to the propriety of forming the Necropolis, by the late James Ewing, Esq. of Strathleven, LL.D., previously Dean of Guild, and afterwards, Lord Provost and M.P. for the City. A meeting of the Committee of Directors on Lands and Quarries—the first formal Meeting on the subject—was held in Mr. Ewing's house in Queen Street, on the 15th of July, 1828. At this Meeting Mr. Ewing presided, and the other Gentlemen present were the late Mr. Dennistoun of Golfhill, the late Mr. Mackenzie of Craig Park, Mr. Laurence Hill, then Collector, and the late Mr. Douglas of Barloch, then Clerk to the House. Other Meetings were subsequently held, and after due inquiry, the Committee unanimously Agreed to recommend the Proposal, and accordingly Reported to the House, in Mr. Ewing's words, "that *The Fir Park* appears admirably adapted for a 'Père la Chaise,' which would harmonise beautifully with the adjacent Scenery, and constitute a solemn and appropriate Appendage to the venerable Structure in the front; and which, while it afforded a much wanted accommodation to the higher Classes, would, at the same time, convert an unproductive Property into a general and lucrative source of profit to a Charitable Institution."

This Report was presented to *The House* on the 15th of October, in the following year (1829), by Mr. Stewart Smith, then Dean of Guild. *The House* directed it to be Printed and Circulated, and, after mature consideration, fully approved of the principle, and remitted to the same Committee to Report on the Details, with a Plan for their future adoption. This led to the Advertising, in January, 1831, for Plans, Sections, and relative Estimates, for converting *The Park* into an ornamental *Cemetery*, in the manner which should best embrace Economy, Security, and Picturesque Effect. Not less than 16 Plans were Received, and were Exhibited for public inspection in the Dilettanti Society's Rooms, Argyle Arcade. Liberal Premiums were awarded for the Five best; but all of them were ultimately thrown aside, and the laying out of the Grounds was entrusted to the sole charge of a Superintendent, who was left unembarrassed in his operations. At this time, the only Entrance to *The Park* which *The House* had a right to, was by Ladywell Street, at a point in the adjacent Wall a little to the East of the Well. It was once contemplated to erect at this Point the Entrance-Gate to the new Place of Interment, when attention was called to the propriety and practicability of improving the Access by purchasing the means of doing so in

various directions; and at length, on the 20th September, 1831, the Report of the Committee recommending a Bridge at the foot of Kirk Lane, was approved of, and remitted to the same Committee, with powers to carry it into effect.

To estimate the full importance of this Proceeding, it must be remembered that this was the first thing of the kind attempted in Scotland, that it conflicted in some degree with National or Religious Prejudices, that in a Sanitary view it inaugurated a new Era in Glasgow, and set an example to other Towns, which was speedily followed throughout the Kingdom. No inconsiderable credit is due to those who were chiefly instrumental in promoting this important Improvement, and therefore we consider it a simple act of justice to state that, though the late Mr. Ewing of Strathleven appeared, from his prominent Official position, and his hearty zeal in the Cause, as the principal Leader in the Movement, yet there were other public-spirited Citizens who actively co-operated with that Gentleman, and to some of whom, perhaps, the credit is due of making the original Suggestion. Among these may be prominently mentioned Laurence Hill, Esq., LL.B., at that time Collector to the Merchants' House, who laboured with the utmost ardour to urge this enlightened Improvement; and afterwards commenced a Periodical Work on the Necropolis. Another Work, too, was Published at this Period, which operated with no slight effect in imparting an impulse to the modern Cemetery Reformation—we allude to the "Necropolis Glasguensis" by Dr. Strang, the accomplished Author of "Travels in Germany," "Glasgow and its Clubs," &c.

The Foundation-Stone of *The Bridge* was laid on Friday, the 18th October, 1833. On that day, James Hutcheson, Esq., the Dean of Guild, and his Fellow-Directors of the Merchants' House, with a considerable number of the matriculated Members of the same Body, met in the Town Hall, from which they went in Procession along High Street and Duke Street, and entered the Cemetery by a new Approach which had only lately been formed from Duke Street at Ladywell. This Approach, with its neat old-fashioned Lodge, still remains, but is not open to the Public. A Platform was erected on the East bank of *The Molendinar*, where the Dean of Guild, and the Lord Provost (James Ewing, Esq.,) the Clergymen, the Members of the Merchants' House, a great number of Ladies and Gentlemen, and Mr. Orme's Cathedral Band, were accommodated; and the West side was occupied by the Spectators. The Boys belonging to the Hutchesons' Hospital occupied a portion of the Bridge which was already Built. After the Cathedral Band and the Spectators generally had sung a portion of the 90th Psalm, to the homely but thrilling Music of "Coleshill," the Very Rev. Principal Macfarlan offered up an impressive Prayer.

The Foundation-Stone was then laid by Mr. Hutcheson, Dean of Guild, who addressed the Lord Provost and Assemblage in appropriate terms.

Two Inscriptions, intended to be placed on an Obelisk to be Erected at the Eastern end of the Bridge, were then read by Mr. Douglas, Clerk of the House. The Obelisk, containing the Inscriptions, was afterwards Erected, but has been subsequently Removed; and one of the Inscriptions has been transferred to the Gateway of the Façade. The other

Inscription, from the Pen of Principal Macfarlan, has not yet been Restored :—

THE NECROPOLIS,
OR
ORNAMENTAL PUBLIC CEMETERY,
WAS CONSTRUCTED BY
THE MERCHANTS' HOUSE OF GLASGOW,
IN THEIR PROPERTY,
TO SUPPLY THE ACCOMMODATION REQUIRED
BY A RAPIDLY-INCREASING POPULATION,
AND, BY EMBELLISHING THE PLACE OF SEPULTURE,
TO INVEST WITH MORE SOOTHING ASSOCIATIONS
THAT AFFECTIONATE RECOLLECTION OF THE DEPARTED
WHICH IS CHERISHED BY THOSE WHO SURVIVE.
A.D. M.DCCC.XXXIII.

"EVEN FROM THE TOMB THE VOICE OF NATURE CRIES."

The Bridge is a spacious Roman Arch, of 60 feet Span, and was Built according to a Specification and Design of Mr. James Hamilton. The lowest of five Offers, Mr. John Lochore's, at £1240, was Accepted. The Stone is chiefly from Milton Quarry. It was arranged, at the same time that this Bridge was erected, to improve the Church-Road through the Valley, on the Cemetery side of which a handsome Iron Railing was subsequently erected—forming an excellent fence, and, at the same time, permitting an unobstructed View of the Necropolis. This Bridge has been not inappropriately termed "THE BRIDGE OF SIGHS." How many pass it in tears!

It will be observed that beneath the new Bridge is another small and very ancient Arch in a somewhat dilapidated state. This, we have reason to believe, was one of the oldest pieces of Masonry in Glasgow, and was, perhaps, coeval with the time when the earliest parts of the Cathedral were Built, and when the curious name of the "Molendinar" —signifying in Monkish Latin the *Mill-Burn*—was first given to the Rivulet beneath, from its furnishing the Water-Power for the Sub-dean Mill. Near it, on the Western bank, is an excellent Spring, which still continues, we believe, to be known as "the Minister's" or "Priest's Well." In the Garden above was S. John Baptist's Chapel, to be seen on Slezer's View of the Cathedral and Environs. (See Page 242.)

"The Lady Well" flowed out of the East bank, farther down; but as it has ceased to flow, no benefit accrues. Latterly, it became a Nuisance to the Neighbourhood. The following Inscription is above the Niche which contains a cast-iron Urn, and a prominent Cross is over all.

THE LADY WELL,
AT THE REQUEST OF THE NEIGHBOURING CITIZENS,
WAS RESTORED BY THE MAGISTRATES AND COUNCIL OF GLASGOW,
ROBERT M'GAVIN, ESQ., CONVENER OF THEIR COMMITTEE,
WITH CONTRIBUTIONS
FROM THE MERCHANTS' HOUSE.
JAMES MARTIN, ESQ., DEAN OF GUILD.
A.D. 1835.

Cleland (*Annals*, I. 394) says :—"This Well . . . is 5 feet Deep. The Water stands 1 foot 11 inches, leaving 3 feet 1 inch from the Causeway to the Surface of the Water."

The next object of interest is *The Façade*, at the East end of the Bridge. It was not till the Autumn of 1835 that *The House* contracted with Mr. John Park of Anderston Walk for this important Improvement, which not only forms a conspicuous Architectural Ornament at the Entrance to the Necropolis, but which was, in fact, necessary as a retaining Work, in consequence of the widening of the Road-Way at that point to allow space for the turning of Carriages.

This Façade, a strange medley of the Gothic and Roman, has something peculiarly noble and picturesque about it. The Plan was by Mr. John Bryce, and the stone from Mr. Stirling's Quarry, Kenmure. It consists of a grand Central Archway, on each side of which are two Wings, with two Mausoleums in each. Over the Archway is the Inscription—

ERECTED A.D. M.DCCC.XXXVI.
JAMES MARTIN, DEAN OF GUILD.

And below has been placed the following Inscription from the Pen of the late James Hutcheson, Esq., who, as we have seen, presided as Dean of Guild at the Laying of the Foundation-Stone of the Bridge:—

THE ADJOINING BRIDGE
WAS ERECTED BY
THE MERCHANTS' HOUSE OF GLASGOW,
TO AFFORD A PROPER ENTRANCE TO THEIR NEW CEMETERY,
COMBINING CONVENIENT ACCESS TO THE GROUNDS,
WITH SUITABLE DECORATION TO THE VENERABLE CATHEDRAL
AND THE SURROUNDING SCENERY;
TO UNITE
THE TOMBS OF MANY GENERATIONS WHO HAVE GONE BEFORE
WITH
THE RESTING-PLACES DESTINED FOR GENERATIONS YET UNBORN,
UNTIL
THE RESURRECTION OF THE JUST:
WHEN THAT WHICH IS SOWN A NATURAL BODY,
SHALL BE RAISED A SPIRITUAL BODY;
WHEN THIS CORRUPTIBLE MUST PUT ON INCORRUPTION,
WHEN THIS MORTAL MUST PUT ON IMMORTALITY,
WHEN DEATH IS SWALLOWED UP IN VICTORY;
A.D. 1833.
"BLESSED IS THE MAN WHO TRUSTETH IN GOD, AND WHOSE HOPE
THE LORD IS."

In 1838, an ornamental Cast-Iron Gate, from a Design by Mr. David Hamilton, Architect, was erected at the Entrance, or West end of the Bridge. On each Valve is a Cast of the City Arms, with the appropriate Motto, "TOTIES REDEUNTIS EODEM;" and the following Record of its Erection and Founder—

WILLIAM BROWN OF KILMARDINNY, DEAN OF GUILD,
M.DCCC.XXXVII. AND XXXVIII.
T. EDINGTON AND SONS.

In 1839-40, the Gate-Keeper's Lodge was erected, from a Design by Mr. Hamilton, on a piece of Ground adjacent to the Bridge, which was Purchased on favourable terms for that purpose from the Commissioners of Woods and Forests. It was Erected at an Expense of £413 10s. 4d.,

including the Expenditure on the elaborate Embankment which was necessary to lay a proper Foundation.

The Necropolis, as already stated, is part of the elevated Ridge of the Wester Craigs, which here projects into a Promontory, rising to the height of 225 feet above the level of the Clyde, and consisting chiefly of a mass of *Trap* erupted from the bowels of the earth at some not very remote Geological Epoch. It may be observed in connection with this subject, that the Coal-Field on which Glasgow is placed, extends over a considerable portion of the Middle and Lower Wards of Lanarkshire. The Coal alternates with Sandstones and Shales, the Dip, or Inclination to the Horizon, being at this part South-East. When, in the year 1822, Dr. Cleland sunk a *Bore* in the Green to the depth of 366 feet, near the Washing-House, with the view of ascertaining the position and character of the Coal Strata in that Locality, he arrived at the Rock in which the Coal-Seams are Embedded, at a distance of 119 feet from the surface. In the Promontory of *The Fir Park*, the white Rock which Dr. Cleland reached at that depth, crops out; but the mass of the Hill to the East is composed of the Trap or Whinstone of which so considerable a portion has already been excavated in the Quarry. It is to the elevation of the latter Rock by Igneous action, that Glasgow is indebted for the beautiful Promontory of *The Necropolis*. There can be no doubt, that this mass of *Trap* was ejected in a liquid Lava-Torrent from subterranean regions, rending asunder, by its expansive force, the Sand-Stone and Argillaceous Rocks of the Carboniferous System. Nay, in this particular instance, the *Trap*, as frequently happens, is both a disruptive and overlying mass. In other words, having elevated the superincumbent Strata till it burst through them, the liquid *Trap* boiled over at the summit towards the West and South sides, where it may be traced in considerable quantity overlapping the Sandstone. This is one of many proofs of the Igneous origin of *Trap*, as also of the fact that it must have been erupted from the bowels or inner crust of the Earth at a Period subsequent to the deposition of the Stratified Carboniferous Rocks. It is, however, a mistake to suppose, as we have seen it stated, that the overlying or overflowing mass has extended to any considerable distance towards the South-West. It is quite true that a *Trap-Dyke*, emanating from the Necropolis Hill, extends in this direction several miles, passing diagonally under George Street, North Albion Street, Ingram Street, the Union Bank, Miller Street, Queen Street, &c., and so proceeding in a West-South-West direction to an unknown distance. But the whole of this Dyke or Vein has been projected simultaneously from below, bursting forth with extraordinary energy, and forming an overlying mass at the Wester Craigs, of which *The Necropolis* is the commencement.

Almost the whole of the West side of the Hill, rising abruptly from *The Molendinar*, and stretching South to the precipitous Cliff which supports Major Monteath's Monument, is a mass of Sandstone. On this side the Tombs are not difficult to excavate. At a Recess in the Declivity, a little to the North of the Rocky Base of Major Monteath's Sepulchre, the Greenish Sandstone is exceedingly soft, and masses of Trap are lying immediately above it. The Sandstone penetrates deep into the Hill, of which, however, the great mass is Trap, from the Summit downwards—a Fact abundantly proved by the laborious character of the Excavations

for Tombs which are blasted out of the solid Rock on the very brow of the Necropolis. The Valley beneath is termed *The Lower Necropolis.*— See "*Biographic and Descriptive Sketches of Glasgow Necropolis,*" *by George Blair, M.A.* 1857.

NOTES ON WESTER AND EASTER CRAIGS.

(Chiefly Written originally for "View of the Merchants' House," by John Buchanan, Esq., Banker.)

THE extensive Building operations and other Improvements in progress on these ancient Possessions of The Merchants' House will ere long so completely transform their aspect as to render the old features scarcely recognisable. Among the most remarkable of these changes are the rapid formation of the fine Suburb of Dennistoun, and *The Alexandra Park.*

The general appellation, "Craigs," has been given to this considerable range of Property, in consequence of a conspicuous Rocky Ridge which traverses it nearly all the way from West to East. This Ridge has been elevated at a remote Geological Epoch by subterranean Igneous action. The molten Trap has raised, cracked, and in some places flowed over and twisted the pre-existing Sandstone. Fine examples occur at *The Necropolis*, and at the adjoining bold Escarpment towards the North, where the Rock is elevated upwards of 200 Feet above the level of the Clyde.

The Craigs are divided into *Wester* and *Easter.* These adjoin, and comprehend the extensive tract of Grounds stretching from the romantic Gorge through which flows the Stream of *The Molendinar* at the Cathedral, Eastward to what is now the line of Highway to Edinburgh, *via* Drygait Toll and Cumbernauld. The South Boundary is *Eastern Duke Street;* and *The Craigs* are skirted on the North partly by *the Molendinar*, the old *Town-Mill Road*, and the Lands of Kenniehill.

With reference to these Boundaries at the present day, however, it is proper to state that, in ancient times, they were somewhat different. On the East, the Lands then marched with those of Haghill, which belonged, upwards of 200 years ago, to Mr. William Wilkie, a Clergyman, and subsequently to a Family named Tod during several generations.* In these days there was no Road in that direction to Cumbernauld.

* This Rev. William Wilkie was contemporary with the benevolent Founders of Hutchesons' Hospital, and with the celebrated Zachary Boyd, Minister of the Barony Parish. Mr. Wilkie is alluded to in Principal Baillie's Letters as having at first demurred, along with the eccentric Zachary, to Sign the National Covenant, although they afterwards did Subscribe it. The Residence of Mr. Wilkie was near the Cathedral, on the East side of *Vicar's Alley.* He was also Proprietor of the Lands of Wester Camlachie, near Haghill, afterwards belonging to his Son William, who was a Writer in Glasgow as far back as 1668. A Brother of Mr. Wilkie, Sen., named John, also an Ecclesiastic, was Owner of the Estate of Broomhouse, about 3 miles Eastward from Glasgow, where the Roads to Bothwell and Holytown branch off from the Toll-cross Highway at Broomhouse Toll. It seems further worth noting that this Mr. John Wilkie married the eldest of the three Daughters and Co-heiresses of James Bell, a wealthy Merchant trading with Holland, who was Dean of Guild in 1641, and Lord Provost of Glasgow in 1643, and from whose curious "Coumpt Book," still preserved, a series of quaint Extracts appeared in the *Glasgow Herald* in June and July, 1864. A descendant of the worthy old Provost's Son-in-Law is still Proprietor of a portion of the Broomhouse Lands.

Glasgow was then a small Town, with a Population of only about 11,000, and the North Road from it to Edinburgh went over Garngad Hill, by Provan Mill, to near Ruchazie, or Hogganfield Loch (the Source of the Molendinar), where it wheeled nearly at right angles, and coursed through the Woods of Garnkirk, and thence by Chryston, the back of the fine old Chateau of Bedlay, Hodley How, Mollenburn, &c., till it reached Cumbernauld. The new Road from the latter Town to Glasgow, now bounding Easter Craigs, was not formed till about 1790, under a special Act of Parliament.*

Again, what is now *Eastern Duke Street* is an amplification of a narrow Road, anciently known as "the Carntyne Lone," which came from the East, but did not extend in the direction of Glasgow farther than the mouth of the Drygait. This Lone was probably one of the oldest Roads about the City. There are good reasons for believing that it was of Roman origin, and formed part of a Vicinal Way, which, branching from the great central *Iter* of that Warlike people at Carstairs Camp, pursued a course North-West by Carluke, Bellshill, Tollcross, and onwards through what is now the Drygait and Dobbie's Lone, till it joined the *Via Militaris* which ran parallel with the Antonine Barrier, at a point near the strong Mural Fort at Duntocher, with its double lines of Ditches and Earthworks. Pieces of this Roman Causeway are still to be seen in the more secluded parts of Lanarkshire, and the Tradition regarding its origin is, that it was made from end to end in one night by the Wizard Michael Scott, assisted by the Devil.

Now, this ancient "Carntyne Lone" continued in its narrow state, skirting *The Craigs*, down till the latter part of the by-gone Century, when it was improved, and a Toll-Bar placed across it a few yards West from another ancient Cross-Road, formerly known as "the Witch Lone," but now Bellegrove Street. It is so represented on M'Arthur's large Map of the City in 1778. The Carntyne Lone was subsequently widened and straitened, and the Toll-Bar removed farther East. It has only in very modern times assumed the name of *Eastern Duke Street*.†

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* A Survey for a new Line of Road from Redburn, near Cumbernauld, past Hogganfield Loch, and by Kenniehill, Haghill, and Easter Craigs, to the Carntyne Lone, where the Drygait Toll now stands, was made in 1766 by James Barrie,[1] the well-known Land-Surveyor of last Century, assisted by John Burrel and Alexander Shepherd. I have examined their Plan, which is dated 23rd August in that year. The Lines of both the old and new Roads are delineated, the latter coloured Red; but the new was not formed till a number of years afterwards. The portion between Redburn and the mouth of the old transverse Road over Garngad Hill, at Hogganfield, was made first. The Section from Hogganfield to Carntyne Lone was delayed till about 1790. Contractors were Advertised for in the *Glasgow Mercury* of 26th March, 1788; Offers to be lodged with Mr. George Smith, Writer, Glasgow, Clerk to the Road Trustees.

† A little explanation seems necessary in this matter of Boundaries regarding Duke Street, in which the Old Lone is swallowed up. The present Line from High Street, Eastward, is not the original Duke Street. When what is now George Street was begun from George Square, the general Line did not extend farther East, for a number of years, than the Deanside Brae, or Balmanno Street. Between that point and High Street were Gardens. The Line between George Square and Balmanno Street had three distinct Names,—1st, From the Square to John Street was called George Street; 2nd,

1 James Barrie came to Glasgow in 1734, at the age of 17, and executed a variety of Surveys of the District, and larger Maps of the City and Neighbourhood. He resided in Crossbasket's Land, Gallowgate, near Spoutmouth.

The Line of demarcation from North to South, between Wester and Easter Craigs themselves, is now indicated by the Lands of Whitehill and Craigpark. The original West Boundary of Whitehill was the East March of Wester Craigs. But, at a comparatively recent period, a Strip of the Eastmost Section of Wester Craigs was Purchased by the Proprietor of Whitehill, and enclosed within the Fences of the latter; and as there are no March-Stones, or other visible objects to point out the exact Line of the ancient Boundaries between The Craigs, the old March can now be referred to only in this general manner.

So much for the Lines of Boundary, Modern as well as Ancient.

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from John to Montrose, or "Incle Street," was named Cochran Street; and 3rd, the space between Montrose and Balmanno Streets was the first Duke Street. Things remained in that state till near the end of last Century. There was then no Communication from the Carntyne Road to the newer parts of Glasgow, except by the old circuitous and inconvenient Route, up Drygait to the Bell o' the Brae, then down High Street and through Grammar School Wynd to Canon and Ingram Streets, the new names given to the Back Cow Lone, brushed up, widened, and paved shortly before.

Repeated attempts had been made by private Individuals to open a more direct Line from Carntyne Road, but unsuccessfully. So far back as 1766, James Barrie, already alluded to, was employed to chalk out a new Entrance to Town. He accordingly traced a Line to run from what is now the Drygait Toll, in a diagonal direction South-West, through the Grounds on which the Infantry Barracks now stand, and terminating in Gallowgait, opposite the Calton Mouth. This diagonal Entrance is shown on his general Plan; but the idea was abandoned.

An effort was made by an active, enterprising Citizen, named William Brown, who was an extensive Skinner and Manufacturer of chamois-leather Gloves. He resided in the once rather fashionable Havanna, opened in 1763, and named after the Capital of Cuba, captured shortly before from the Spaniards. Mr. Brown had a considerable range of Garden-Ground stretching from his House towards the mouth of Drygait. His idea was to form a Street, chiefly through his own Grounds, from the West end of Carntyne Road, in a diagonal line, South-West, to the middle of the fragrant Havanna. In 1776 Brown staked it off, and it is alluded to favourably by Mr. David Loch, General Inspector of Fisheries, in his curious Volumes, published in 1778, on "the Trade, Commerce, Manufactures, and Fisheries of Scotland." Mr. Brown also Advertised the Ground along the Line to be Feued, and in order to tempt people, he descanted on the fine View, and the charming Molendinar purling through the Scene. [*Glasgow Mercury*, 1st August, 1787.] But Brown Street did not take, and was also abandoned. Mr. Brown's Father-in-Law, Mr. John Jamieson, Surgeon, was the first person who brought an Umbrella to Glasgow. This was in 1781. He got it in Paris. It was of Pea-Green Silk, with a Fringe and a long Bamboo Handle. There was a large Brass Ring at the top, for suspension in the Lobby of the Doctor's House in King Street. It was an Object of no small public curiosity.

At last the Magistrates took the matter in hand, and in 1792 obtained an Improvement Act, authorising them to form a Street in a straight Line from the Carntyne Lone, Westward to High Street, and thence to the original Duke Street. The value of the Ground to be thus occupied, and of the Houses on both sides of the High Street to be demolished, was to be fixed by a Jury, under the auspices of the Sheriff. He accordingly issued an Edict, published in the *Glasgow Mercury* of 7th January, 1793, and a Jury was empannelled in the Tolbooth Court House at The Cross, on the 18th of that Month. Thus, the obstacles to private enterprise were overcome, and the existing grand Line formed, piercing on to the Carntyne Lone, now Eastern Duke Street, but under the charge of a distinct body of County Gentlemen as Trustees. The Names of some of the Streets were on this occasion changed. The original Duke and Cochran Streets were merged into the general name of George Street, as at present. The name of Duke Street thus suppressed was transferred to the new line Eastward from High Street; and Cochran Street (after old Provost Cochran) was changed to the space now bearing that title, which had previously been called Cotton Street. [Vide Barrie's old Map of Glasgow.]

THE HISTORY OF WESTER AND EASTER CRAIGS

Requires to be separately handled. But, as preliminary, it is necessary to clear the way a little.

With respect to *Wester Craigs*, these Lands belonged in Roman Catholic times to James Hamilton, Bishop of Lismore, and Sub-Dean of Glasgow. On the 27th July, 1564, this Bishop granted a Feu-Charter thereof, "with the mylne and kill," to "Alexander Stewart, Tutor of Castlemilk." on which, Infeftment took place next day, "under the subscriptiones of Thomas Knox and Henrie Gibsone, nottaris." A Charter by Queen Mary followed, dated 29th May, 1565, being only two months before her Marriage to Darnley.

The next Owners were "Jonat and Euphane Stewartis, dochteris (daughters) and airis portionneris of umquhill (deceased) Alexander Stewart." These Ladies resigned Wester Craigs by an Instrument dated 6th April, 1569 (about one year after the Battle of Langside, and during the Regency of Murray), in favour of James Stewart, in the hands of "James, Bishop of Argyle, Sub-Dean of Glasgow, the Superioris," for new Infeftment. James Stewart was accordingly Infeft the same day, and in seven months afterwards resigned the Lands to "Matthew Stewart, sone and appeirand air to Sir Johne Stewart of Mynto, Knight, and Jonat Stewart, his future Spous,"* who were Infeft on 11th November, 1569, by "Mr. Robert Herbertsone, notar."

With regard to *Easter Craigs*, these Lands were the Property, prior to *The Reformation*, of "Mr. Thomas Leveingstoune, thesaurer (treasurer) of Glasgow." On 4th May, 1563, he granted a Feu-Charter of Easter Craigs, with consent of the Dean and Chapter, to "John Leveingstoune," his Brother. Eleven years afterwards, Thomas executed another Feu-Charter, "with consent of the Bishope, Deane, and Chapter of Glasgow," to his said Brother John. The date of the Sasine, in John Livingston's favour, is 13th June, 1574. The Notary was William Gray.

On 19th October, 1593, James Livingston, Son of the said John, was Infeft "in the sadis landis of Eister Craigis," on a Precept of Sasine, by his Father, dated 21st June, 1593. The Notary was Robert Blair.

Two years later, "A Charter of Alienatioun" was granted of "Easter Craigs," by the said James Livingston, to "Sir Matthew Stewart of Mynto, Knight," on which he was Infeft "under the subscriptiones of Henrie Gibsone and Robert Herbertsone, Nottars."† This Sasine is dated 8th September, 1593.

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* This Lady was one of the Daughters of Alexander Stewart, Tutor of Castlemilk, before referred to, the latter having been a Brother of the Owner of that fine Estate. *Wester Craigs* became the Property of Sir Matthew, as his Wife's Portion, under the Deed alluded to in the Text. Her Sister, "Euphane," married David Crawfurd, of Cartsburn, Renfrewshire.

† The allusion in the Text to five ancient Notaries, who practised in Glasgow 300 years ago, leads to a few Remarks. Their Names collectively were—Thomas Knox, Henry Gibson, Robert Herbertson, William Gray, and Robert Blair. Probably they originally belonged to the Order of Papal Notaries, abolished at *The Reformation*, and may have been among the very last of that Class in this City. Prior to that Event, all Notaries were appointed by the Pope, and were invariably Ecclesiastics, versed not only in the Civil, but in the Canon, and the Common or Consuetudinary Law. Indeed, in those days the Laws were administered by Ecclesiastics alone. The first President of the Court

Thus, both Wester and Easter Craigs became the Property of Sir Matthew, the former having been acquired by him in 1569, before his Father's death, and the latter in 1595—an interval of 26 years.

The Stewarts of Mynto, once so well known, exercised predominating influence in Glasgow during nearly 200 years. The first of the Family who settled here was Sir Thomas. He was a younger Son of Sir Walter Stewart of Dalswinton and Garlies, and got from his Father the Estate of Mynto, near Hawick, in Roxburghshire. Sir Thomas was Provost of Glasgow as far back as 1472, in the Reign of James III., and Died in 1500. Five of his Descendants held the same Office successively. His Son, Sir John, who Married a Daughter of John, Lord Fleming, and was Provost in 1513, commanded a numerous body of Glasgow Citizens on the bloody Field of Flodden, so disastrous to Scotland, where he was Slain with King James IV., and the flower of the Scottish Nobility and Gentry, on 9th September of that year.* His Great-Grandson was Sir Matthew Stewart, the Proprietor of Wester and Easter Craigs, who succeeded his Father in the Mynto Estate, *anno* 1583.

Sir Matthew was elected to the Civic Chair twice, viz., in 1580 and 1586 (Reign of James VI.), and was Provost of Glasgow when the

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of Session was a Churchman—David Myln, Abbot of Cambuskenneth. The Monks were generally Notaries, and many of these existed in old Ecclesiastical Glasgow, so long ruled by Prelates. Notaries are still appointed in England under Ecclesiastical authority, the Archbishop of Canterbury issuing their Commissions. But the Scotch Notary, since *The Reformation*, holds his Office directly from the Crown, through the Lords of Council and Session.

The old Notaries were in fact the Conveyancers of their day, apart from the Procurators or Pleaders, and were equivalent to the *Notarii*, and the *Tabelliones* of ancient Rome. Their Appellation, or Title, is derived from the practice they observed of Noting down the wishes of those who required their aid, regarding the Acquisition or Transfer of Property, or the regulation of Succession by the dying. These Memoranda they threw into rough Drafts or Notes, which were transcribed and authenticated by the *Tabelliones*. But these Functions, wrought out separately in Rome were generally combined in Scotland in one person—the Notary. The industrious Monks, to whom Society owes much, as the Conservators of Learning, History, and the Arts, during the deep gloom of Barbarism, were, as already said, Ecclesiastical Notaries; and many a Glasgow Deed was written by them in the Cloisters, with all the tasteful Caligraphy for which they were so pre-eminently distinguished.

The Names of the above five old Notaries are also worth preserving, as they Practised in Glasgow more than a Century before the date of the earliest existing Records of the Faculty of Procurators.

* The Field of Flodden is in Northumberland, about five miles from The Scottish Border at Coldstream. The high ground slopes towards Scotland, and commands an extensive Prospect. The present Vicarage House of Branxton stands in the centre of the Battle-Field, and relics of the bloody Engagement are still occasionally discovered. A lucid and interesting Account of the Conflict has been recently published by the Rev. Dr. Robert Jones, Vicar of Branxton, titled, "The Battle of Flodden Field," with Diagrams. London: Blackwood, 1864.

The King had dismounted, and was fighting on foot, when Slain by an Arrow through the eye, and his head cloven by a Battle Axe. His Body was discovered among the crowd of fallen Nobility, and removed to Richmond, where it was Interred, by special permission from Leo X., which was necessary, in consequence of James having Died under Excommunication for having broken the peace with England. His Sword, Dirk, and Ring are preserved in the Herald's Office, London. The Ring is of gold, with a Torquoise-Stone. A MS. Gazette, in French, of the Battle, is also extant, in the Herald's College, and is very curious. Among the Names of the Scotch Nobility and Gentry who fell on that fatal day, is that of "Le Doyer (the Dean) de Glasco," alluding to the Provost.

Battle of Langside was Fought. He was perhaps the most flourishing of all the Mynto Line.* Besides the Estate of Mynto and *The Craigs*, Sir Matthew was Owner of the Lands of Bagradane, in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright; Busby, near Glasgow; and part of Arthurlie, in Renfrewshire. His Town-Residence was on the South side, and near the West end of the Drygait, quite in the Vicinity of Wester Craigs. *The Drygait Mansion* had previously been the Residence of a Roman Catholic Ecclesiastic. Sir Matthew purchased it about 12 years preceding his Marriage to Miss Stewart and his acquisition of Wester Craigs. This old Edifice was greatly enlarged and improved by the Knight of Mynto, and became quite a notable Place. The Grounds behind, or to the South, stretched down the Slope, as far as what is now *The Havanna*. In after-times it was popularly known as "*The Duke's Lodging*," having been a considerable time in the Montrose Family, and the Building was demolished only a few years ago. The Site is now within the Enclosures of the North Prison. A Representation of the Mansion, as it appeared in 1847, is given in the splendid Volume, titled, "Relics of Ancient Architecture, and other Picturesque Scenes, in Glasgow," embracing a Series of Water-Coloured Drawings, with Letter-Press Description, executed at the expense of the late James Bogle, Esq., Dean of Guild, for Private Circulation. [See Page 262, *Glasghu Facies*.]

Sir Matthew Stewart was a staunch Royalist and Episcopalian, and during his first Provostship gave mortal umbrage to the Presbyterian party, by dragging from the Pulpit of the Cathedral, by main force, the then Presbyterian Minister of Cambuslang, who had attempted to supplant Archbishop Montgomerie, newly presented to the Cathedral by King James VI., an Incident which, in that superstitious Age, was said to have caused a "Judgment" on Sir Matthew's descendants.† [Page 114.]

The next Owners of *The Craigs* successively were Sir Walter Stewart and his Son, Sir Ludovick. In their days the Family fortunes became overclouded and "crumbled away." Sir Walter had to Mortgage his Property. Thus, on 6th December, 1624, he and his Spouse, "Dame Christian Crawford,"‡ executed a Wadset of Easter Craigs to James Gilhagie of Kenniehill, in the Vicinity, for 3000 Merks, or £162 10s. Stg. The Deed is Recorded in the Commissary Court Books of Glasgow, on 4th November, 1657. Mr. Gilhagie, on receiving the Wadset, granted of same date a "Back Set" to Sir Walter of the Lands for an annual Rent of 300 Merks (£16 5s. Stg.), intended to meet the Interest

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* The Ruins of Mynto Tower still exist. The Tower has been a small one—in fact, just one of the minor "Keeps" which were so numerous along the Border. It stands on the summit of a rugged Eminence, at the bottom of which flows the Stream of the Teviot, and commands a very extensive Prospect. A Drawing appears in the Antiquities of Scotland, by Francis Grose, Vol. I., p. 135.

† I have seen the Signature of Sir Matthew, as Provost, to a Deed, dated 10th May, 1593, relative to the purchase by the Town of Glasgow of the Chapel on the North side of Gallowgate, near Great Dovehill, called "Little St. Mungo," for the purposes of an Hospital. He signs, "Mynto, Knt." Two of the Bailies were associated with him, named Robert Chirnside and John Stewart. The Writer of that old Deed was the same Robert Herbertson who acted as Notary for Sir Matthew in Infefting the latter in Easter Craigs, two years thereafter.

‡ This Lady was the Daughter and Heiress of James Crawford of Ferm. She was Espoused by Sir Walter in the year 1599.

on the Loan; but it was declared, as then usual in such Cases, that if two years' Tack-Duty should run on unpaid, the "Back Set" or Tack should expire. Further, on the same date, a Charter of Confirmation of the Wadset was executed by Sir Walter and his Spouse in Mr. Gilhagie's favour.

It appears that a "Feu Sett" had been granted by the Predecessors of Sir Walter to the Town of Glasgow, of "the mylnes and kilns on Wester Craigs." Accordingly, about the same time that Sir Walter Stewart was Mortgaging his other Property, he executed a Wadset to the Town of Glasgow for "Sax hundredth punds" (£50 Stg.) over Feu-Duties of the same amount payable by the Town for the "mylnes and kilns" now alluded to.

These Transactions evince the declining fortunes of this once opulent Family. Not only so, but it appears that Sir Walter had fallen into arrear with the Interest due to Mr. Gilhagie; for on the 14th December, 1642 (18 years after the Wadset or Mortgage), Gilhagie obtained a Decreet of Declarator of Expiry of Redemption, before the Court of Session, against Sir Walter, which gave Gilhagie power to retain Easter Craigs absolutely in satisfaction of the Debt. But he does not appear to have acted harshly, for the Property seems to have still been, to some extent, under the direct influence of Sir Walter. Probably Mr. Gilhagie just entered into possession of the Lands, and paid himself the Interest out of the Rents levied. At all events, as we shall presently see, the Wadset remained a Burden on the Lands till 1650, being eight years after the Decreet of Declarator above referred to.

Mr. Gilhagie had a Son, James, who Married Margaret, Daughter of the deceased William Wallace of Neilston. In their Contract of Marriage, James Gilhagie, the Father, conveyed to his Son *the Fee*, not only of Easter Craigs, but also of the 30s. Land of old extent of Kenniehill, adjoining. A Charter of Confirmation followed on this Marriage Contract, dated 31st December, 1663.

At length, Sir Ludovick Stewart, who had succeeded his Father, seems to have been under the necessity of parting entirely with both Wester and Easter Craigs.* By a Disposition, dated 1st February, 1650, he Sold both these Properties to "the Merchants' Hospital, for 23,250 Merks, usual Money of Scotland," or £1291 13s. 4d. Stg. In the Clause of Warrandice, both the Wadsets to Gilhagie and to the Town are expressly excepted. In alluding to these, the former is spoken of as "ane Wadset for 3000 Merks" granted "severalls zeirs syne to and in favours of James Gilhagie of Kenerhill," which is to be paid off out of the Price. The other Wadset is stated to be for "Sax hundredth punds, to the Towne of Glasgow," by Sir Walter, over the Feu-Duties of the same amount payable to him under "a Feu Sett," by his Predecessors to the "said Burgh," of the "mylnes and kills," the Right of Reversion to which, Sir Ludovick gave up to the Town.†

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* Sir Ludovick Married Lady Elizabeth Cunningham, Daughter of William, 8th Earl of Glencairn.

† This explains a Foot-Note in M'Ure's History, p. 210 (M'Vean's Edition), where a Charter is stated to have been Granted, in 1650, by Sir Walter and Sir Ludovick, of these Feu-Duties for the use of the Ministers in the New Kirk as one part of their Stipend, &c. No doubt this form of squaring off the Mortgage of the Town was considered best in the circumstances.

The following is the Description of the Lands, taken from the original Deed by Sir Ludovick:—"All and Haill the Landis of Eister Craigis, with houses, biggins, zairdis, toftis, croftis, and utheris pairts, pendicles, and pertinents of the same whatsoever" (two or three words here illegible), "Baronie Kirk of Glasgow, and Shirefdome of Lanark; and als, All and Haill the Landis of Wester Craigis, lyand neir to the Bridge of Glasgow,* with houses, biggins, zairdis, infield, outfield, and all uther pairts, pendicles, and petinents thereof, lyand within the Parochine and Sherifdome respective foresaid."

From this curious old Deed, likewise, a glimpse is obtained of the Names of the Tenants, and the Rents, of Easter and Wester Craigs, more than 200 years ago. The Clause of Warrandice excepts the current Leases, the particulars whereof are given. Thus, the Tenants of "Eister Craigis" are stated to be "John Hills, elder and younger, and John Jackson;" and of Wester Craigs, John Smellie, Walter Neilson, and John Neilson. The Tack of the Hills embraced one-half of Easter Craigs; the term was 19 years; and the Rent 250 Merks (£13 10s. 10d. Stg.), "sax caponis (Capons), and sax henis (Hens), and ane boll horse corne," or "ten schillingis for ilk capoune, and sax schillingis, aught pennies, for ilk hene, yeirlie." Jackson's Lease included the other half of Eister Craigs, and had the same Currency and Rent. The date of these Tacks is 22nd January, 1648—one year previous to the Execution of Charles I. Wester Craigs was Possessed thus:—John Smellie's Tack was of the same date and duration as the previous two. It embraced the whole of Wester Craigs, except "that aiker called the Boge (Bog) aiker, and twa ither aikers;" the Rent was 420 Merks (£22 15s. Stg.), with "twell caponis and twell henis." Walter Neilson Rented "twa aikers of Land lyand neist Robert Paterson's kill,"—Rent not mentioned, of which Tack 17 years were to run. John Neilson had "ane uthir acre," Rent, "twentie pundis a yeir" (£1 13s. 4d. Stg.), also for 17 years. The date of these Tacks is 12th August, 1649. The total Rental appears thus to have been about £41 Stg., exclusive of the Mills.†

This ancient Conveyance by Sir Ludovick Stewart to the Merchants' House was executed during the first year of the Protectorate of Cromwell, and the same in which that astute and able Ruler visited Glasgow, and took up his residence in "Silvercraigs Land," at the bottom of Saltmarket.

I examined the Deed thus quoted from, in 1852, among the old Papers of the Merchants' House.

The Minto Stewarts, after the date of the last-mentioned Instrument, ceased entirely to have connection with either of *The Craigs*.

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* This allusion to "The Bridge of Glasgow" appears to have been a Clerical Mistake. The only Bridge then deserving such a designation was Bishop Rae's great Bridge over the Clyde at the bottom of the Stockwell. In old Deeds of nearly the same date, connected with Property in the immediate Vicinity, I have seen allusion made to "The Drygait Bridge of Glasgow." This was a small Bridge of two Arches over the Molendinar, just at the bottom of Wester Craigs, and is noticed by M'Ure, page 124 (M'Vean's Edition). It is not improbable that this was intended to have been expressed by Sir Ludovick's Conveyance, but that the word "Drygait" had been accidentally left out by the transcribing Clerk. Some of the old Conveyancers were careless in describing Boundaries.

† Four of these quaint old Leases, themselves, are preserved in the Charter Chest of the Merchants' House.

But perhaps it is worth while to add a little more regarding a Family so long connected with these Lands.

About the time that Sir Ludovick parted with *The Craigs*, he Sold to the Dowager Marchioness of Montrose his Grandfather's old Town-Mansion, before alluded to, in the Drygait. His Son continued to keep up the Title, but had very little left of his ancestor's Estates. The Wife of this Son was a Daughter of Sir John Whitefoord of Whitefoord, in Ayrshire. Their only Son, Sir John Stewart, was reduced to such penury that Crawfurd states he was maintained by his Cousin, Lord Blantyre. This unlucky young man accompanied the last Reinforcement of 1200 persons which sailed from Rothesay Bay on 14th September, 1699, for the ill-fated Scotch Settlement of New Caledonia, on the Isthmus of Darien, so well-planned by Paterson, but ruined by the heartless and unjust policy of William III.* In what capacity Sir John went out does not appear, but he Died on the Voyage. He was the last direct male Descendant of Sir Matthew Stewart of the Craigs.

The Patrimonial Estate of Minto was Purchased by the second Son of Walter Riddell of Newhouse, whose Daughters and Co-heiresses Sold it, before *The Union*, to Sir Gilbert Elliot, one of the Judges of the Court of Session, who took from it his judicial Title of Lord Minto, as did also his Son, both eminent Lawyers. A Descendant of Sir Gilbert was raised to the Peerage in 1797 as Baron Minto of Minto, and the present Earldom was created in 1813.

But the Family of the Minto Stewarts is represented by Lord Blantyre, whose ancestor, Walter Stewart, was the only Son of a second Marriage which the Father of Sir Matthew contracted with a Daughter of James Stewart of Cardonald. In other words, Sir Matthew of the Craigs and this Walter were Step-Brothers. Walter was the early companion of, and brought up with, James VI., under the celebrated George Buchanan, and in after-life received from the King many marks of distinction. Among others, the Priory of Blantyre was conferred upon him, and he was raised to the Peerage in 1606 as Baron of Blantyre. The present Lord is the 11th Baron in lineal Descent from the Step-Brother of Sir Matthew Stewart of the Craigs.†

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* The Merchants' House held £1000 of the Darien Stock.

The Ledgers and other Books and Papers connected with this unlucky Company are preserved in the Advocates' Library. The Letters, in particular, are full of interest, and the Books have been beautifully kept.

Darien House, the Head-Quarters of the Company, is still standing, in melancholy contrast to its original importance. It is near the Bristo Port, Edinburgh, and used as a Pauper Hospital, known in popular parlance as "Bedlam."

† It is an interesting Circumstance that one of the Descendants of the Minto Stewarts is commemorated on the British Coinage. A Grand-Daughter of the first Lord Blantyre, and consequently Grand-Niece to Sir Matthew Stewart of Minto, was one of the greatest Beauties at the Court of Charles II. Her Father, the Hon. Walter Stewart, was a Physician in London, and she herself one of the Maids of Honour. The King fell distractedly in love with the charming Stewart, and intended to Divorce his uncongenial Portuguese Queen, and Marry the fair Enslaver. Among other extravagances, Charles directed Roettiere, Master of the Mint, to incise on a Die an accurate Likeness of Miss Stewart, in the character of Minerva, and Stamp it on a Gold Medal, with the King's own Bust on the Obverse. This was exquisitely done, the more so as the Flemish Artist, in the course of studying the Lady's features, became himself deeply and hopelessly Enamoured, and exerted his utmost skill, in silent token of admiration. A number of these beautiful Medals were struck and distributed, some of which are extant. A

If would appear that the Merchants' House parted with Easter Craigs at no distant Period after their Purchase, in 1650, from Sir Ludovick Stewart. For, by the year 1700, James Gilhagie, Son of the Creditor in the Wadset above referred to, was Owner of that Property.

But although the Merchants' House appears thus to have been divested of Easter Craigs, yet, as these Lands formed part of the early Investments of the House, probably it is not undesirable to continue their History.

The Gilhagies were at one time Merchants of opulence, but, like the Mynto Family, became embarrassed. In one of the Scots Acts of Parliament, dated 1698, a sad picture is given of the situation of James Gilhagie, then Owner of Easter Craigs and Kenniehill. He had applied to the Scots Parliament for relief, and his losses are embodied in the Act. These give us some idea of the very considerable range of his Mercantile and other Transactions, as well as his Property, in times so distant. The Act states that by the great Fire in 1677, which consumed nearly the whole of Saltmarket and portions of the adjoining Streets, all Mr. Gilhagie's Houses there had been Destroyed, "with his plenishing in them, and his two well-furnist buiths (Shops) and merchant ware, causing a loss of 20,000 Merks" (£1083 8s. Stg.) One of his Ships, the same year, laden with French Wines, was Wrecked on the West Coast of Ireland, causing a further Loss of £500 Stg. He also lost largely by

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Portrait of Miss Stewart, by Sir Peter Lely, State Painter to His Majesty—so successful in Female Portraiture—is in the Collection of the present Duke of Richmond. She is there also represented in the same Classic character, with a Plume of Feathers on the Helmet. The Countenance is faultless, and fully confirms all that has been recorded regarding her exquisite beauty. The Features very much resemble those of another fair Stewart—the lovely and much-injured Mary, Queen of Scots.

But this was not all. Charles resolved to perpetuate Miss Stewart's face and figure on an entirely new sort of Coinage, which he intended to put into circulation. This was the Penny and Half-Penny in Copper. The Penny is one of the oldest English Coins, reaching back to *The Heptarchy*: but down to the time of Charles II. it was invariably of Silver. Originally the Silver Penny had the sacred Symbol of the Cross deeply incised on its Reverse. In *The Mint*, quantities of this Coin were broken, partly into Halves and partly into Fourths, which the lines of deep incision on it rendered easy. The Halves were called "Half-Pennies," and the Quarters "Fourth-Things," corrupted into Farthings. It was not till the time of Edward III. that Silver Half-Pence and Farthings were Coined independently, and the old angular Fractions abandoned. Both kinds are very small, the Disc scarcely exceeding the size of an ordinary Bead. Copper Coins had never been thought of till the times of Elizabeth and Cromwell; but although both that Queen and the Protector had ordered specimens to be Minted, they were never put into circulation. The Coinage was greatly debased—Lead, Tin, and even Porcelain Tokens were in use, especially for minor purposes. It was reserved for the Kingly admirer of Miss Stewart to introduce a Copper Coinage, and thereby to gratify his whim of Stamping her Likeness upon it. Accordingly, Copper Pence and Half-Pence first appeared in 1665, with Miss Stewart represented on the Reverse as *Minerva*, and the single word "Britannia" engraved underneath. This idea was borrowed from the Great Brass of several of the Roman Emperors, who symbolised the Genius of Britain, after its subjugation to their Arms, by a Female Figure, unhelmeted, sitting on the rocks, with "Britannia" on the Exergue; but it had never been adopted by any of the Insular Monarchs till Charles. The Symbol has been continued ever since his Reign, with little alteration, on our Copper Coinage; so that, when we look upon this now favourite Emblem, we are in fact regarding the Figure of the beautiful Frances Theresa Stewart, whose name must ever be associated with "the Britannia" on these useful Money Pieces.

But, notwithstanding all these and other flatteries, Miss Stewart repulsed the King, and Married an equally ardent Admirer, the 6th Duke of Richmond. She long survived her Husband, and Died childless, in October, 1702.

the failure of Adventures which he had made from Glasgow to Archangel, Madeira, and the Canary Islands; "and that since, he had lost 20,000 Merks more, by his Coal Works, near Glasgow;* by all which, and the rigidity of severalls of his Creditors, by Captions, &c., he is depryved of all means of industry for subsistence of himself and his familie, who are in very sad circumstances at present," &c. This was in the time of King William III.

The consequence of all these Embarrassments was that a Process of Ranking and Sale was instituted against him and his Estates, at the instance of John Crawford and others, Creditors of James Gilhagie and his Son John, in which Judgment was pronounced by the Court of Session, on 9th July, 1700, and a Decreet of Sale of Easter Craigs and Kenniehill issued on 10th September, 1701, in favour of Hugh Wallace, Merchant in Glasgow. He obtained a Charter under the Great Seal on 24th February, and was Infeft on 26th April, 1707, the Instrument being Recorded on 5th May following.

After retaining Possession of Easter Craigs 10 years, Mr. Wallace Sold these Lands, on 14th March, 1717, to Messrs. John Graham of Dougalston, and William Anderson, Merchant in Glasgow. This Mr. Graham was the gentleman after whom is named the Suburb of Grahamston. His eldest Son, also called John, was served Heir to his Father, before the Magistrates of Glasgow, on 12th January, 1722, and, in conjunction with Mr. Anderson, the Co-Proprietor, Sold Easter Craigs to William Gilhagie, Merchant in Glasgow, a Relative of the former Owner, of the same Surname. The date of the Conveyance is 22nd and 23rd October, 1722, and the Deed is recorded in the Town Court Books of Glasgow on 5th November following. This William Gilhagie Married Miss Agnes Anderson, a Daughter of Mr. Anderson above referred to.†

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* These Coal Works were on Gateside, immediately to the North-East of Wester Camlachie, and originally formed part of the Lands of Kenniehill. *Gateside* is described in ancient Papers as an "eight shilling land of old extent, being part of the thirty shilling land of Kenniehill." Probably the name originated from this section of Kenniehill having skirted the old "Gait" or "Lone" from Glasgow to Carntyne.

† Another Daughter of this Mr. Anderson, named Janet, was the third Wife of the first of the three John Walkinshaws of Barrowfield. The Walkinshaws of Borrowfield were Cadets of Walkinshaw of that Ilk in Renfrewshire. Mr. Walkinshaw was twice Dean of Guild—viz., in 1667 and 1672. By the Marriage Contract he undertook to invest a certain Sum for behoof of "the aires and bairns," and in fulfilment he Purchased, in 1669, the Lands of Wester Camlachie, adjoining his Father-in-Law's Properties of Easter Craigs and Kenniehill. The quaint old Conveyance is preserved in the Barrowfield Charter Chest. There was, however, no Issue of that Marriage, and both Camlachie and Barrowfield became the Property of his Son John by the second Wife, "Agnes Faulles." This Son Married a Daughter of Principal Baillie; and their Son, the third and last John Walkinshaw of Barrowfield and Camlachie, who was Uncle to Lord Kames, espoused, in 1703, Katherine, one of the Daughters of Sir Hugh Paterson, of Bannockburn, Bart., and thence commonly called "Lady Barrowfield." She Died at Edinburgh in November, 1780, aged 97, having survived her Husband about 50 years. They had no Son, but 10 Daughters—viz., 1, Barbara, Died Unmarried, 16th April, 1780. 2, Margaret, Married her Cousin James, Son of John Hynd of Glasgow, whose Wife was a Daughter of James Walkinshaw of Walkinshaw. 3, Katherine, House-Keeper, from at least 1745 till at least 1770, to the Princess Dowager of Wales, the Mother of George III. 4, Anna, her fate unascertained. 5, Elizabeth, Died at Edinburgh on the 27th February, 1787 (see *Edinburgh Magazine* for 1787, p. 482). 6, Mary, Married James, Son and Heir of Colin Campbell of Blythswood, and Died, childless, on the 24th September, 1771. 7, Jean, her fate unascertained. 8, Helen, Married William

He Borrowed £10,000 Scots (£833 4s. Stg.) from the Merchants' House about the time he completed his Title, and granted an Heritable Bond for this Sum, with an annual Rent of £500 Scots (£27 1s. 8d. Stg.) over both Easter Craigs and Kenniehill, the latter of which Properties he had also Purchased. This Mortgage is Recorded in the Town Court Books of Glasgow, 15th April, 1731.

William Gilhagie had three Daughters—Misses Jean, Agnes, and Margaret. On 26th November, 1725, he Executed a personal Bond of

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Murray of Jamaica, whose Descendant, Sarah Murray, espoused the Hon. Charles Ashburnham, third Son of the Earl of Ashburnham. Another Descendant of this Helen Walkinshaw, named Mary, Married Major-General Sir Henry Floyd, Bart. 9, Lyonella, Married her Cousin William, Son of James Walkinshaw of Walkinshaw. 10, Clementina (named after the Wife of "the Old Pretender," a Grand-Daughter of the renowned John Sobieski, King of Poland), Born in Rome, was said in Jacobite times to have been the Mistress—but perhaps rather the Wife—of Prince Charles Edward Stuart. She was created by the King of France *la Comptesse d'Alberstrof*, and was one of the most beautiful women of her time; so was her Daughter, the accomplished Charlotte Stuart, Duchess of Albany, commemorated as "the bonnie lass of Albany" by Robert Burns. A Miniature of her, which belonged to her Uncle, the Cardinal, is now in the possession of the Countess of Seafield. There are reasons for believing that Clementina was a much injured Lady. She Died at Fribourg, in Switzerland, at an advanced age, in November, 1802, leaving a Will written in French, and deposited in the Archives of that Canton. I have examined a Copy, Extracted from the Register and authenticated by a Swiss Notary. She was Interred in the Cathedral of St. Nicolas, Fribourg. Their Father Died in the early part of 1731. (See Page 606.)

There were three John Walkinshaws in succession, Owners of Wester Camlachie—Grandfather, Father. and Son, whereof the Grandfather was the Purchaser from William Wilkie (see Page 742) on the 1st July, 1669, for 3500 Merks, or about £189 11s. 3d. Stg. The first John Walkinshaw, after having been Laird of Camlachie for 20 years, Died in 1689, and is noticed by M'Ure with commendation, as having left £100 to the Poor of the Merchants' House. The second of the name was one of the "Great Sea-Adventurers" alluded to by the same old Chronicler. Both of these Walkinshaws of Camlachie and Barrowfield were men of wealth. The Laird John Walkinshaw was less fortunate. The Coal-Working at Camlachie proved a failure, and his hereditary predilection for the Stuarts was strengthened by his Marrying into the Patersons of Bannockburn. His two Brothers-in-Law were "out" in 1715, and both were taken Prisoners at Sheriffmuir. Mr. Walkinshaw was committed to Stirling Castle, on the charge of High Treason, but escaped, through the adroitness of his Lady, who changed clothes with him, and remained in his stead. His Estates were, however, Forfeited. In 1722, a Representation was made to the Crown in behalf of "Lady Borrowfield" and her 10 Daughters, and a Grant of the Forfeited Estates of Camlachie and Barrowfield was given in favour of William Douglas, youngest of Glenbervie, who engaged to act as Trustee and work the Coal for their behalf. However, in December, 1723, these Properties were Sold to the Magistrates of Glasgow. The Price was 30 years' Purchase of the Rent of the Lands, and 12 years' Rent of the Houses. The precise Sum is not mentioned in the old Deeds. From this Sale were Excepted—1st, The Mansion in Camlachie, with the Garden, and 12 Acres immediately behind, reserved to Lady Barrowfield. This House (see Cut in next Page) is now a few yards East from East Nelson Street, and although much altered and disfigured, was at one time a House of great note. The date 1720 is cut in Stone at the Eaves. General Wolfe was Quartered here in 1749. Desirous to improve his Education, which had been, as he himself writes from this very House, much neglected, in consequence of having entered the Army at the early age of 15, he had a Teacher from Glasgow who went out to this Mansion of the old staunch Jacobite, John Walkinshaw, and Instructed the future General in Latin and Mathematics. He wrote several of his Despatches herefrom. Writing to a Brother Officer on the 2nd April, 1749, he says:—"The Women here (Glasgow) are coarse, cold, and cunning; for ever inquiring after Men's Circumstances. They make *that* the standard of their good breeding. You may imagine it would not be difficult for me to be pretty well received here if I took pains, having some of the advantages necessary to recommend me to their favour; but . . ." At the time when *The Camlachie Mansion*

Provision in their favour, in certain proportions, for in all 13,000 Merks (£704 3s. 4d. Stg.) It is Recorded in the Town Court Books of Glasgow, 18th November, 1730. It was Written by Mr. John Sym, Writer in Glasgow, who Resided in the Gallowgait, and was maternal Great-Grandfather of Professor Wilson, the far-famed Editor of "Blackwood's Magazine." The Ladies were in minority when their Father

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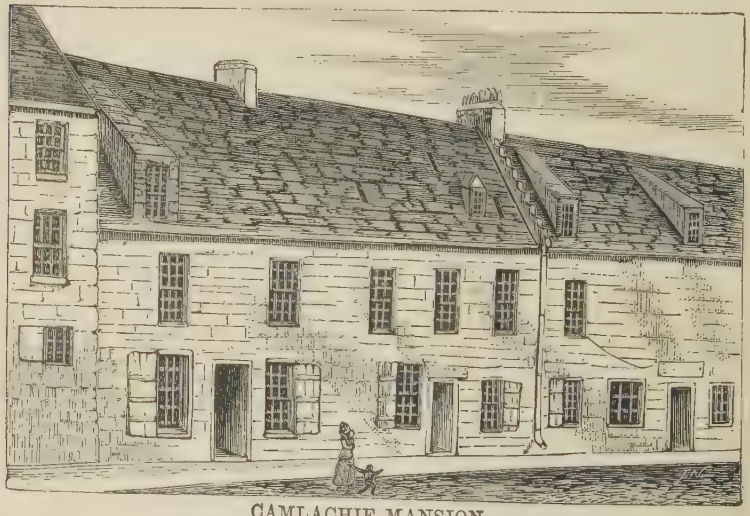
was Built it stood alone, on the North side of the then steep Highway which intersected the small Estate of Camlachie (about 25 Acres) from West tc East. It was the only Slated House in the District, and had a Parterre in front. Camlachie was then a small Hamlet of about a dozen Thatched Hovels, on the South or opposite side of the Highway, stretching down to the Burn. A large Garden occupied part of the Ground behind the Mansion of Camlachie, and the Lands extended Northwards to *The Carntyne Lone*, now *Eastern Duke Street*, but were quite open and unenclosed, there being no Dykes or Hedges. The Structure is now squeezed in between comparatively modern Houses, which spoil its pristine, semi-aristocratic appearance; and the lower Portion has been converted into Shops. One antique little Garret-Window, projecting from the Roof, has maintained its pristine look, along with some of the queerish narrow Windows in



CAMLACHIE MANSION.

the second Storey. Forlorn as this sorely altered House now is, many is the genial Gathering which has met within, and many a Tale could it tell, had it a Voice. In 1753, this same Camlachie Mansion was destined by Mr. William Orr for a very different purpose. He Granted a Tack of it, with 2 Acres adjoining, and some of the small Thatched Cottages in the Village, to a Company intending to carry on a Woollen Manufactory there. This Tack was rather curious, as described in *Brown's History of Glasgow*, p. 100—viz., "For all the days and years of 999 years complete, and thereafter for all the days and years of 999 years further, and thereafter for all the days and years and space of 999 times 999 years more, furth and from the said Company's entry, commencing at the Term of Whitsunday last past, paying therefor to Mr. Orr, his Heirs, Successors, and Assignees, &c., the Sum of £16 13s. 4d. Stg. Money of yearly Tack Duty; and further, paying to the said William Orr and his Foresaids, the Sum of £20 Stg. every 20th year, over and above the Tack Duty itself, at the Term of Whitsunday 1793, and so to continue every subsequent 20 years." 2nd, A Right to "sink Pits or Shanks for 19 years [till 1742], and to Gain and Win the Coals therein during 11 years more" [till 1753]. But by the year 1730 the Coal Pits were drowned, and there was

Executed this Provision in their favour. He Died soon after, and was Succeeded by his Son John, in 1733. By this time two of his Sisters were Married. The second eldest, Miss Agnes Gilhagie, Married Mr. Robert Grahame, Merchant in Glasgow—Grand-Parents, I believe, of the late well-known Robert Grahame, Esq., of Whitehill. The youngest Sister, Miss Margaret Gilhagie, espoused Mr Walter Buchanan, Malt-

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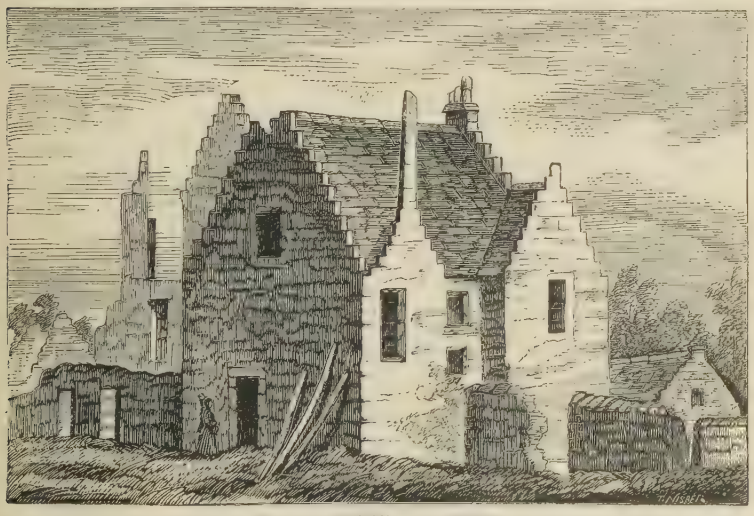
no Money in the Walkinshaw Family to remedy this, a fresh Misfortune. In these circumstances James Walkinshaw of Walkinshaw, a Brother of the unfortunate John, agreed to take a Lease of the whole Coal during the remainder of the time reserved in the Sale to the Magistrates—about 24 years.

The Magistrates of Glasgow Sold both Camlachie and Barrowfield, under the burden of the reserved Coal-Working, to John Orr, Esq., Merchant, for £10,000, on the 29th September, 1730; and in 1734 Lady Barrowfield also Sold to Mr. Orr, her reserved Property of the Mansion and Ground at Camlachie for £500. Thus the Family of Walkinshaw became entirely divested of Camlachie and Barrowfield, and thenceforth drop entirely out of the History of these Lands.

As in the case of the Walkinshaws, there were three successive Generations of the Orrs. *Barrowfield House* (the Mansion a short distance from Camlachie Mansion), or "*The Manor Place of Barrowfield*," was not only Owned successively by the Hutchesons



BARROWFIELD HOUSE.

(of the Hospital), the Walkinshaws, and the Orrs, but it was one of the many Scotch Mansions that claimed connection with Queen Mary. She is said to have stayed here one night. To the last, there was a "Queen Mary's Bower" in the antique Garden. Wolfe was also a frequent Visitor here in the time of John Orr, there being no Barracks in Glasgow. When a Regiment arrived, the Soldiers were Quartered among the Inhabitants. The Mansion occupied the Ground at the East end of Queen Mary Street, facing toward Dalmarnock Road, with an extensive Walled Garden running back to London Road. A Farm House, still standing near its Site, was Built from its Materials in 1844, a short time before which Mr. P. M'Arthur, Dalmarnock Road, took the above Sketch. The only Object of interest that remains connected with the House is an old Sun Dial, bearing, it is said, the extraordinary remote date of 1311. It stood in the Garden, and was removed to Riddry Cottage, on the Cumbernauld Road; but it is now despoiled of its primeval appearance, in consequence of the Figures having been Modernised.

man in Glasgow, one of the Founders of the "Buchanan Society," in 1725—the oldest of the Charitable Institutions of this City, except Hutchesons' Hospital. His name stands fourth from the top of the old Roll of Members.

Soon after his Father's Death, Mr. John Gilhagie, then of Easter Craigs and Kenniehill, Executed an Heritable Bond in favour of his three Sisters, corroborating the Personal Bond by their deceased Father; and for security he Mortgaged to them both these Properties. The date of the Mortgage is 8th June, 1734, and the Deed is Recorded in the Town Court Books of Glasgow, 12th October, 1737. The Ladies were Infeft on 17th June, 1734, and the Instrument is Recorded the day following.

While Mr. John Gilhagie was Owner of Easter Craigs he had a Dispute with the Town of Glasgow, in consequence of their Mill-Dam, on the North Flank of Wester Craigs, overflowing some of his adjoining Parks in rainy Weather, when the Molendinar became Swollen.

The Matter was referred to the friendly Arbitrament of Mr. John Graham of Dougalston and Mr. James Hamilton of Aitkenhead. I have perused the Decreet Arbitral by these Gentlemen, which is characterised by much good sense, fairness, and an uncommonly shrewd view of the Question. These ancient Arbiters, while not quite white-washing Mr. Gilhagie, awarded him Damages to the extent of £31 10s. The date of their Decision is 5th March, 1735, and the Decreet itself is Recorded in the Town Court Books of Glasgow the next day.

But this was not Mr. Gilhagie's sole difficulty. A far more serious one arose with the Merchants' House. They wished Payment of the large Bond by his Father, over Easter Craigs and Kenniehill, and instituted Proceedings with the view of adjudging these Lands—a tedious and expensive mode of realising Heritable Debts, in times when the Bankrupt Law of Scotland was in a very unsatisfactory state. The House obtained a Decreet of Adjudication against Mr. Gilhagie on 4th July, 1733; and matters were *in extremis* when Mr. William Anderson, Sen., the Uncle of Mr. Gilhagie, Purchased the Debt from the House, and took a Conveyance of it and the Diligences on 8th October, 1734.

In the year following, Mr. John Gilhagie Sold to his Uncle, Mr. William Anderson, Sen., both Easter Craigs and Kenniehill, and at same time arranged with his Sisters for the Discharge of their Father's Provision in their favour, and his own Corroborative Bond.

The Conveyance to Mr. Anderson, and the Discharge by the three Sisters, with consent of Mr. Graham and Mr. Buchanan, the Husbands of two of them, are dated 1st June, 1738, the latter Deed being Recorded at Glasgow the same day.

Mr. Anderson was Infeft four days later, and the Instrument Recorded on 5th June.

Thenceforth the old name of Gilhagie drops out of the List of Proprietors of Easter Craigs *in cumulo*, although, as will be seen in the Sequel, the three Ladies, by themselves or their Husbands, acquired certain Portions.

Hitherto Easter Craigs had passed from Proprietor to Proprietor successively as one undivided Estate. But Mr. William Anderson, Sen., split it, and disposed of considerable Portions among various Parties.

Thus, one Subdivision, called "Cullochfauld," was disponed by him to Miss Jean Gilhagie, the eldest Unmarried Sister of John Gilhagie, on 1st June, 1738.

About the same time, also, Mr. Anderson conveyed to Mr Robert Grahame, Merchant, Husband of Miss Agnes Gilhagie, another Subdivision, called "Whitehill," or "West Park," which became a Place of no small celebrity. A third, designated "Meadow Park," lying immediately to the East of Whitehill Park, was disponed by Mr. Anderson to Mr. Walter Buchanan, Husband of Margaret, the youngest Miss Gilhagie, both already referred to.

Mr. William Anderson having Died, his eldest Son James, a Merchant, succeeded to the undisposed Portions of Easter Craigs. He had a Charter under the Great Seal, dated 12th February, and Registered 14th April, 1741, on which Infeftment followed the 27th of that Month, the Instrument being Recorded 27th May following.

Mr. James Anderson did not retain the Lands much above four years; but, at the Outbreak of *The Rebellion*, he conveyed Easter Craigs, as well as Kenniehill (excepting what his Father had Feued or Sold), to his younger Brother William, a Merchant of some note. He was one of the Bailies of Glasgow in 1713. In old Papers connected with this and other Properties belonging to him, this William Anderson is generally designated as having been "late one of the Bailies of Glasgow," to distinguish him from his Father, of the same Christian name, who, we have seen, Purchased the Lands from John Gilhagie.

Bailie William Anderson followed up his Father's Plan of Selling off the remaining Subdivision of Easter Craigs. This he did in one Lot on 27th November, 1752, to the Incorporation of Fleshers. The Price was £900 Stg. The Incorporation was Infeft on 12th, and the Sasine Recorded 17th March, 1753. In this Conveyance, Bailie Anderson specially excepts Cullochfauld, Whitehill or West Park, and Meadow Park, as already disposed of.

Hitherto Easter Craigs had been Occupied merely for Grazing and Farming purposes. But this Property was now destined to be transformed into Ornamental Grounds, and to become the Country-Retreat of some of the most distinguished and opulent Merchants in Glasgow.

The first start in this Transformation was the Purchase, soon after *The Rebellion*, of Whitehill Park from Mr. Robert Grahame, Merchant, by the celebrated John Glassford, Esq. This Gentleman was one of four who laid the foundation of the Commercial greatness of Glasgow. He was a principal Importer of Tobacco from Virginia and other Provinces in British Colonial America. He was also one of the Virginia Dons of Scarlet Cloak notoriety, so well known in old Glasgow story. Smollet has commemorated him in Humphry Clinker. Mr. Glassford was likewise one of the original and principal Partners of the Glasgow Arms Bank, which commenced in 1750, in the Bridgegate, then the chief business Street of the City, and in which the Merchants' House was situated, the Spire being now the Briggate Steeple. He was, moreover, a chief Partner of the Glasgow Tanwork Company, then perhaps the largest in Europe; the principal Partner of the original concern of the Cudbear Works, under the Firm of John Glassford & Co.; of the Pollokshaws Dye Works Co., in conjunction with Provost Ingram and

others; and he was a leading Partner in the aristocratic Thistle Bank, patronised chiefly by the West India Merchants, which merged into the Union Bank of Scotland in 1836; besides various other enterprises.*

Soon after the first American War broke out, Tobacco rose 1000 per Cent.; and Mr. Glassford, with some other large Holders, made enormous fortunes, in the midst of the crash which that impolitic and grossly mismanaged Contest produced in this Country.

Such was the princely Merchant who became Proprietor of that part of Easter Craigs called *Whitehill*, about the middle of last Century. This Subdivision was part of the Westmost section of Easter Craigs, and bounded on the South by the ancient Carntyne Lone. He found it, however, rather circumscribed, and acquired a Portion of Wester Craigs, flanking Whitehill Park. Mr. Glassford enclosed the whole with Stone Walls, formed fine Gardens with Hot-Houses, ornamental Walks, and other Accessories to a Gentleman's Country-Residence, and erected the Mansion still existing, the whole being designated "Whitehill." Subsequent Owners made additions to the Edifice, but the principal and centre Portion was Built by Mr. Glassford. This fine old House is now the best Specimen remaining around Glasgow of the style of Residences of the far-famed Virginia Merchants of last Century.

In order also to secure the amenity of Whitehill on the South, Mr. Glassford Purchased a group of small Fields which faced Whitehill along the South side of Carntyne Lone. These form part of "Over Gallowmuir," and lie within the territory of the Burgh, in contradistinction to *The Craigs*, which are immediately beyond it.

Mr. Glassford resided about 12 years at Whitehill, dispensing princely hospitality. But having Purchased from William M'Dowal, Esq. of Garthland, at the Price of 1700 Guineas, the splendid Edifice of "the Shawfield Mansion," which stood across what is now the South end of Glassford Street, and faced Stockwell, with the extensive Gardens behind, reaching North to what is now Ingram Street, then known as "the Back Cow Lone," uncausewayed and unflagged, Mr. Glassford Sold Whitehill, as well as the Gallowmuir-acres, to John Wallace, Esq. of Neilstonside and Cessnock, on 14th December, 1759, and took up his Town-Residence in his newly acquired Property. He became also the Purchaser of Dougalston Estate, and thenceforth took his Title after that Property.

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* Mr. Glassford possessed much energy of character. One instance from many may be cited. In 1739 he rode all the way from Glasgow to London on horseback. He was accompanied by Mr. Andrew Thomson, Sen., of Faskin, who afterwards founded the Banking-House in Glasgow of Messrs. Andrew, George, and Andrew Thomson, the Partners of which were himself and his two Sons. This London Journey had some curious features. There was no Turnpike Road till Mr. Glassford and Mr. Thomson reached Grantham, within 110 miles of the Metropolis. Up to that point they rode on a narrow Causeway (perhaps the ancient Roman *Iter*), with an unmade soft Road on each side of it. They met from time to time strings of Pack-Horses, from 30 to 40 in a Gang, the mode by which Goods were usually transported from one part of the Country to another. The leading Horse of the Gang carried a Bell, to give warning to Travellers coming in an opposite direction; and as the Causeway was not broad enough to allow the Glasgow Riders to pass the others with the packs across their backs, the former had to leave the Causeway and plunge into the miry Side Road, from which they sometimes found it difficult to extricate themselves. [Vide Cleland's "Statistical Tables, 1832," p. 156, quoting from Mr. Dugald Bannatyne's "Scrap Book."]

Finally, of Mr. Glassford it may be said, that he was one of those men of whom this now great City has reason to be proud,—of enlarged Mercantile views, liberal disposition, and eminently successful in opening many avenues to remunerative business enterprise. Glassford Street, which was formed through the Gardens of Shawfield Mansion after his Death, perpetuates his name on the *Solum* of his favourite Abode, where he Died on 27th August, 1783, at the age of 68.*

John Wallace, Esq., who Purchased Whitehill, was another extensive Virginia Merchant, and Possessed large West Indian Estates. He represented the male line of Sir William Wallace, the Scottish Patriot. The late well-known Robert Wallace, Esq., M.P. for Greenock, was one of the younger Sons of the new Owner of Whitehill, and I rather think was Born there.

Mr. John Wallace made considerable Additions to the House of Whitehill,† and Purchased all the Subdivisions of Easter Craigs already referred to, so as to re-unite the whole, as in the days of the Gilhagies and Andersons.

Thus he made the following Acquisitions:—

1st. Cullochfauld.—The Proprietress of this Subdivision in 1738 was, as we have seen, Miss Jean Gilhagie. She became the Wife of Mr. George Bogle, Merchant, Glasgow. By their Contract of Marriage, dated 1st February, 1746, she Conveyed to her Husband her Property of Cullochfauld. He was Infeft 21st, and the Sasine Registered the 26th October, 1747. A Charter of Confirmation by Bailie William Anderson, as Superior, in favour of Mr. Bogle, was Executed on 21st October same year. Mr. George Bogle was three times Dean of Guild —viz., in 1741, 1745, and 1749. He was succeeded in Cullochfauld by his Son Robert, *circa* 1753, and he again by his two Sisters, a very few months after. Their Names were "Isobel" and "Betty." They were Infeft on the 27th, and the Instrument Registered 29th November, 1753. Isobel became the Wife of Mr. Neil Bannatyne, Merchant, Glasgow. On 21st January, 1760, these Ladies, with consent of their Mother, Mrs. Jean Gilhagie or Bogle, Sold Cullochfauld to Mr. John Wallace. The Price was £452 12s. Stg. He was Infeft on the 2nd, and the Sasine Registered the 5th of March following.

2nd. The Subdivision of Easter Craigs belonging to the Incorporation of Fleshers was Purchased from them by Mr. Wallace, on 27th January, 1769, at the Price of £1900 Stg. He was Infeft 27th January, and the Sasine Recorded at Glasgow, 11th February, 1769.

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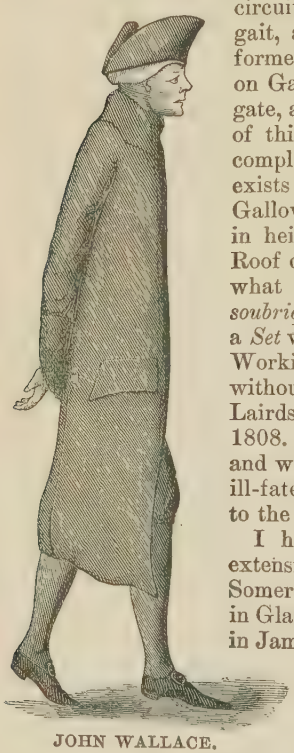
* This eminent Glasgow Merchant was thrice Married. I am uncertain as to the name of his first Wife. The second was a Daughter of Sir John Nisbet of Dean, Bart. The third was Daughter of the last Earl of Cromarty. By these he had several Sons and Daughters. One of the latter was Married in 1804 to Mr. William Simpson of Parsons Green, Cashier of the Royal Bank, Edinburgh. Mr. Glassford and greater part of his Family were Interred in "the Ramshorn," now St. David's Church Yard, as Recorded on the lengthy Inscription on the Wall-Slab at the Tomb next the West Gate.

† These additions embraced, I think, the two Wings. At any rate, the latter are somewhat newer in point of Architecture than the original centre Portion of the Edifice, though the whole are more than 100 years old. This is proved by Barrie's Survey Map of 1766, already referred to, where Whitehill House is shown with precisely the same general outline as at the present time. Mr. Wallace had then been Proprietor about seven years.

3rd. Meadow Park was Purchased by Mr. Wallace, from Mr. Buchanan, about the same time.

Thus the whole of Easter Craigs became re-united in Mr. Wallace, under the general descriptive name of *Whitehill.*

In order also to have a more convenient Approach to the House of Whitehill, from the centre of business at *The Cross*, than by the circuitous Route up High Street, through the Drygait, and along the Carntyne Lone, Mr. Wallace formed a paved "Coach Road" across his Fields on Gallowmuir, South to the line of the Gallowgate, and Built Lodges at the North and South end of this private Carriage Road. All there now is completely changed, but the Southmost Lodge still exists as a conspicuous Landmark on Eastern Gallowgate Road, of a square form, two Storeys in height, with the peculiar steep-pitched pavilion Roof of the olden time, and rejoicing in the somewhat grotesque name of "Mount Hooley." This *soubriquet* it received in consequence of having got a *Set* while building, supposed from some old Coal-Working in the Vicinity; and it remained long without a Roof. In this antique Lodge of the old Lairds of Whitehill, a sad Tragedy took place in 1808. A man named Gilchrist Murdered his Wife, and was Hanged at the Cross. The Ghosts of the ill-fated Pair long continued to infest Mount Hooley, to the no small terror of the Neighbourhood.



JOHN WALLACE.

I have said that Mr. John Wallace was an extensive Merchant. He was a Partner of Messrs. Somerville, Gordon, & Co., American Merchants in Glasgow,* and was Owner of three Sugar Estates in Jamaica, named respectively "Glasgow," "Cessnock," and "Biscany." He was also a principal Partner of the extensive Concern known as "The King Street Sugar House," which stood at the South-West corner of Princes Street, but long ago demolished.

Moreover, Mr. Wallace was Proprietor of the Estates of Neilstonside, in Renfrewshire; Cessnock, in the Parish of Galston, Ayrshire; and Kelly, at Wemyss Bay.† He was a Gentleman of much sagacity and

* The celebrated Major-General Sir Thomas Munro, Governor of Madras, Son of an American Merchant in Glasgow, entered, in 1777, the Counting-House of the Firm in the Text, having been originally destined to Mercantile pursuits; but in consequence of Events he relinquished business and entered the Service of the East India Company as a Cadet in 1779. His brilliant career is well known.

† Mr. Wallace Sold Cessnock, in 1787, to the Trustees of Miss Scott, afterwards Duchess of Portland, and Purchased Kelly in 1792, which descended to his Son, Robert Wallace, Esq., M.P. for Greenock, so well known in Glasgow for his advocacy of Post Office Reform, and who had much to do with the introduction of that great National boon, the uniform Penny Postage, &c., &c. This latter amiable Gentleman Died at Skipness Castle, 1st April, 1851, aged 82. His Lady, who predeceased him, was a Daughter of Sir William Forbes, Bart.

experience—a fitting Successor in Whitehill to Mr. Glassford. Mr. Wallace had the singular whim of wearing a white Night-Cap under his Cocked Hat, instead of a Wig. He is represented in this Costume in a curious Print by Kay, titled, "The Morning Walk," which appeared in 1793, and includes a group of other well-known Glasgow Characters—viz., "Bob Dragon," David Dale (the first Agent in Glasgow of the Royal Bank, in the High Street), "Lowrie Coulter" (who considered himself the wisest man in Glasgow), and a Recruiting Officer. I have conversed with people who knew all these Individuals; and they recognised the Likenesses as strikingly correct. A Reprint may be seen in Stuart's "Views and Notices of Glasgow in Former Times."

LOWRIE COULTER.

Mr. Wallace remained Proprietor of Whitehill 23 years. On 24th Sept., 1782, he Sold the whole to Nathaniel Gordon, Esq., "late Merchant in London," who was Infeft on the 3rd, and the Instrument Registered on the 7th of October following.*

It was during the Ownership of Mr. Gordon that the line of the Cumbernauld Road past Hogganfield Loch to Eastern Duke Street, *via* the present Drygait Toll, as already explained, was formed. There had previously been a very old narrow "Lone," of a peculiarly zig-zag character, leading up from the Carntyne Road to Haghill and Kenniehill, which was abolished when the new line, now alluded to, was formed along the Eastern skirts of Easter Craigs, or Whitehill.

Mr. Nathaniel Gordon was succeeded in Whitehill Estate by his Son, Mr. John Gordon, who made up a Title by Precept of *Clare Constat*, in 1793.†

Mr. Gordon was at this time also Proprietor of Kenniehill. During his Ownership the Whitehill Estate was split into two, and Sold by him; thus—

1st. Whitehill House, and about 30 Acres adjoining, were Sold by Mr. John Gordon to Mr. Robert Grahame, Writer, who thus became possessed of that portion of Easter Craigs which had been the Property

* Mr. John Wallace Died at Kelly, 4th January, 1805.

† Mr. Nathaniel Gordon's eldest Daughter Married James Corbett, Esq. of Tollcross, whose Ancestors were Proprietors of that fine Estate several Centuries.

of his paternal Grandfather and Namesake many years before.* The date of the formal Conveyance by Mr. Gordon to Mr. Grahame is 27th February, 1802; but it states that Missives of Sale had passed between them as far back as 1797. In farther corroboration of this, Mr. Gordon is designated in the Conveyance as, "*late* of Whitehill, now of Kenniehill, residing in Hamilton." Mr. Grahame took Infeftment on 14th June, and the Instrument is Recorded in the Local Register, 17th July, 1804.

2nd. The Lands of Cullochfauld, formerly alluded to, and a considerable range of Easter Craigs, both lying adjoining to Mr. Grahame's purchase, were Sold by Mr. John Gordon to Mr. James M'Kenzie, Merchant in Glasgow. The Disposition is dated 10th November, 1798.

Mr. M'Kenzie was a Class-fellow, in the Glasgow Grammar School, with the gallant Sir John Moore, and was trained to business in the Counting-House of Mr. Glassford. He became an eminent and highly respected Merchant, and was elected Lord Provost in 1806.

On his newly acquired Property Mr. M'Kenzie Built an elegant Mansion, still extant. The Grounds reached to the Northern and to the Eastern extremities of Easter Craigs, and were interspersed with Clumps and Belts of ornamental Planting. There were three Porter Lodges. The chief Gateway was on the West side of the Property, entering off an old Road on Wester Craigs, called "Ark Lone." This was the access by way of Eastern Duke Street. A second Gate and Lodge were at the old "Townmill Road;" and a third on the Cumbernauld Road, nearly opposite Haghill Brewery. Mr. M'Kenzie gave the new name of

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* This eminent Lawyer was the Son of Mr. Thomas Grahame, who entered the Faculty of Procurators so far back as 1751. Sometime after, Mr. Grahame, Sen., assumed as a Partner his Son-in-Law, Mr. Archibald Grahame, who had joined the Faculty in 1772. The Firm was Thomas & Archibald Grahame, and it continued till 12th March, 1781, when the latter was appointed Cashier of the Thistle Bank,—an office which he held till his Death, on 13th April, 1806. In the early part of 1781, Mr. Robert Grahame, alluded to in the Text, entered the Faculty, and in the Autumn of that year was taken into Partnership by his Father, under the Firm of Thomas & Robert Grahame. It existed till the Death of Mr. Thomas Grahame, on 29th May, 1791, at the the age of 60. Mr. Robert Grahame then carried on the Business individually till about 1802, when he assumed as a Partner Mr. Andrew Mitchell, who had been trained by him, under the Firm of Grahame & Mitchell, so long known and so highly respected. Mr. Grahame was the first Lord Provost of Glasgow after the passing of the Reform Bill. After many years he retired from the Profession, and Died at Hatton Hall, Northamptonshire, on 28th December, 1851, aged 93. The Business is continued by worthy Successors, Messrs. Mitchell, Allardice, & Mitchell, the Premier of which is James Mitchell, Esq., the late Dean of Faculty. Thus the Business of this eminent House has been in existence 116 years, and is the oldest in Glasgow except one. That exception is Hill, Davidson, & Hoggan, the Business of that also highly respectable Firm having originated with Mr. James Hill, Sen., as far back as 1740; whose Son, during an extended period, was the Dean of Faculty; whose Grandson, Laurence Hill, LL.D., for many years continued the Business; and whose Great-Grandson is the amiable Compiler of the "View of the Merchants' House of Glasgow." It is further interesting to record, that Messrs. Hill have been continuously Clerks to the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons since 1757, embracing 109 years; and that they held the important office of Collectors of the Merchants' House 70 years, viz., 1767 till 1837, when the Collectorship and Clerkship were combined, and a Gentleman appointed to devote his whole time to the duties. Indeed, one of Mr. Hill's Ancestors was not only a Lawyer in extensive practice in Glasgow upwards of 230 years ago, but he was the first Banker in this City. I allude to Mr. George Hutcheson, one of the benevolent Founders of Hutchesons' Hospital, who Died in 1639.

"Craig Park" to this fine Property, and resided there till his Death, on 13th June, 1838.

Reverting to Whitehill House and Grounds, Mr. Grahame continued to reside there a great number of years, and made many Improvements on this fine old Place. To add to the amenity of Whitehill, he Purchased upwards of three additional Acres of Wester Craigs, lying along his West March. On the other hand, he Sold that part of Easter Craigs formerly called "the Middle" or "Meadow Park," consisting of about eight Acres, and a part of what had been the "original old Garden," measuring about one and a half Acres more, to Mr. James Carrick, Merchant in Glasgow. The date of this Transaction was 14th June, 1804. Mr Grahame was very desirous to preserve the amenity of the House of Whitehill from anything likely to be offensive to the Occupiers of that Mansion; and among other stringent Conditions inserted in the Deed of Conveyance, Mr. Grahame took Mr. Carrick bound "to plant and maintain in all time coming a thick and close belt of trees and tall shrubs all along the west march of the lands hereby disponed, in order to form a screen betwixt him and me." The breadth of the Belt was to be at least 12 Feet, for the distance of 200 Feet upwards from the Highway (where most distant from Whitehill House), and above that, 24 Feet. This was to shut out Meadow Park Grounds, and any House to be erected thereon, from the Windows of Mr. Grahame's aristocratic Mansion. Moreover, Mr. Carrick was not to have power to lop the Branches off the Whitehill side of the Belt of Planting, so that a luxuriant leafy Screen should always meet the eye there, from Whitehill Grounds.

Mr. Carrick built a handsome Edifice on Meadow Park, retaining that old name on the Property, and residing there till his Death, on 15th August, 1814. It was Sold in May following by his Sons, who composed the once well-known Firm of Messrs. James, Alexander, and Robert Carrick, Merchants in Glasgow, to Mr. John Young, late of Jamaica, at the Price of £5100. Mr. Young died in 1827 at Meadow Park, and in 1844 his Testamentary Trustees Sold the Property to Mr. John Reid, Merchant, a Gentleman more particularly alluded to in the Sequel as an extensive Proprietor and Improver of the Eastern District.

Thus old Easter Craigs was re-split into three separate Proprietorships—Whitehill, Craig Park, and Meadow Park, and in that state continued down till recent times. The later History will be briefly Sketched, after disposing of Wester Craigs, which has now become so much interlaced with its old Neighbour.

With respect to Wester Craigs, there seems to have been, from immemorial time, a Corn-Mill, and Kilns for preparing Grain, on the North flank of that Property. The Mill-Wheel was driven by the Molendinar Burn, which, escaping from Hogganfield Loch, runs past the North and West sides of Wester Craigs in its tortuous course through a portion of the old City towards the Clyde. An ancient Road to this Corn-Mill crosses Wester Craigs from South to North, striking off the old Carntyne Highway at a point nearly opposite the North end of modern Sydney Street, and passing Golfhill Lodge. This droll-looking servitude Road, part of which now runs between high walls, is popularly called "Ark Lone." It derived this name from an ancient cluster of

curiously-shaped Houses on the Roadside, supposed to resemble an Ark, and in which a Brewery was for time immemorial carried on. In very old Papers, however, the Road is alluded to simply as "the common lone." Its Southern half has been widened and made subservient as an access to several of the Villas now on Wester Craigs. It will be remembered that the Mill and Kiln are spoken of 300 years ago, in the Feu-Charter of 27th July, 1564, by the Bishop of Lismore, to Alexander Stewart, as Pertinents of, and conveyed with, the Lands of Wester Craigs.

The Feu-Duties payable to the Owners of these Lands for the *Solum* of the Mill were, however, relinquished, as formerly mentioned, by Sir Ludovick Stewart, in 1650, to the Town of Glasgow, which had lent him or his Predecessors a Sum corresponding to their value.

Soon after the Merchants' House became Proprietors of Wester Craigs, the Directors proceeded to Subdivide that Property into "Parks," or Fields, enclosing these with drystone Dykes and quickset Hedges. Distinctive Names were given to these Enclosures, such as "The Craigs Park," "Goufhill Park," "Broom Park," "Back-of-the-Brae Park," "Well-Acre Park," "Well Park," "Hill Park," "Parkhouse Park," "East Park," &c.

Access to the more Easterly portion of these was by an old but now obliterated Road which ran Northwards along the East March of what is now Dunchattan Grounds, and started from the Carntyne Highway opposite the North mouth of a very ancient Thoroughfare, traditionally said to have been used by the Masons engaged in Building the Cathedral, and who had to Lodge in the then more important Town of Rutherglen, as Glasgow could not conveniently give night-accommodation to so many Strangers of the Mystic Tie, being then only a small thatched Village. This old Masons' Road was popularly known as "the Witch Lone," now amplified into Bellgrove Street.*

It would be tedious and uninteresting to Sketch the History of all the Subdivisions of Wester Craigs and their Owners. But some may be selected.

The first Section enclosed was "The Craigs Park," now forming the principal Portion of *The Necropolis*.

M'Ure, the quaint old City Chronicler, states (M'Vean's Edition, p. 121), that Mr. Adam Montgomerie, who was Dean of Guild in 1716-17, caused a Stone Wall to be Built around this Park, and "a stately Grove

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* *The Witch Lone* consisted of two Portions—one to the North, the other to the South of the Gallowgait. By the year 1778 the Northern Section was Bounded all along by its Eastern side by the fine Villa-Grounds of Annfield, while the Western side was principally Bounded by the Orchard of *Scarlet Hall* (noticed afterwards), which ran nearly all the way North to Duke Street. About the beginning of the present Century four or five small Villas, with Gardens in front, were Built on Speculation, immediately behind the North end of Scarlet Orchard, facing and entering from Witch Lone. The other half of this ancient Cow-Road *South* from the Gallowgait, long remained in nearly the same sloppy, impassable state as the Northern. The Property on its West side from Gallowgait to the modern Cross Road of Mile-End belonged also to Scarlet Hall, and had a row of Trees along three of its sides; while the Eastern of this *South* Witch Lone, lined also with Trees, was the Property of Mr. Tennent of Annfield, and went by the Name of "*The White Houses*" (already alluded to). About the beginning of this Century, South Witch Lone was slightly improved, and received the Name of *Abercrombie Street* in compliment to the gallant Sir Ralph, who fell on Egypt's arid Plains.

of Fir Trees" to be Planted within. The name then became changed to "The Fir Park." In 1804 this Park was greatly improved by rooting out many of the decayed Trees, planting fine Elms, and forming ornamental Walks. The name was changed again to "The Merchants' Park," though the more popular one of "The Fir Park" long maintained its hold. (See Page 581.)

These Improvements rendered the Place a favourite Evening Promenade at a time when Botanic Gardens in this part of Scotland were unknown. Military Bands from the adjoining Barracks enlivened the scene, and their heart-stirring notes awoke echoes from the solemn and grand old Cathedral. The Gate and modest-looking little Lodge were down in the quaint "Lady Lone," or "Lady Well" Street, so called after a Fountain at the bottom of the Craigs, sacred in Roman Catholic times to the B. Virgin. (See Page 739.)

There were two Routes to this little unpretending Gate of Entrance. The most fashionable was by Duke Street and down "The Lady Lone," and there was the agreeable clucking of the Wheel of the Subdean Mill to diversify ideas *en passant*. The other Route was from the Infirmary Esplanade, down the then steep, narrow, ghost-haunted "Kirk Lone," which led past a series of old-fashioned eerie Monuments along the Churchyard Dyke, with their Mort-Heads, Cross-Bones, Time-Glasses, broken-nosed winged Figures in scanty attire, and other depressing Objects—the effect being in no way relieved by numerous rank patches of gaunt black Nettles, which hissed and rustled in the mouldy Breeze wafted from the Dead.

All this seems strange now. The Merchants' Park has been transformed to the beautiful Necropolis, the History of which is well known. I shall only add that the first Interment there was of a Jew, on 12th September, 1832; and the first Christian Burial was that of a Female, on 9th February, 1833. (See Page 581.)

Among the earliest Feuars of Wester Craigs from the House were Messrs. William & Robert Donaldson, Merchants. The Feu-Contract is dated 13th May, 1757; but they were in possession some short time previously, perhaps under Missives. The then Dean was Mr. Archibald Ingram—after whom Ingram Street is named. The Ground Feued to Messrs. Donaldson consisted of "The Well Park," embracing five Acres, one of which was called Bog-Acre. The Feu-Duty was £9 10s., with a Grassum of a similar amount at Whitsunday, 1769, and every 27 years thereafter. The House conferred on Messrs. Donaldson full power to collect the Water of the several Springs on the other adjoining Portions of Wester Craigs, at their own cost, "and to convey the same in open or close Ditches through the said Lands, without molestation or hindrance, for ever." Other Feuars were burdened with this servitude in Messrs. Donaldson's favour. Bog-Acre afterwards became a Bleachfield. The whole was subsequently acquired by Messrs. John & Robert Tennent, Brewers, and now forms the *Solum* of the extensive "Wellpark Brewery," carried on by their Successors.

Another early Feuar from the Merchants' House was Mr. John Finlay, Writer, Glasgow. On the 8th December, 1756, a Feu-Contract was executed between the House and him, whereby he acquired a large range of Property. It comprehended—1st. "A Piece of Ground

(Broompark) Bounded by the Goufhill Park, belonging to John Anderson, and the Common Lone (Ark Lone) on the West; the Butchers' Park (on Easter Craigs) on the East; the Town of Glasgow's Dam and Mill, and Lands thereof, on the North; and the Hillpark and Parkhouse Park on the South." 2nd. The West Half of Hillpark, the other Half belonging to John Anderson, and a Thorn Hedge running between these Halves. 3rd. Parkhouse Park, "with the Barn-Yeard and Barns builded thereon." 4th. "That sclate house called the Parkhouse, three little houses to the westward of the same, and two yeards at the back thereof," Bounded on the South by the Highway, and on the East "by the said common lone" (Ark Lone). There is a Clause reserving "to Messrs. William & Robert Donaldson, Merchants in Glasgow, Proprietors of the Well Park or Five-Acre Park, part of the said Lands of Wester Craigs, and their Heirs and Successors, to collect the Water of the several Springs in the adjacent Lands of Wester Craigs," as already mentioned.

Mr. Finlay had also right to "the half of a Seat or Room in the Barony Kirk."

Mr. Finlay entered the Faculty of Procurators in 1729, and resided many years in "the sclated house" before referred to, called Parkhouse. It stood at the South-West corner of Ark Lone, and faced the Carntyne Highway. It had a peculiarly quaint aspect, surrounded by Trees, and then considered quite in the Country. In the first Glasgow Directory, published by John Tait in 1783, Mr. Finlay is entered as still residing "at Parkhouse." During his long lifetime, he Feued or Sold a variety of Pieces of his Wester Craigs Property. He appears to have been Burdened, by the Feu-Contract of 1756, with a Feu-Duty of £20 Stg., payable to the Merchants' House annually. The entry of Heirs was taxed at £10, and singular Successors (Purchasers) at £20 Stg., respectively. Mr. Finlay latterly resided in Bailie Orr's Land, North side of Gallowgate.*

In 1777, the Firm of Messrs. John Glassford & Co. acquired about three Acres and a half of Ground at the foot of *The Craigs*, on which they erected the afterwards well-known Cudbear Works.† These were

* This was a fine old Two-Storey House, with projecting Garrets, and "self-contained," facing what is now the North end of Charlotte Street. The Owner was Proprietor of the Estate of Barrowfield.

† *Cudbear* is a new and valuable Acquisition to the Arts, particularly in Dyeing Wool and Silk. The use and rude preparation of the *Rock Moss* in forming various Colours, was well known to the Wives of the ancient Britons after the Romans had taught them the art of Spinning and Weaving. Time brings Experience, and paves the way to Perfection. In the course of Ages, the Flemings (remarkable for perseverance in their pursuits, and who, about 300 years ago, were the Spinners and Weavers of the English Wool) found themselves the Clothiers of Europe. In forming their Dyes, they had recourse to the *Rock Moss* of Caledonia. These Flemings reduced the Manufacture into a System. Our limits do not admit of a full Detail of the return and establishment of this Art in its native Country. We, therefore, proceed in Detail of the Cudbear Manufactory, carried on at Glasgow by George Mackintosh & Company, who, in 1727, Purchased a piece of Ground at the foot of *The Craigs*, on which they Erected a Work for this purpose on a large Scale, occupying about 3½ Acres of Ground, completely Built and Walled round with a Dyke 10 ft. high, of Stone and Lime. This Dye Stuff, now become a useful Article, and used chiefly in the Woollen and Silk Manufactures in Britain, is made from an Excrescence that grows upon Rocks and Stones—a species of the Lichen or Rock Moss—and, when Chemically prepared, is called *Cudbear*. It was

Surrounded by a Wall 10 feet high; and the principle of the Manufacture not being then generally known, the Place was popularly called "The Secret Work." Mr. John Glassford, already referred to, was a principal Promoter and the leading Partner. The others were Messrs. James Gordon, John Robertson, George M'Intosh, and Adam Grant. This Acquisition, I rather think, was made by *The Cudbear Company* from *The Merchants' House* direct.

Seven years later, the Concern made a further Acquisition of Ground adjoining. On 26th February, 1784, Mr. Finlay Feued off a considerable Portion of his Wester Craigs Property to Messrs. George M'Intosh & Co. (which Firm came in room of John Glassford & Co.), one of the leading Partners of which was Mr. Henry Glassford, Son of Mr. John Glassford, then deceased, the old Proprietor of Whitehill. One Part thus Feued consisted of "three Parks or Enclosings, measuring 3 Acres 2 Roods and 19 Falls." A Second Portion was, "that Park or Orchard lying Contiguous and to the East of the former, possessed by Duncan M'Arthur." A Third, was "that Park called the Hill Park," Contiguous to, and on the North of, the two Parks immediately before described, separated therefrom by a Stone Dyke, and possessed by the said John Finlay—measuring 3 Acres 1 Rood and 11 Falls.

The Cudbear Works were on the East side of, and entered from, the old "Ark Lone."

Subsequently, Mr. M'Intosh acquired more Ground adjoining, and the whole, extending to about 17 Acres, was massed under the general name of *Dunchattan*, after a place in Ross-Shire, of which County he was a Native. On a rising Ground in the centre of this Property Mr. M'Intosh erected the fine old Villa, still existing, known as Dunchattan House.* The Gateway and Porter's Lodge were in Duke Street.

In its prime, the Mansion of Dunchattan was a beautiful Country Retreat. The Grounds extended along, and fronted, Eastern Duke

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known and used in the Highlands of Scotland by the name of *Corker* or *Crottel*, many hundred years ago. But it was Mr. George Cuthbert Gordon, now Dr. Cuthbert Gordon, who first attempted and had the merit of bringing the process to a regular and systematic Science; and they, in conjunction with the Messrs. Alexanders of Edinburgh, Erected a Manufactory for it in Leith, in which they persevered for several years, but it proved in the end unsuccessful. Considerable improvements have been made on this Manufacture since its establishment in Glasgow; and the Company finding that *Rock Moss* in Scotland would soon be exhausted, they early sent persons of skill to explore the Rocks of Sweden and Norway, from whence they have had, for several years, all the *Rock Moss* they use. In these Parts, also, it is beginning to turn scarce, and Missionaries must now be trained to collect this valuable Substance on the Mountains of Russia.

This Manufactory consumes a very considerable quantity of Urine—about 2500 Gallons per Day; for the collecting of which from the Loom Shops, 1500 iron-bound Casks are kept; and for an Article which formerly ran in waste through the Kennels and Drains of the Streets, the Company pays from £1500 to £2000 per Annum. This Cudbear is much used in Blue Colours. It not only saves a good deal of Indigo, but gives a brilliancy and lustre to that Colour which Indigo alone cannot do, and, with different Salts, produces many various Shades.—*Brown's History of Glasgow*, II., 254.

* In 1785 Mr. George M'Intosh brought from London M. Papillon, who had been a Dyer of Turkey or Adrianople Red, at Rouen, and in Partnership with Mr. David Dale, established, under the direction of Papillon, a Turkey-Red Dyework at Barrowfield, near the Bridge. Here Turkey-Red was for the first time Dyed in Britain. In 1805 they Sold the Works. This was the origin of the existing large Turkey-Red Establishment at Barrowfield Bridge. Mr. M'Intosh was also engaged in various other enterprises.

Street, from the mouth of "Ark Lone" Eastward as far as a point near the North end of Bellgrove Street. Their East march was "Anderson's Park," noticed in the Sequel, from which they were separated by a Stone Wall. Another high Wall ran along Duke Street the whole extent of the Grounds. Within were ornamental Clumps of Trees and Shrubbery, intersected by gravelled Walks; also a fine Garden, with Hot-Houses, &c.

All, now, is completely changed. Ranges of Tenements and several Streets occupy the old Pleasure Grounds. What is called "Dunchattan Street" runs in the line of the original Avenue to the House, and "M'Intosh Street" commemorates the Family Name in the Locality.

The Cudbear Works were demolished only a few years ago, and the Ground cleared off for other purposes.

Mr. George M'Intosh Married Miss Mary Moore, one of the Daughters of the Rev. Charles Moore, Episcopalian Clergyman in Stirling. She was the Sister of Dr. Moore, Author of "Zeluco,"* and Aunt of the gallant Sir John Moore, who fell at Corunna. Her Sister was Wife of the Rev. Dr. William Porteous, of St. George's Church. It is an interesting Circumstance that while Sir John was a young man, he entered the Counting-House of his Uncle-in-Law, Mr. M'Intosh, in order to acquire a knowledge of Book-Keeping and Accounts, which proved of no small service to this admirable Soldier in the course of his future Military Career.

Mr. George M'Intosh resided many years at Dunchattan, and Died there on 26th July, 1807. So did his Son, the amiable and accomplished Charles M'Intosh, Esq., F.R.S., of Campsie and Dunchattan, on 25th July, 1843. The latter received his early Business Training in the Counting-House of John Glassford, Esq., his Father's steady friend. The Property now belongs to his Son, General Alexander Fisher M'Intosh, Colonel of the 93rd Regiment, or Sutherland Highlanders.†

Reverting to Mr. John Finlay, who originally conveyed the Dunchattan Grounds to Messrs. M'Intosh & Co., he Died *circa* 1790. His Son John, and Daughter Lillias (who espoused Mr. Robert Blackwell of Rameth), Sold the Lands of Broompark, on 9th November, 1798, to Mr. James Baird of Auchinloch. This Property consisted of about 18 Acres, and reached to the West march of Easter Craigs, then belonging to John Gordon, Esq. of Whitehill. Its Northern boundaries were, the Lands belonging to the Town of Glasgow and John Anderson. Mr. Baird was burdened, as the Sellers themselves had been, "with a servitude through the Lands, of the Water-Pipe to the Barracks of Glasgow."‡

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* Smollet was an Apprentice to Dr. Moore's Partner. The Dispensary was in High Street. "Strap," whose real name was Niven, and a Volunteer in the Trades' Battalion at the Battle of Falkirk, had his Shaving-Shop in Bell Street, near the Dispensary, and attracted the attention of the facetious Novelist, from some peculiarity. A few of the High Street people of that day, including the famous Knight of the Periwig, are immortalised in "Roderick Random."

† The General, who entered the Army in 1811, and has seen much Service, is named after his maternal Grandfather, Mr. Alexander Fisher, who was a Merchant in Glasgow. He has a War-Medal with two Clasps for Vittoria and Toulouse.

‡ The Infantry Barracks in Gallowgate were Built in 1795, three years prior to the Sale in the Text, of Broompark. The original Buildings cost £15,000, and contained Quarters for 1000 Men. The first Regiment which lay there was the Argyleshire Fencibles, Commanded by the Marquis of Lorne, afterwards Duke of Argyle. It would

Mr. Baird was Infeft on 21st February, 1799, and thenceforth took the Title of "Baird of Broompark." He Built a very commodious Villa on this Property, where he resided till his Death, *circa* 1817. His Testamentary Trustees Sold Broompark, on 19th August, 1818, to the Rev. Robert Muter, Minister of the Associate Congregation in Duke Street, who lived there upwards of 20 years. He Died in 1842.

A Fourth old Feuar from the Merchants' House was Mr. John Anderson, Merchant in Glasgow. The Feu-Contract is dated 8th December, 1756, and Recorded in the Books of Council and Session, 15th June, 1808. It comprehended a large extent of Wester Craigs, viz.:—1st. "The Goufhill Park," lying immediately to the East of the old Fir Park and "Back-of-the-Brae Park," and to the North of Messrs. Donaldson's Bleachfield. The Eastern boundary was Mr. John Finlay's Property of Broompark, already noticed, and the North marched with "the Lands of the Merchants' House, possessed by David Stobo." 2nd.

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appear from the Conveyance by Mr. Finlay's Heirs to Mr. Baird, that the Barracks drew their supply of Water from Wester Craigs Springs. No Water Company in those days.

Many a gallant Corps proceeded during the French War direct from the Gallowgate Barracks to the Continental Battle Fields; and many a Regiment, thinned in its Ranks, but covered with glory, has been welcomed back, amidst the acclamations of thousands, to its old Quarters on *The Butts;* for here the ancient Burghers mustered at the "Weapon-Schawing," and practised Archery: hence the origin of *The Butts.* Among other Instances, I well remember the 71st Light Infantry, commonly called "The Glasgow Regiment," wearing the *Tartan Trews* and smart little Highland Bonnet—their fine Bugle-Band playing inspiriting Airs, marching out of the Barracks under Command

INFANTRY BARRACKS, GALLOWGATE.

of the brave Colonel Cadogan, on their way to the bloody Fields of Spain. Crowds of the Town's people accompanied them several miles, cheering them enthusiastically. I recollect Cadogan distinctly. He Rode at the head of the Regiment, on a fine black Charger, waving his Sword in response to the Acclamations, and seemed the very *Beau Ideal* of a Soldier. It is recorded of him, on one occasion afterwards, when the Regiment was hard pressed, addressing his Men—"*Seventy-First! down the Gallowgate with them,*"—words which acted like a Talisman, and the Glasgow Bayonets carried every thing before them. Many brave Gallowgate Lads fell with their gallant Colonel on the Heights of Puebla, in the sanguinary and decisive Battle of Vittoria; and a Monumental Tablet to Cadogan records his valour in the Nave of Glasgow Cathedral.
(See Page 703.)

"The East Park," described as bounded on the East "by the Lands of Mr. John Glassford, Merchant" (Whitehill); on the South by the Highway; on the West by Mr. John Finlay's Grounds of Parkhouse Park; and on the North by the Hill Park, the half of which was also Mr. Finlay's. And, 3rd. The East half of the said Hill Park. The Feu-Duty payable for all this Ground was £30.

Mr. John Anderson, who thus acquired these three considerable Subdivisions of Wester Craigs, was a Native of Forres, and became a Merchant in Glasgow of some note. He did not hold his Wester Craigs Property much above 10 months; but on 15th October, 1757, conveyed it to Jonathan Anderson, his Brother, also a Merchant. The Price was £200. Infeftment followed on 22nd March, and the Instrument was Recorded in the Local Register, 4th April, 1760.

Mr. Jonathan Anderson was another of the young men trained in that excellent School, the Counting-House of John Glassford, Esq., and his own Place of Business was on the West side of High Street, next the Tolbooth. His Name appears as a Merchant in the first Glasgow Directory already referred to, published in 1783. He seems soon after this to have retired from active Business, and resided, in 1789, at Sweethope, near Bothwell. Mr. Anderson had become a rich man, and, besides the Parks of Wester Craigs, was Proprietor of the Lands of Warwickhill, Dreghorn, and Overton, in Ayrshire. He was Owner also of about 48 Acres of Cowlairs, near Glasgow, including what is now the beautiful Garden-Cemetery of Sighthill, which had been acquired in 1763 by his Brother John from Mr. Alexander Williamson of Petershill. Mr. Anderson likewise Owned several Tenements in High Street and Gallowgate, one of the latter having been in former times the Property of George and Thomas Hucheson,* Founders of the Hospital.

Mr. Anderson Died at Rochsoles, near Airdrie, on 11th November, 1806. One of his Testamentary Trustees was Henry Glassford, Esq. of Dougalston, Son of his early Patron.

It seems worth Recording that about this time the Line of old Highway which Bounded Mr. Anderson's Parks on the South was to some extent altered and straightened, and the new Line came to intersect the Southmost Portion of these Fields. This was accomplished by the Road Trustees under a special Act of Parliament. One effect was to cut off a small Portion of the Parks, consisting of about 38 Falls and 19 Ells, which thus came to be isolated between the old and new Lines of Road, opposite the North side of the Lands of Annfield, then belonging to Mr. James Sword, Sen. An arrangement was made in 1808 between Mr. Anderson's Trustees, as Owners of this small detached Piece of Wester Craigs, and the Road Trustees, on the one part, and Mr. Sword on the other, whereby the two bodies of Trustees Sold to Mr. Sword the said detached Portion, and the corresponding *Solum* of the old and then disused Road, at the Price of £218 1s. Stg. Conveyances were accordingly Executed in Mr. Sword's favour, and he Enclosed the Acquisition within his own Lands of Annfield proper. The Deed is dated 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th October, 1808, and Mr. Sword's Sasine bears date the 11th, and is Recorded in the Local

* This was the mode of Writing the Surname adopted by these benevolent Brothers.

Register the 16th November, 1819. Thus, there is a small Piece of Wester Craigs lying detached within the Enclosures of the Burgage-Lands of Annfield, but holding separately of the Merchants' House.*

In the course of their further administration of Mr. Jonathan Anderson's considerable Properties, his Trustees, in 1814, disposed of "The Goufhill Park" to James Denniston, Esq., Merchant in Glasgow, the Founder, and during more than 20 years the much-respected Manager, of the Glasgow Bank, at the South-West corner of Montrose and Ingram Streets. Mr. Denniston Built the fine Villa of Golfhill on the Lands thus acquired by him, where he resided till his Death, on 11th October, 1835.

The remainder of Mr. Anderson's Property on Wester Craigs, after the disposal of Golfhill, was in the Market for Sale about 13 years.† At length it found a Purchaser in the person of Mr. William Taylor, a wealthy retired Grocer in Gallowgate. The Ground thus acquired by him extended to about 14½ Acres, and the Price was at the rate of £250 per Acre, or £3591 in all. The Conveyance by Mr. Anderson's Trustees to Mr. Taylor is dated 21st November, 1821. Mr. Taylor's original intention in making this Purchase was to Erect a Mansion on the then rising Ground (now Levelled) between, and in line with, the aristocratic Edifices of Whitehill and Dunchattan; but he changed his purpose, and Purchased the House and Grounds of Over Newton, near Partick, where he resided till his Death, in 1829. Meanwhile, "Anderson's Parks" remained as mere Grazing Grounds.

In February, 1823, Mr. Taylor Sold to Mr. Grahame about three Acres, lying along the West side of Whitehill. On the other hand, Mr. Grahame subsequently Sold the Westmost half of this modern Acquisition to the Trustees for the Glasgow House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents, whereon their Asylum has been Erected. Considering the pains formerly taken for securing the Amenity of Whitehill, this Sale to the Trustees appears somewhat inconsistent.

Such are a few Examples from the earlier History of the Subdivisions of Wester Craigs and their Owners, as collected from old Papers.

Matters remained without much external change on Easter and Wester Craigs during many years. But a somewhat unexpected start towards improvement was commenced about 1838, in the Eastern District, embracing in its scope *The Craigs*, and which is rapidly transforming much of what was then unbuilt Ground into a populous Suburb, having as a central point of attraction the beautiful new District called *Denniston*.

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* The names of the old Road Trustees in this Transaction are worth preserving, as Citizens once well known—viz., Messrs. James Black, Lord Provost; William Glen, one of the Bailies; James Hopkirk, of Dalbeth; Thomas Marshall, of Sandyford; Robert M'Nair, of Belvidere; Richard Dick, Merchant (popularly known as "Justice Dick," and profusely Powdered); and James M'Nair, of Greenfield. These Gentlemen formed a Quorum of the Trustees on the Shotts and Airdrie Turnpike Roads.

† These Parks formed a favourite Spot for the Regiment of Glasgow Sharpshooters, 1000 strong, Commanded by Colonel Hunter, executing their Military Manœuvres. The undulating Ground was admirably adapted for Skirmishing, in which this fine Regiment was thoroughly Practised, under the eye of the Colonel, and of the no less renowned Major Alston, both excellent Officers.

The person who introduced this change was the late Mr. John Reid, Merchant, Glasgow. This enterprising Gentleman formed the idea of improving the Locality. With this view, he made from time to time Purchases of Property both in the Vicinity of *The Craigs* and on *The Craigs* themselves. It may be worth while shortly to review these Acquisitions by Mr. Reid, not only for the sake of preserving some Record of Transactions bearing on the more recent History of *The Craigs*, but in justice to Mr. Reid's Memory, as the Originator of this great Local Improvement.

1. Mr. Reid's first Purchase was on 4th December, 1838, when he acquired from the Testamentary Trustees of the late Mr. James Sword, Sen., the fine old Villa of *Annfield*,* Built in 1770, and its ornamental Grounds, embracing the Range between Gallowgate and Eastern Duke Street, and facing part of Wester Craigs. The Western boundary of Annfield was the ancient unpaved narrow Cross-Road formerly alluded to, popularly called "Witch Lone."

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* *Annfield* was once a beautiful Suburban Villa, embosomed in Trees, and perfectly retired. The Grounds are now intersected by Streets, and both sides of the old Highway Built upon. Anciently the Grounds formed part of Over Gallowmuir. As far back as 1666, in the Reign of Charles II., the Lands belonged to James Bogle, Merchant, whose Son and Grandson, both of the same name, were successive Proprietors. The latter was the first Secretary of the Royal Bank. He Died in November, 1742. His only child and Daughter was named *Charles*, who Married John Lockhart of Castlehill, Lanarkshire. She Sold the Property, in 1750, to Robert Tennent, who Built the first Hotel in Glasgow—"The Saracen's Head," Gallowgate (see Page 550). "*Tennent's Toun*" was Sold to a rich "Tobacco Lord" of the same Surname, whose Son, James, greatly improved these *Gallowmuir Acres*. About 1770, he Built a Mansion, and called it "*Annfield*," in honour of his Spouse, *Ann Park*. For more than 20 years it remained in the Tennent Family; when, in 1791, it was Sold to Mr. Sword, who Built *Wings* to the House, and made large Additions behind. Mr. Sword Died there in 1832. The two Lions *Couchant* which surmounted the fine Gateway are now, *Headless*, on the Entry to the Subdean Mill, Ladywell, Rented by Mr. Hugh Reid.

Slatefield is a short distance to the East of *Annfield*, and is in the Subdivision called "The Nether Gallowmuir." In Cromwell's time it belonged to a Family named Boyd, three Generations of whom—viz., Father, Son, and Grandson, were Ministers. They were related to the celebrated Zachary Boyd (see Page 103). One of these Boyds, named William, was Educated, during the time of *The Covenanters*, at Breda, in Holland, and was the first Minister of Dalry, after *The Revolution*. He Died in 1740. His Son, Andrew, was Incumbent of the Parish of Twynholm, from 1727 till his Death in 1761. The Son of this Divine, named William (after his Grandfather), was Minister of Penningham, Wigtonshire, in 1760, and Died there about 1795. He Purchased the small Estate of Merton Hall, near Newton-Stewart, and Inherited considerable Property in Glasgow from his Grandfather, Walter Boyd, a rich old Maltman. At *The Union*, *Slatefield* was the Property of this Boyd, who had his Malt-Kiln and Barns on *The How Croft*, the East boundary of which was what is now *The Calton Mouth*. In 1799, the Minister of Penningham Sold *Slatefield* to Mr. William Miller, then of Balornock, a Native of Stirlingshire, who, in the year after, Built the Villa, where he resided for nearly 30 years. When the Materials of "The Shawfield Mansion," at the foot of Glassford Street, were Sold, Mr. Miller bought some of its Ornaments and placed them round his House. He was, also, a tasteful Florist, and had his Hot-Houses and Garden stocked with beautiful and rare Plants. The Lawn in front had a Fish Pond, Orchard, and Shrubbery. Two large white-draped Classic Figures here stood, popularly known as "*The White Ladies*," that long attracted Juveniles and Passers-by to peer at through the Bars of the old-fashioned Gate. The Lodge represented a mimic Fortalice, with a 6-Pounder Stone-Canon projecting. All around were Fields, divided by Hedges, interspersed with Fruit-Trees. Mr. Miller Died at his other Villa, Broomfield, Largs (the first Marine Villa Erected at that Watering Place), on 25th June, 1808, aged 52, and was succeeded by his only child, Miss Catherine Miller, Wife of the late Mr. John

Among the first things Mr. Reid did, was to Widen and Improve this queer old Road, and convert it into a spacious paved Street, 60 feet broad, so as properly to connect the two great Lines of Highway. The Street is now called *Bellgrove*, and completely Built up on both sides with great Tenements of Houses.

2. Mr. Reid's second Purchase was that of "Anderson's Parks," on Wester Craigs, from Mr. Taylor's Testamentary Trustees, on 3rd September, 1839. These Fields extended to about 14 Acres, and the Price was at the rate of £240 per Acre, or £3591 in all.

3. His third Acquisition was in 1841, and consisted of an old-fashioned Villa, and large Orchard behind, lying at the South-West corner of "Witch Lone," and Skirting it on the West side about half its length. The Villa faced Gallowgait Road, but stood a short distance back, within a *Parterre*, the Walks being laid with white Flint, and the Front of the House almost covered with Honeysuckle. This quaint-looking Property was called "*Scarlet Hall*," from the circumstance of a former Proprietor, Mr. James Young, having been a Dealer in Scarlet Cloth for the celebrated Virginia Merchants' Cloaks, &c.* The posses-

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Buchanan, Merchant, Glasgow; and at her Death, in 1841, *Slatefield* became the Property of her eldest Son, Dr. William Miller Buchanan, of the Bengal Army, now residing in Calton Terrace, Edinburgh. The Property has since been devoted to Feuing purposes, like all others in that District, and the Front Ground has been Built up. The Line of the new Railway to Coatbridge runs close behind the House, which is now St. Mary's Roman Catholic Industrial School, while a Street named "Slatefield Street" is in rapid formation through the Grounds, connecting Eastern Gallowgate with Duke Street, and will serve in future to indicate where *Slatefield* lay.

Campbellfield was right opposite *Slatefield*, or now *Slatefield Street*. In the Reign of Queen Anne, the Lands belonged to John Chapman, Writer and Commissary-Depute, a Cotemporary of M'Ure, who writes of him as "Officiating the important Office with great applause of the Lieges within the Jurisdiction, and especially the Procurators at the Bar, finding him an upright Judge of Candour and Integrity." The Property had then no distinctive name, but is described in old Papers as lying in Nether Gallowmuir, and marching on the South with the Barrowfield Estate, and on the East with the Lands of Wester Camlachie. Mr. Chapman's Daughter ultimately succeeded to the greater part of his somewhat extensive Properties, and Married John Gray of Dalmarnock, Newlands, and Carntyne. In 1762, the Lands were Purchased from the Chapman Family by William Auchincloss, Merchant, Glasgow, at the Price of £195 5s., or at the rate of £48 15s. per Acre. His Wife was a near Relative of Thomas Campbell, Author of "The Pleasures of Hope." He Built the House about 1765, and named it and the Lands "Campbellfield," in compliment to her. The House faced the North, and stood on the edge of a Declivity which sloped Southward, commanding an extensive Prospect from behind of the Vale of Clyde and Heights of Cathkin, now shut out by Smoke from Brick Works and crowds of Buildings. Belts of Trees skirted the Marches of the Lands, and were favourite Haunts of wild Pigeons. Mr. Auchincloss Died here in 1797, and the Property was Sold two years afterwards, by his Heirs, to Mr. John M'Adam of Easterhouse, who resided there a number of years. He Sold *Campbellfield*, in 1815, to the late Mr. William Wilson, who very much altered the appearance of the Place. The old-fashioned narrow Windows of the House were Built-up, and only half the number opened, of a different Shape, which Interfered with the quaint aspect of the House. Rich beds of Clay were dug out, a Pottery was Erected at the East March, and the whole Grounds were devoted to Feuing purposes, as a Concomitant of which the House was Demolished in 1868, after it had stood upwards of a Century.—*Old Country Houses of the Old Glasgow Gentry.*

* The *Solum* of Scarlet Hall was acquired in 1754 by Mr. James Young from Mr. John Anderson, the original Feuar of part of Wester Craigs, formerly referred to. It lies in Upper Gallowmuir. At that time the Northern boundary of Scarlet Hall Property was a piece of ornamental Ground stretching all the way North to what is now Duke Street, and facing the upper part of Witch Lone. This ornamental Ground was

sion of this Property in the close Vicinity of Annfield, and running along such a considerable Portion of the old "Witch Lone," gave Mr. Reid greater facilities for the improvement of both. Scarlet Hall is now entirely blotted out, the whole *Solum* being covered with lofty Tenements.

4. Mr. Reid's fourth Purchase was the Lands of *Bellfield*,* lying immediately to the East of Annfield, along the South side of Eastern Duke Street, as far East as Whitevale, and facing Whitehill Grounds. There was an old-fashioned Villa on the Property, and a Strip of Land extended South to the line of Gallowgait Road. The whole consisted of about seven Acres, and was the same which Mr. Glassford and Mr. Wallace had successively acquired many years before, to preserve the Amenity of Whitehill, as formerly explained.

The Sellers to Mr. Reid were the Trustees of the late Mrs. Isabella M'Alpin (after whom the Lands were named by her Father "Bellfield"), Widow of the Rev. Colin Gillies, one of the Ministers of Paisley. The date of this Acquisition is May, 1843.

5. The fifth Purchase by Mr. Reid was *Whitehill*, from Robert Grahame, Esq., on 12th June following; and

6. The last Acquisition was *Meadow Park*, from Mr. John Young's Testamentary Trustees, in November, 1844. This latter Property adjoins Whitehill, and squared off the Subjects along the Highway, round to the line of Road to Cumbernauld.

Such were Mr. Reid's Purchases, both on the Craigs and in their immediate Neighbourhood.

He resided at Annfield from the time he became Proprietor till he acquired Whitehill, when he removed thither. He celebrated his Purchase of the latter by a grand Ball in the fine old Mansion, which was attended by upwards of 150 people of distinction.

Mr. Reid's intention in Buying so many contiguous Properties was, to lay them off in Streets for Feuing. He had Building-Plans prepared, and had proceeded a certain length, when he Died suddenly at Whitehill, on 12th April, 1852.†

Those in charge of his affairs carried out his views to some extent, and the Lands of Annfield and Bellfield are now intersected by Streets, connecting the Gallowgate and Eastern Duke Street, as well as running transversely.

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planted with Trees, and known as "The Merchants' Park." It is so represented and designated on M'Arthur's curious old Map of 1778. At the present day it is part of *The Cattle Market*, and the Frontage to Witch Lone and Duke Street is occupied by Buildings.

* In the middle of last Century these Acres belonged to John Glassford, Esq., then of Whitehill. This princely Merchant Sold them, in 1759, to Mr. John Wallace of Neilstonside, Father of the late Mr. Robert Wallace of Kelly. The Lands changed Owners again; and, in 1770, John M'Alpin, Merchant, Purchased them from Neilstonside. Mr. M'Alpin soon Built thereon a very queer-looking Villa, which he called after his Wife, whose Maiden Name was Isobel Donald, Daughter of the Proprietor of "Donald's Land," Trongate, where Sir John Moore was Born. Mr. M'Alpin's Granddaughter was Married to the late Mr. John Blackburn of Killearn. Bellfield was Purchased from Mr. M'Alpin's Heirs, as stated above.

† The Row of Houses called "Annfield Place," on the North side of, and facing Eastern Duke Street, was Built by a Feuar from Mr. Reid. These ornamental Residences were Erected shortly before Mr. Reid's Death; and although named after *Annfield*, the *Solum* forms no part of Annfield Lands, but is exclusively Wester Craigs.

But Anderson's Parks, Whitehill, and Meadow Park, remained almost untouched. It was reserved for Alexander Denniston, Esq., to apply the hand of improvement where Mr. Reid had left off.

Accordingly, Mr. Denniston made the following Purchases of Property adjoining his own paternal Villa and Grounds of Golfhill, viz.—

1st. Craigpark,* from Provost M'Kenzie's Testamentary Trustees, in 1850.

2nd. Whitehill,
3rd. Meadow Park,† } from Mr. Reid's Representatives, in May, 1853.

4th. Broompark, from the Rev. Robert Muter's Trustees, in July, 1854; and

5th. Anderson's Parks, from Mr. Reid's Representatives, in July, 1855.

In 1856 a Feuing-Plan was prepared, under Mr. Denniston's directions, by Mr. James Salmon, Architect, Glasgow, with the view of combining the whole of these Properties, as well as the Lands of Golfhill, into one grand whole, under the general title of "Denniston," and forming an entirely new Suburb in the East end. This *Cumulo* Property extends to about 200 Acres. Its Boundaries are—on the South, partly Duke Street, and partly the Lands of Dunchattan; on the North, Kenniehill, the Townmill Road, and the Molendinar Burn; on the East, the line of the Cumbernauld Road; and on the West, another sweep of the Molendinar, and the Necropolis. The length of the Suburb from East to West, is nearly a mile; and from North to South, about half that distance.

This grand Feuing-Plan represents the area intersected by Streets running from Duke Street Northwards, and also from the Necropolis Eastward, all the way to the Cumbernauld Road. These are subdivided into Crescents and Terraces, and the general idea is, to admit a class of ornamental Villas and self-contained Houses being Erected at moderate Prices, and under a small Feu-Duty as compared with other Districts.

In furtherance of this Scheme, Ground was broken in 1857, the first spadeful having been thrown out in March of that year. But matters were not vigorously proceeded with till 1860. The Lands of Broompark, Craigpark, and Anderson's Parks, were the scene of these early operations. The first Street Formed and Built upon, was what is now known as "Wester Craigs Street," traversing a Portion of Anderson's Parks, from Duke Street Northwards.

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* Craigpark Lands consist of about 80 Acres, and are included in the Feuing Plans of *Denniston*. Provost *M'Kengie* (as his Cognomen was originally Spelled and Pronounced) Bought the Property from John Gordon of Whitehill in 1798. Craigpark House has some Architectural taste and pretensions, and the Grounds were well laid down. Mr. M'Kenzie Died here on the 13th June, 1838. He Married Louisa, only Daughter of John Balfour of Pilrig. She Died at Glasgow on the 25th April, 1859. They had a Family of nine, most of whom Died early; two Sons still survive.

† Meadow Park was Bought in 1804 from Mr. Grahame of Whitehill, by Mr. James Carrick, Merchant in Glasgow, who shortly afterwards Built Meadow Park House. About eight Acres of Land were included in the Purchase, and the whole Enclosed around the Mansion. There was a large Walled Garden behind, with Gateway and Lodge at the Highway. Mr. Carrick resided here till his Death, on the 15th August, 1814. In May following, it was Sold by his three Sons, James, Alexander, and Robert Carrick, Merchants in Glasgow, to James Young, a retired West India Merchant. He Died there in 1827, and the Property was subsequently Sold to the late Mr. John Reid of Annfield and Whitehill.

The first House Built on Denniston was in that particular Street, and Erected by Mr. James Dairon in 1861.

About the same time were laid off—1st. "Craigpark Street," a spacious Artery running all the way from Duke Street along the Eastern side of Anderson's Parks, Northwards through Craigpark to the Townmill Road; 2nd. "Broompark Drive;" 3rd. "Seton Terrace;" 4th. "Clayton Terrace;" and 5th. "Oakley Terrace."

In the course of forming Craigpark Street, it became necessary to cut down the elevated Ridge which was nearly in the centre, so as to lead the Street along a moderate gradient. This Ridge was found to be composed chiefly of *Till*, thickly studded with Boulders of all sizes, rounded and smoothed by attrition. Many were deeply striated, and of Rocks quite foreign to the District of Glasgow, particularly Granite, Gneiss, Porphyry, Slate, old Red Sand-Stone, and Conglomerate.

This Geological feature is common on many of the minor Eminences around Glasgow, and reveals an impressive Tale from an immensely distant Epoch. These silent Memorials are older than *The Craigs;* in other words, they were deposited before *The Craigs* had emerged from the Deep, and have come from the North-West. They were torn from their parent Rock in what was probably an Archipelago occupying the region of what is now the West or North-West Highlands, by the action of Ice, and floated on Ice-Rafts over the Sea which then covered all this part of Scotland, grounding in some places on submarine elevations, and dropping their stony burdens under the melting influence of Summer suns. An analogous Case is presented in our own day, in the Icebergs which, year after year, are launched from the dreary Shores of Greenland and Labrador, wrenching with them portions of the various Rocks whereof these Shores are composed, and carried by Oceanic Currents down the Atlantic to the Tropics, where they Dissolve by Heat. If the present floor of the Atlantic were again raised, similar Memorials, as well as many others, would be found lying on its now submarine Plains, profound Valleys, and sloping Hills, just as the old Sea-bottom of Lower Lanarkshire now exhibits as dry Land the Debris of floated Rocks or Boulders dropped on its bosom when under the Deep.

Besides these extensive Purchases on *The Craigs*, Mr. Denniston acquired in 1864, from Mr. John Reid's Representatives, the whole unfeued Portions of Annfield and Bellfield, extending to about 14 Acres, to secure the Amenity of Denniston from the South.

These Buildings have been extended all the way East to Whitevale; and, ere long, the whole of this Ground will be intersected with Streets and Houses, though of a less ornamental character than those of the picturesque Denniston, on the old Property of the Knights of Mynto, and of *The Merchants' House.*

CAMLACHIE

Is mentioned in the *Reg. Epis. Glasg.* prior to 1300, the Era of Sir William Wallace and Robert the Bruce. *Camlachie Brig* is alluded to in "A Survey of the Town's Marches," dated 1590, during the early part of the Reign of James VI.:—"Aleson Watson has set forth her Dyk upon the East Lone [Gallowgait Road], that passes fra Litill Sanct Mungois Kirk to *Camlachie Brig.*" The Lands of Camlachie extend to about 50

Acres, and have been fully described in the preceding able "Notes on Easter and Wester Commons." The Name probably originated from the *Burn*, and in Gaelic means *the slimy Bend or Curve.*

The Burn has its Source from Provan Hall Loch, a small Lake about 6½ miles from Glasgow. It is partly covered therefrom along the West side of the Monkland Canal, and is open again to the West of Panton's Coal Pit. It flows under the Canal at Millcroft Bridge. At the Bleach Works here, it gets the name of *The Towrow Burn.* It crosses under the Lightburn Road at the Village of Lightburn—flowing Southward, and then runs down through Carntyne. It has many *Feeders* from Coal Pits and Field Drains. It flows along Greendyke Street, under the Foot-path of St. Andrew's Episcopal Chapel, and joins the Molendinar a little to the West, when both flow merged behind the Jail, and empty themselves into the Clyde. This crooked Brook many years ago flowed in a deep Hollow, between two Braes, at Camlachie. Where the first great Bend was, there was an accumulation of Silt, forming a Bog, which may have originated the word *Camlachie.*

The Camlachie Burn, from Carntyne to the Green, used to be entirely open, and fringed with fine Ash Trees, which afforded a pleasant Walk and shady Retreat to thousands of the East-Enders, who resorted there for pleasure, health, and recreation. It was a beautiful pellucid Stream throughout all its devious way. Near Barrowfield Toll there was a Ford at which the Horses going or returning between Glasgow and Rutherglen were Watered; and pure Water it was in those days. The Stream abounded in Silver Eels; and when the North York and Cheshire Regiments lay in Glasgow in 1798, it was one of their most pleasant occupations, in leisure moments, to Promenade along its Banks and take these Eels, many a goodly Basket of which the Soldiers brought to their Quarters. It is now darker than Black Beer, and the Smell of it has nothing akin to the Spicy odours of "Araby the Blest." The last thing which this Burn is said to have produced, was an enormous quantity of Metal Pikes, which the Patriots of Calton and Bridgeton threw into it in the Radical year. When their Houses were about to be Searched by the Military, they made a present of their Armour to Camlachie Burn, and went to Sleep with a clear Conscience.—*Dean of Guild Court Reports*, 1849—*Glasgow Herald.*

In a "Survey and Maps of the Roads of North Britain or Scotland," by George Taylor and Andrew Skinner, published in 1776, the Appellation is there given as "Acumlaghie."

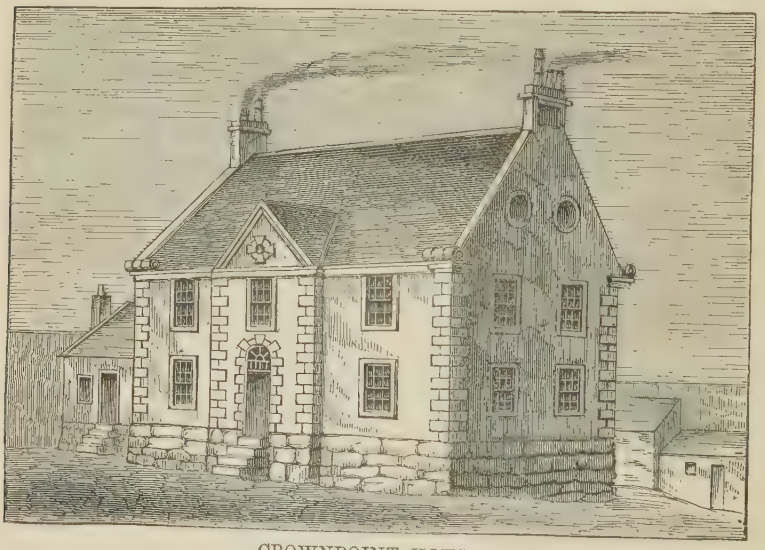
[*Camlachie*, in common with many Names in Strath-Clyde, exhibits traits of its Cymro-Celtic original. *Cam*, *i.e.*, *Crooked*, *Bent;* Llech, in the Plural *Llechau* (*u* sounds *i*), a *Covert* or *Hiding-Place*, enters into the composition of many Words descriptive of Ambush or Conccalment in Thickets or Woody Places. *Cam-Leohai* will thus point out *The Place of the Bending Coverts.—Chapman's Picture of Glasgow*, p. 109, Note.]

In passing through this Village a few weeks ago, we jotted down the following Advertisement, written upon a piece of white Wood, placed in a little Shop Window, which shows "the March of Intellect:"—

"nip Seds suold her
warint gud redy munye
pot id hed Pepr penn en ynk"

CROWNPOINT

Was one of the Feus granted by the unfortunate John Walkinshaw, so far back as 1711, to a small Portioner, named John Park, and consisted of "half an aicker of land" lying on the verge of the Camlachie and Barrowfield Marches, at the side of the Burn. This small Lot formed part of a Subdivision called "Parkneuck," and the Ground Rent, payable to Mr. Walkinshaw, was declared to "be the Soume of ten pounds Scots money, of few farm silver, duty." A Right of Way was given to the Feuar, Northwards to the Camlachie Road, and Westward by the "Lone" leading to "the Manor Place of Barrowfield." In these days, and long after, *The Burn of Camlachie*, running through and past the



CROWNPOINT HOUSE.

Village, was a pretty rural Stream, with belts of Trees on each side, as shown on the old Maps, very different from its repulsive aspect at the present day. So tenacious was Mr. Walkinshaw of preserving the Amenity of the Burn side, that he made it a Condition in the Contract with this early Feuar, John Park, "That the Planting upon the foresaid half aicker of land, on the brink of the foresaid Burn of Camlachie, is not comprehended hereintill, the same being reserved to the said John Walkinshaw in all time coming; and the said John Park obliges himself to take care that the same in Planting be not in any manner of way abused through his fault."

After passing through several Owners, this Parkneuk "half aicker" was acquired, in 1758, by William Alexander, of the Firm of Alexander and Campbell, American Merchants, of some note in Glasgow. He also

Purchased the Lands of Mountainblew, in the Vicinity, consisting of about 5 Acres. In 1761 he Built a Country House for his own Residence, dismissing the name "Parkneuk" and substituting "Crownpoint," after the well-known Stronghold on the frontiers of Canada, captured shortly before from the French, by General Amherat, the friend and Executor of the immortal Wolfe, who fell in the same Campaign. Mr. Alexander made *Crownpoint* a pretty Place. It was quite embosomed in Trees. He did not, however, long enjoy it. A reverse of Fortune overtook him. In 1766 he failed; and both Crownpoint and Mountainblew were Purchased, in 1770, by the second John Orr of Barrowfield—and ultimately became the Property of James Dunlop and Robert Scott, under the Conveyance to them by John Orr, of his Properties of Camlachie and Barrowfield. Crownpoint House still exists, and now belongs to Mr. Wilson, Brick-Maker.

JEANFIELD

Was anciently termed "The Little Hill of Tollcross," forming part of the Estate of Tollcross. It was first cultivated as a Farm; and afterwards, in September, 1751, Mr. James Corbet Feued it to William Boutcher of Comely Garden, near Edinburgh, for a Nursery. He was the Author of "A Treatise on Forest Trees." His Daughter was Married to Robert Foulis, the celebrated University Printer in Glasgow. He had permission to "Dig and Quarry Stones in the said James Corbet's nearest Quarries in Shettleston, for Building Dykes on the Marches, and a House and Office-Houses on the Ground of the Lands—described as being a half Merk land, and part of the four pound land of Tollcross." The following Advertisement appears in *The Glasgow Courant* of November, 1751:—

"That at the desire of several Gentlemen in the West Country, William Boutcher, Nurseryman and Seedsman at Edinburgh, has Feued Ground at Camlachie, near Glasgow, where he proposes (if the demand for Trees and Thorns is such as to yield him a suitable Return for his Trouble and Expense) to raise a considerable Nursery. Therefore, in order to judge how far he should proceed, he has sent from his Nursery at Edinburgh, a parcel of the best kinds of Fruit and Forest Trees, with Thorns of different sizes; and in the Spring (the proper Season for Evergreens) will also have a proper Collection of them, with Flowering Shrubs, and such other valuable Plants as are hardy enough to bear this Climate. At the Place, a proper Servant of Mr. Boutcher's will give constant Attendance, and Answer all Orders for any of these Articles. But as his principal Servant is a Stranger in the Place, and so might give Credit to improper Persons, 'tis humbly hoped that none will take it amiss if this Business, in the beginning, is carried on for Ready Money only."

Boutcher failed in 1754; and in the Spring of 1756, the Concern was Bought for £81 Stg., by Patrick Tod, Merchant, Edinburgh, who was equally unsuccessful, and was obliged to offer it for Sale in Edinburgh in 1758, when Mr. Robert M'Nair Bought it for £100. This *Eccentric*, immortalised in Glasgow Annals, noticed before at Pages 438-441, when asked for a Bond for the Price, accustomed to Ready-Money Transactions, pulled from his Pocket a greasy leather Bag, accompanied with

the Ejaculation—"Na, na, nane of yere gauds for me; here's Jean's Pouch (tumbling out the Guineas), gie me my Papers." About 1764, "Jeanfield Mansion" (Planned by the two amorous Spouses) was ready for their reception. Its Title was in honour of her who was Commander-in-Chief. This two-storeyed Domicile, with its *Gateway*, was a burlesque on Architecture, and drew forth amusing Critiques from passing Travellers in the days of Stage Coaches. The Apartments were small Pigeon-Holes, and very low in the Ceiling. The Camlachie Mason was a good way on with the Walls before it was perceived that no provision was made for a Stair to allow the worthy Couple to mount aloft. As before mentioned (Page 441), Robert M'Nair Died here on the 7th June, 1779, æt. 76. At the time of his Death, he was the largest Owner of House Property in Glasgow. The Property remained in the Family 18 years afterwards. His Grandson and Nameson Married a Daughter of John M'Call of Belvidere, adjoining, whose Testamentary Trustees Sold it to this Mr. Robert M'Nair, his Son-in-Law. After the Acquisition of Belvidere, he Sold Jeanfield, in 1797, to John Mennons, Editor, Printer, and Publisher of *The Glasgow Advertiser*, for £2435. A year after, he Sold it to John Finlayson, Merchant in Glasgow, and Son of the Minister of Carstairs, who had Married old Robert M'Nair's only Daughter, against whom was issued the Fulmination given at Page 439. Finlayson had got seven additional Acres of Land adjoining Jeanfield. He Enterprised as unsuccessfully as his Neighbour at Camlachie in sinking Coal Pits. In 1825, Jeanfield was again in the Market, and was Bought by James Harvey, Waiter. He also completely failed in the Coal Pit Business. Lastly, Jeanfield was Sold in 1846 to *The Eastern Cemetery Joint Stock Company*. The old Habitation was taken down in 1847, and the Grounds laid out for Sepulture. The following Gentlemen were the first Directors of this Company, viz.:—"Messrs. Andrew Buchanan, of Mount Vernon; James Dunlop, of Clyde Iron Works; William Hussey, Jun., Cotton Spinner; William Bankier, Provost of Calton; John Reid, of Annfield and Whitehill; John Fyffe, Merchant, Glasgow; George Wilson, of Dalmarnock; James Wilson, Gallowgait [now, 1855, Deacon-Convener]; Peter M'Ara, Gallowgait; William Sneddon, Calton; W. W. Christie, British Iron Foundry; and Andrew Reid, Banker, Calton, Secretary.

Robert M'Nair is said to have commenced Business with a Basket of half-spoilt Oranges. His Partner in Matrimony was also his Partner in Trade. Their Shop was at the head of King Street, facing Trongate. It had two Bow Windows, and the Exterior was gaily Painted bright Green. Both Partners wore Toupees and Powder; and Jean, whose province it was to be Cashier, was equipped in Silks and Ribbons. They would have passed for an antique French Couple. The following are Specimens of their Advertisements, which abound in the Glasgow Newspapers of their time:—

"There is come in the Batchelor of Irvine, James M'Nair, super-cargo, a parcel of lemons and bitter oranges; they are reckoned to be the best cargo that came here this seven years from Spain; and as the said James M'Nair caused them to be pulled, and not shaken off the trees, and all wailed (picked) when pulling, makes them much more superior both in goodness and for keeping; the bitter oranges are of a very high colour, and very heavy and

large, and very fit for making marmalade, and are sold at Robert M'Nair's shop, opposite the Guard, Glasgow, or his warehouses in the Weigh House, where attendance will be given from 8 o'clock in the morning till 5 at night; and as the oranges are so heavy he sells them and lump sugar at 6d. per pound, if 7 pound is taken at once. He has also a parcel of potatoes at 5d. per stone, 16 English pound in the stone; the potatoes are all white roughts, a kind never brought here before. He also sells Gloucester cheese at 3½d. per pound, and Liverpool cheese at 5¼d. per pound. He also sells best English oatmeal at 11d. per peck, and Irish meal at 10d. He has a parcel of best grey and white English pease at 1d. per pound, and a parcel of walnuts and Spanish nuts at 3d. per pound, with sundry kinds of grocery goods, all to be sold at the above places by Robert M'Nair.

"*P.S.*—As some designing folks have been pleased to raise a malicious report, in order to hurt my business, this is to acquaint the public that the same is entirely without foundation, and hopes they will lose their design, who were most busy in promoting it.—ROBERT M'NAIR."—*Glasgow Courant*, February, 1753.

"Just now imported from Spain, by Robert M'Nair, and to be sold at his warehouse, or at his shop, opposite the Main Guard, a cargo of lemons, bitter and sweet oranges. The bitter oranges are the fittest for marmalade that has come to Scotland this season; and as there is no other ship to come from Spain this season, so those who have a mind to make marmalade and shrub should not disappoint themselves, as oranges from any other part but Spain will not make marmalade. We sell them from 6d. to 12d. per dozen, as in goodness; and from 2d. to 3d. per pound, as in goodness; which, when computed, brings their marmalade very cheap, viz., take 20 pound of the best oranges, at 3d. per pound, is 5s.; in all, 18s. and 4d.; making allowance for waste and variation, and 8d. for workmanship, brings their marmalade to about 6d. per pound; and those who take quantities of lemons and oranges, shall have their sugars at the lowest price; and if one person takes ten chests of lemons and oranges, they shall have 10 per cent. discount for ready money.

"There is also to be sold at his shop, new hops at 1s. per pound, and English cheese at 6d. per pound; London soap; Tent, Lisbon, and Qerrie wines; musk plumbs, almonds, and carvie, at 10d. per pound; barley-sugar and orange-peel at 16d. per pound; marmalade at 8d per pound.

"He has also got home a parcel of fine blue raisins of the sun, figs, citron, and olives. He also refines and sells all kinds of sugars, candie, syrops, and treacle, and sugar brandy, at the lowest prices.

"He also gives advice for making English swats gratis. Boil 26 Scots pints of water for a quarter of an hour, put it into a butt, and put into it 7 pounds of treacle, a penny worth of hops, and a peck of good bran, or new sowan seeds; stir all about with a stick, then cover it up with a thick cloth, and let it stand for about 3 or 4 hours; then draw it off, and let it cool 3 or 4 hours; then wash the butt, and dry it well, and put the liquour into it again, and put about a mutchkin of barm into it, and cover it again with the cloth; it will keep in the same cask for about a month, but will rather do better for to bottle it, where it will keep 3 months. It is very good in families where there are children or servants; and the way to use it, viz., put a chopin of pottage in a cog, and put a mutchkin of swats among them when warm; if the morning be frosty, put in the scrape of a nutmeg, or a little pepper; but if the morning be foggy or misty, put in 3 ounces of butter; if the children does not love them with butter, put in two ounces of powder sugar (either of the ways will do), which will make it a very good breakfast. The swats makes tolerable good drink at dinner.

"*N.B.*—You will have 25 pints of swats for 17 pence."—*Glasgow Courant*, 28th January, 1754.

The following is a Test of the Grocer-Poet's Metrical ability, on occasion of Advertising, in *The Glasgow Journal*, "To be Let on Lease, the White Hart Inn, Gallowgait," &c., belonging to him, viz.:—

"That ther is just now to be seat,
The New Inn at the white hart,
Entry to it at whits-onday
If we agree about the pay
With two houses in the New Street
Weel fineshed Neat and full compleat
All boxd with wood and not with paint
If we agree about the rent
At my shop also may be had
Good Duble Rum strong and weel made
Sugar and limans to quench your Drouth
Will make good Drink to Weat your Mouth
Call at my shop in the trone Street
And if that thir we Do Not meat
Go in the close and up one Stair
Wher you will find Robert M'Nair."

—*Glasgow Journal*, December, 1764.

Robert M'Nair, Jun., of Belvidere, was an extensive Sugar Refiner in Glasgow. He had been a Partner with his Father (also named Robert) in the Concern of Robert M'Nair & Son, of the Gallowgate Sugar Works. But after the Death, in 1787, of his Father, "*Belvidere*" assumed his younger Brother James as a Partner, and the Firm became Robert and James M'Nair. They acquired from Provost Wyllie's Heirs a Piece of open Ground at the South-West corner of Ingram and Queen Streets, opposite what is now the Royal Exchange, and Built thereon a new Sugar House, to which they transferred their Sugar-Refining Business from the Gallowgate. This was in the end of last Century.

This new Sugar House stood as a very prominent object, many years. It was a huge clumsy-looking Edifice of four Storeys, fronting both Ingram and Queen Streets, the Entrance being from the latter. There were Rows of small square Windows, and the whole Building was very dingy from its Smoke. Exactly opposite to it, in the then dull and dreary Ingram Street (formerly "The Back Cow Lone"), stood "The Highland Kirk," a very primitive looking Structure, in the grim Anti-Burgher style of Architecture, with steep pitched Roof, and a sombre wooden Railing, fixed on the top of a very unpretending low Dyke. How changed every thing now is in that Locality! The Site of the dreary Sugar House is occupied by the great Tenement Built by the late Messrs. Carswell, who did so much in their day to embellish the City, and which was Sold a few years ago for £30,000.

Mr. M'Nair continued to reside at Belvidere till about 1813, when he removed to Leith, on his appointment as Collector of Customs there, and Belvidere was Sold in that year to Mr. Mungo Nutter Campbell.—*See the Old Country Houses of the Old Glasgow Gentry*, XI.

THE HARVEY DYKE AT WEST-THORN.

"Lang *Tam Harvey*" was, in his poorer days, a Carter at Port-Dundas. He excelled in Horse-Couping, but demitted that Business for the Whisky Trade, which he commenced in very small Premises on the

West side of Dunlop Street, where the Union Railway Station now is. By and bye, "*Harvey's Divans*" were Legion throughout the City—and in first-rate order were they kept. The Port-Dundas Distillery cost him £20,000. The Proprietor was a muscular, large-sized Man, with red Whiskers and short Hair. He was vain-glorious of his Figure and Dress, and had unequalled Chariots, Charioteers, and Steeds. He kept a Front Seat in one of the best Boxes in the old Theatre Royal in Queen Street, and was altogether Captivating; but no fair Nymph or Matron ever managed to Captivate him. Albeit his great Wealth in those days —some £40,000—he Died a Bankrupt Bachelor.

The Property of West-Thorn, of which Mr. Thomas Harvey became the Proprietor in 1821, is situated about 1¼ miles above Dalmarnock Bridge on the North Bank of the Clyde, the Boundary being contiguous to the River. Along the bank, through the Lands of West-Thorn, there existed, when the Property came into his possession, a Public Footpath leading from Glasgow to the Village of Carmyle, a distance of 5 miles. Mr. Harvey, however, erected in 1822, on the West end of his Property (the most effective side for excluding the Public) a *high thick Stone Wall*,

HARVEY'S DYKE.

across the Footpath, which Wall he extended into the River, and formidably armed it with Iron Pikes and *Chevaux-de-Frize*, resembling more a Fortification to protect from the turbulence of Feudal Ages, than a defence to Property in the present days of tranquillity. This Wall neither could be *Scaled* nor *Broken through*; and put an effectual termination to the Excursions of the Citizens in that direction. Hence, that their irritability was excited and their indignation roused, is not to be wondered at, after being thus set at open defiance; and *the forcing of a Passage through the Wall*, gave rise to the long litigated Law-Suit

of six years—first in the Court of Session, and ultimately in the House of Peers.

To James Duncan, Esq. of Mosesfield and Balgray, then Bookseller in Glasgow, is the merit to be ascribed of having originally formed the Determination of asserting and maintaining the Rights of the Public, against this novel Crusade against their Rights. Mr. Duncan and Mr. Gabriel Neil had been accustomed to Perambulate the Banks of the Clyde, and to take other short Tours in the Vicinity; and this Aggression they looked upon, not merely as abridging their own Liberty, but as deeply affecting the Rights and Privileges of the whole Community. They considered also that the bold step taken by Mr. Harvey was calculated to lead other Proprietors to adopt similar Measures, and ultimately, if unchecked, to shut up every "Use and Wont" Footpath in the Neighbourhood. Impressed with these feelings, those Gentlemen resolved to call upon the Public to organise Measures for the recovery of what would be infallibly lost, unless spirited Opposition were displayed and acted on. With this view the following Letter was written by Mr. Neil:—

To the Editor of the "Glasgow Chronicle."

Sir,—It is with feelings of indignation and regret that I am forced to call the attention of our Citizens to a subject which perhaps will become of greater importance to them than they in the meantime are aware of, for it seems as if nothing is able to withstand the self-interestedness of some men. It is well known by every Citizen that the Walks on the banks of the Clyde have, from time immemorial, been kept sacred to the use of the Public, and it is only of late years that *Encroachments* have been made, which are now extending so rapidly, that, if not stopped by the exertions of the Burgesses, threaten to deprive us altogether of these Privileges. More than one attempt has lately been made on the North side of the Clyde below the Broomielaw, by Palings and other means, to prevent the use of the banks, but the People in general, thinking such conduct unwarrantable, presume, with much *sang froid*, upon the liberty of passing. Similar Encroachments were, not long ago, very formidably set about, in the shape of a high, thick Stone Wall, by some Proprietor on the South bank of the River, opposite to *The Dominie's Hole*, but by some unknown Agency, a large Gap very soon appeared in it, through which the freest Access may now be obtained—and the people possessing the House at Rutherglen Bridge, although apparently not very fond, yet come drawling out, and open the Gate to those who have been pleased to go that Way, quite in another style than if they had a Legal right to exclude; and I am informed that the public-spirited Magistrates of Rutherglen go annually to the Premises above the Bridge and Protest against the Encroachments which have there taken place. After so many *luminous Examples*, it is not in the least wonderful to find another *Individual* Proceeding deliberately to a similar *Encroachment* on the North side of the River, about a mile and a quarter above Dalmarnock Bridge, and it is to this Encroachment more particularly, to which at this time I would beg leave to solicit the attention of the Public.

Since the earliest recollection of the oldest Inhabitants of our City, who have been accustomed to Walk on the banks, free and unmolested passages has always been found, till just now a *new Proprietor* has erected a high Stone Wall at the edge of the River, *completely prohibitory* of their ancient right. Thus has been shut up one of the most delightful and sequestered Walks near to our City, unless the spirit of our Citizens can be roused to reclaim their right. This Proprietor proceeds, perhaps, upon the assumption that the River here is not Navigable, but the Right of *Use and Wont* existing in this Instance, more

than 40 years, and which can be satisfactorily proved upon Oath, is, I think, a sufficient Warrant upon which our Citizens may proceed with such Measures, as will cause this *Wall of Division* to be Razed to its Foundation. I would therefore suggest that a Public Meeting be immediately called, where those of our Citizens, who feel interested in opposing unwarrantable Encroachment, will have an opportunity to attend. And I have no doubt that in a short time a handsome Sum for this purpose will be deposited with a respectable Committee. This, at a comparatively trifling expense, will be rescuing our own Rights from usurpation; and Posterity, enjoying these Rights through us, will revere our Memory.—I am, Sir, &c., ARGUS.

13*th July*, 1822.

This Letter was followed up by others of a similar tenor, from the same and other Sources, for nearly a year after, that, if possible, the Public might be roused from their slumber. But it was not till June, 1823, that the Public began seriously to take up the matter. In that Month, a Proprietor adjoining Dalmarnock Bridge had Stones laid down there, with the view of Building a Wall to prevent any Passage farther up the River side than the Bridge. This was too much for even the *patient* Public to bear, and it effectually aroused them from their lethargy.

It was determined that the Wall should be Levelled with the Ground, or at least such Breaches made in it as would admit of Free Passage; and on Saturday Evening, 21st June, they proceeded to put this Determination into effect.

The People began the Attack by collecting all in a Body, and coming forward at once, those in front being furnished with the necessary Boring Instruments. "Let us Blow up the Bulwarks," said a good-looking young man, and with that the Miners commenced operations by Boring a Hole in the largest Stone. This being finished, Powder was produced, with which the Hole was charged, and the People then retired to some distance, and the Match was applied, but the Explosion only shook the Stones a little. About a dozen of stout young men were then assisted to the top of the Wall, and with Quarry-Wedges, Levers, Crows, and heavy Hammers, they Split the Stones into which the Iron was fixed, and having thus disengaged it, they pushed the forked Roller into the Water, with Three Cheers. "*The Scots Thistle*," or "*Devil's Horns*," as it was more properly termed, which was the great Object of Dread, it was determined to break to pieces, which was done with Hammers, and the Fragments were left scattered about the Spot. They then got the Cope-Stones down, and the rest of the Wall, stone by stone, some of half a Ton weight. They were thrown into Clyde above the Iron Spikes, amid constant Cheering. The Wall, which is nearly 10 feet high, and 4 feet thick, was attacked at different parts with a Skill that showed they were fully able to Accomplish what they had Undertaken; and, after a good deal of labour and exertion, but in which they cheerfully relieved each other, about half-past 10 o'clock the obnoxious Erection was Razed to the bottom from the Water-Mark, and the former Passage opened up. A Person made his appearance on Horseback, and said, "Well, Lads, you have got the Wall down; I hope you will not injure the House." "No, no," was resounded from all Voices, "we will touch nothing but Public Property." There was a small Swivel pointed from the Building, and a number of persons within were also provided with Fire-Arms.

On the preceding day, a respectable Gentleman belonging to Parkhead, anxious to see this far-famed Place, took hold of the Iron Spikes fronting the Water, to obtain a narrower inspection. Scarcely, however, had he advanced his Head beyond the Wall, when he was deliberately Fired at from the Building, and the Shot passed within a few inches of his Head. In consequence of this Circumstance transpiring, a few of the Crowd brought Fire-Arms, for Self-Defence, and to give warning to their Comrades in case any Attack was made upon them. When, therefore, those in the Building exhibited a lighted Match close to the Swivel as if in the act of Discharging it, those of the Crowd who had Guns, in order to intimidate them, presented their Pieces in that direction, and declared they would bring down the Building if they were molested, but if not, all would be secure.

No further Opposition was offered, and after Three hearty Cheers from the People on both sides of the bank, at the completion of the Work, the People went off in the finest spirits, to the second Wall, at the Boundary of Harvie's Property, nearly a mile distant. At the end of this Wall there were large Piles of Wood driven to the edge of the Water, about 6 feet high, the whole length of which was defended with large Spikes. A quantity of Thorns and loose Wood was collected together, the Piles set Fire to, and in a short time they were nearly all consumed. The Fire served them for light, and the second Wall was then levelled in the same manner as the first, from the Water-Mark. This was a very high and strong Erection. Nothing, however, could withstand the efforts of the Crowd, who, with the Pickaxe, soon went through the Wall. About 21 feet of solid Wall was fairly driven over into the Ditch on the opposite side, and a few yards above, a round Hole was formed sufficient to allow a person to pass through. A singular Scene was presented at the moment. While one Party was busily employed in Burning the Wooden Stakes, the two others were each strenuously engaged in Demolishing the Wall. The general Cry, however, as they passed along, was to injure nothing but what belonged to the Public, and they carefully proceeded by the edge of the River the whole Way. Never was there a Piece of Work, considering all circumstances, more smartly done. So much Zeal was displayed, that many were up to the Middle in Water pulling down the Wall, and drawing the Stones into the Water. No Privation was deemed too great in the Cause, and all seemed to be convinced that the Issue of a great Public Right depended on their exertions. In the meantime, a Party had gone up to a third but more slender Erection, consisting of Wood, from the edge of the River, and covered with Iron Spikes, belonging to another Person, and were busily engaged in Pulling it down, when they were surprised, about 12 o'clock, by the appearance of a Troop of Enniskillens, who it seems had been sent for express from Port-Eglinton Barracks. It appears that some one had sent a person to the Sheriff, with a Statement that an Assemblage of People, called together by beat of Drum, and some of them Armed, were committing violent Outrages. Acting upon this information, the Sheriff had come out to the Ground with the Military. Those that had Fowling-Pieces, amounting to either four or five, Fired them off in the air as they retired, as was agreed upon, to give the people warning of their danger. No resistance was offered; no

one was hurt. Very few were taken on the Spot. Most of those Seized were on the Roads in the Vicinity. The Dragoons proceeded by the Dalmarnock Road, and advanced by Clyde Iron Works, to Intercept the People, and were so anxious to make Prisoners, that they Dismounted and Jumped over the Fences, Sword in hand, and, Searching every quarter, they Seized 43. One of them, a Lad of the name of Jordan, was Cut by a Sabre in the Arm. Of those that Crossed to the other side, some went farther up the Water, and afterwards got safe Home. The Road between Tollcross and Camlachie was thronged the whole night by People either on the lookout for their Friends, or getting the News. The Old Folks were particularly elated at the success of the Enterprise, as the Passage had been open from their earliest childhood. At 5 o'clock the Prisoners were brought into Jail, Escorted by a party of Cavalry, and attended by a large Crowd, who called on them to keep up their spirits, as they had done no wrong. As they entered the Jail, Three Cheers were given them, which they returned. The former Walk being thus opened up, the Lieges, as usual, next morning were taking their Walk that Way, when they were again Assaulted by the Horsemen, who came to each of the Public Ways, and would allow none to pass. They remained there all day to the obstruction of Thousands.

Of the persons apprehended, four were afterwards Tried at the Circuit Court and Imprisoned for six Months, and to find Caution in the Sum of £30 to keep the Peace for three years, viz.—Alexander M'Phie, Weaver, Parkhead; John Baird, Collier there; Andrew Adamson, Weaver there; and Walter Winning, also Weaver there.

The Proprietor of West-Thorn, determined on depriving the People of their Privileges, set instantly about Rebuilding his Fortification. He sent out Carts of broken Glass from Glasgow, to Cut the Feet of all Trespassers on his Domains. At an early period of the first Building, Mr. Duncan had, with his Law Agent, waited upon Mr. Harvie, and in the most polite manner begged he would Desist from proceeding further in the Erection, or explain his grounds for thus infringing on the conventional servitude of the Public. Mr. Harvie, with the greatest *hauteur*, said, in reply, that the Public had no claim to a Footpath there, and they might as soon enter his Dining-Room without his leave; and that he would spend £20,000 upon it, rather than yield to them.

It was now very evident that Mr. Harvie would not abandon the high ground he had taken, unless compelled; there was no alternative, therefore, but to Prosecute, and the raising of Funds became the first Consideration. Subscription-Papers were accordingly Printed, and Issued from Mr. Duncan's Shop, to the Villages of Camlachie, Tollcross, Parkhead, &c., and to other Friends of the Cause in Glasgow, which procured a considerable number of Names. On the 11th of July, a Panorama (so well known to the Public afterwards) was Advertised for Sale, and Purchased by Mr. Duncan at his own risk. This was Exhibited during *The Fair Week*, in the lower Flat of a Tenement in the Saltmarket belonging to him, and the Proceedings were conducted throughout in the most creditable manner by Mr. Duncan and Mr. Neil, with the occasional assistance of a few staunch Friends. From this Exhibition, after a Re-sale of the Panorama, and defraying all necessary Expenses, there was Netted the very handsome Sum of £55 9s. 10¼d. The Public had

thus more than ever evinced a lively interest in the contemplated measure of a Prosecution, and it was exhilarating to witness the Ardour and Enthusiasm which pervaded all Classes of the Community.

On the 23rd of July an Advertisement appeared in the Newspapers, intimating that "A Meeting of the Subscribers, and of those who intended to Subscribe in aid of the Fund for Opening the Walks on the Banks of the Clyde," would be held in the Lyceum, on the 25th, "for the purpose of naming a Committee of Management." At this Meeting, Adam Ferrie, Esq., was called to the Chair, and the following Committee appointed to try the Question in a Legal manner, viz.:—George Rodger, Barrowfield Works; Alexander M'Donald, Feuar, Bridgeton; James Paton, Feuar, Camlachie; James Reid, Feuar, Parkhead; John Kinniburgh, Feuar, Tollcross; Alexander Brechin,* Feuar, Carmyle; Adam Ferrie, Merchant, Glasgow; John Whitehead, Merchant, Glasgow; John Watson, Jun., Manufacturer, Glasgow; and James Duncan, Bookseller, Glasgow. At this Meeting, Mr. Duncan paid to his Brethren of the Committee, the Sum collected at *The Panorama*, which may be said to be the first *tangible* Funds of importance realised.

A Summons was Served upon Mr. Harvie in November, 1823, and the Committee retained J. S. More, Esq., Advocate, as Counsel; Mr. John Bisset, Edinburgh, and Mr. Alexander Morrison, Glasgow, as Agents to conduct the Prosecution.

On the 19th January, 1824, the following Defences to the Summons were Lodged on behalf of Mr. Harvie:—

The Summons to which these Defences are humbly offered, is so full of Mis-statements in point of fact, that it would be a vain attempt to give a formal Contradiction to each of them; and the Defender is the less under the necessity of doing so, that he denies the Title and the Interest of the nominal Pursuers of the Action to assist in its Conclusions.

This is a popular Action, brought for the purpose of Vindicating an imaginary Right, not on the part of the Pursuers, but of a large and motley Assemblage of Contributors, who support them, and under whose Guarantee against Expenses, they have given their Names to the Process. The real Object which they have in view, is to insist upon a supposed Right and Title, on the part of the Public at large, to Walk over the Defender's Property, on the banks of the Clyde, at the distance (taking the Course of the River) of nearly 5 miles from Glasgow; and that not for the purpose of preserving any known Servitude in Law, but of mere Amusement, and too often of Mischief and Annoyance to the Defender.

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* A boon Companion of the Grandfather and Great-Grandfather of the Duke of Hamilton; one of the tallest and stoutest men for muscular strength that the County of Lanark perhaps ever produced. He could lift and carry four men on his back at the same time; and for Drinking "rowths of liquor gude," no man in the Empire could surpass him. When Mendoza, the great English Pugilist, came to Scotland for the first time in the beginning of the present Century, and Challenged all Scotland, Brechin, the Miller of Clydesmill—the Property of the Duke of Hamilton, whose Tenant he was for many years—without knowing any thing of the *Science* of Boxing at all, levelled him to the earth with one blow, and then lifted him up and pitched him over his shoulder, much to the astonishment and delight of the Duke, who was entertaining the Belligerents at his Palace.—*Reminiscences of Glasgow*, II. 443.

The Pursuers are certain Individuals designing themselves Feuars in Bridgeton, Camlachie, Parkhead, Tollcross, and Carmyle, with four Inhabitants of Glasgow; and the first in the List is Mr. George Rodgers, Superintendent of a Public Work in Barrowfield, of modern Erection. The main Allegation is, that of an Immemorial Possession; while it is certain that the Villages of Bridgeton, Parkhead, and Tollcross, have been all Built within memory of man, and, consequently, that the Feuars in those Villages cannot be entitled to any Servitude over the Defender's Property by Prescription. The other Pursuers have not, any more than those who have been mentioned, the smallest interest in what is now Claimed. With the exception of Bridgeton and Carmyle, the Villages mentioned are all situated quite off the Course of the Clyde; and none of the Pursuers can qualify any Interest, or state any Servitude known in Law, which it is the object of this Action to Vindicate.

As to the Averments in the Summons in regard to Immemorial Possession, of a Right of Walking over the Defender's unenclosed Grounds, they are both irrelevant and untrue. They are irrelevant, because they do not lead to the establishment of any Servitude, but, even as libelled, are mere instances of those Encroachments for the sake of Amusement, or rather Mischief, which must always prevail in regard to unenclosed Property in a populous Neighbourhood. And, farther, the Defender denies that there has been any undisturbed Possession of this Right of Encroachment on his Grounds. On the contrary, there have been repeated Instances of Judicial Proceedings against idle persons for committing such Encroachments; and many more have been allowed to escape, by the Parties occasionally employed to watch the banks, on promise of not committing any farther Trespasses of a similar kind.

As to the other Pretence set up in the Summons, that the Clyde is a Navigable River at this point, it is equally irrelevant and untrue. It is not essential to secure the Navigation of a public River, that idle people, not employed in Navigating it, should be allowed to amuse themselves on the banks; and as to the fact, the Clyde never was at any period Navigable beyond the Quay of Rutherglen; and the Erection of no fewer than five Bridges, must have effectually prevented all Navigation, if it had been otherwise possible. Besides, the Navigation of the River could be noways impeded by the Defender's Enclosing his Ground, by running one or more Dykes down to the Water, at right angles to the River.

There are a great many other Statements in the Summons, which are equally groundless in point of fact as those which have been noticed, but it is unnecessary to consider them in detail; and, under all the circumstances, the following Defences are submitted:—

1st. That no sufficient Title to Pursue is produced or condescended upon.

2nd. That there is no Interest to Pursue, even if there were a Title and a Right.

And, 3rdly. That the Averments in the Summons are irrelevant and untrue.

Under Protestation to Add and Eik.

ANDW. SKENE.

The Cause having come on before Lord Cringletie, Ordinary, his Lordship, on the 13th February, Pronounced the following Interlocutor:—

"The Lord Ordinary having heard Parties' Procurators, on the grounds of the Libel and Defences; before Answer, appoints the Pursuers to put in a particular Condescendence, in terms of the Act of Sederunt, of the Facts they aver and offer to Prove in support of their Title and Interest to insist in this Action, as well as in support of the Conclusions of their Libel, and that betwixt and next Calling."

In obedience to this Order of the Court, a particular Condescendence was lodged in behalf of the Pursuers, of the Facts upon which they rested their Case, and which they were ready and offered to Prove. The chief Points were as follow:—

1st. The River Clyde is Navigable from Glasgow upwards to Carmyle, and was formerly regularly Navigated to Rutherglen Green, where the remains of a Quay still exist, at which Coals were in use to be Shipped. Boats occasionally went farther up the River for Coals, and recently a Steamboat plied between Glasgow and Dalmarnock Bridge; and Steamboats have gone up the River a great way above West-Thorn. Pleasure Boats are constantly Plying on the Clyde from Glasgow, for several miles up the River; and the Flux and Reflux of the Tide is perceptible a considerable way farther up the River than the Lands of West-Thorn.

2nd. The banks of the River, for several miles above Glasgow, as well as for several miles below, have, for time immemorial, been resorted to by the Inhabitants of Glasgow and Neighbourhood, both for Purposes connected with the Navigation of the River, and also for the Purposes of Walking and Recreation. For time immemorial there has been a Road or Footpath used by the Public, without interruption, for several miles down the River, as well as for several miles up the River. Several years ago an attempt was made to obstruct the Road or Footpath going down the River, by David Tod, James Hamilton, and others, Feuars, who allege that their respective Feus were Bounded by the Clyde, and that they were entitled to Shut up the Road or Footpath in question, going down the River. At that time a Subscription was entered into by the Inhabitants of Glasgow and the Neighbourhood, to support the Right to this Road or Footpath; and Mr. Oswald, and other Inhabitants of Glasgow, raised an Action before the Sheriff, complaining of the Encroachments and Alterations made upon this Road. The Sheriff sustained their Title, and ordained the Defenders to Remove the Alterations and Encroachments complained of, and "Restore the banks to their former state, *that the Public may have the Use and Enjoyment* thereof, as of old." This Process having been Advocated, Lord Newton found, "*that the Pursuers are entitled to a Footroad along the South bank of the Clyde, and ordain the same to be laid out in a convenient manner, at the sight of William Kyle, Surveyor in Glasgow.*"

3rd. A similar Footpath extending from Bridgeton to Carmyle, a distance of between 3 and 4 miles, had, as already mentioned, existed from time immemorial, and been constantly resorted to by the Citizens of Glasgow, residing towards the East parts of the Town, and by the Inhabitants and Feuars of the neighbouring Villages. No attempt had ever been made, by any of the Proprietors along whose Grounds this Road or Footpath passed, to Interrupt or Obstruct it. It was distinctly

Bounded and Defined, being separated on the North from the adjoining Properties by Hedges of great age and size, and other permanent Fences along its whole Extent, from the Green of Glasgow to Carmyle. No interruption was ever given to the Public in passing along this Road, which has always been a favourite Resort for the Inhabitants of Glasgow and the Neighbourhood.

4th. A year or two ago the Defender, Mr. Harvie, took possession of the Lands of West-Thorn, and he soon formed the Resolution of Obstructing or Shutting up the Road in question, so far as it passed along the Lands of West-Thorn, by erecting Stone Walls leading into the River, and thus preventing the possibility of passing along the Road or Footpath. This Obstruction to the use of a Road or Footpath, which the Public had enjoyed for time immemorial, and which was considered very conducive to the health and convenience of the Inhabitants in the Neighbourhood, occasioned a Riot, in the course of which forcible attempts were made to Break down Mr. Harvie's Erection.

5th. The Pursuers are Citizens and Inhabitants of Glasgow, and also Heritors and Feuars of that Place, and of Bridgeton, Calton, Tollcross, Parkhead, Camlachie, Carmyle, and other Places in the Neighbourhood of the said Road or Footpath; and have, in these characters, and as forming part of the Public, the Right and Privilege of Passing along the said Road or Footpath, and of Walking thereon between Glasgow and the Villages abovementioned. And the Pursuers have an evident interest in preserving the Navigation of the River Clyde, and keeping the same open, with Free Access to the different Landing-Places, as well as in preserving the said Road or Footpath free and uninterrupted for Walking thereon.

To this Condescendence long Answers were given in by Mr. Harvie; but the Substance was shortly as follows:—

1st. The Statement insinuated, rather than averred here, that the River Clyde is Navigable from Glasgow upwards to Carmyle, is inconsistent with fact. That the Clyde was Navigated from Glasgow to Rutherglen, sometime beyond 40 years ago, is not denied; but the Inhabitants of Rutherglen, who exercised this Servitude long ago, abandoned it. And the Proprietors of the Grounds adjoining the River, have, in several Places in the immediate Neighbourhood of Rutherglen, enclosed their Lands down to the Water edge, so as effectually to Obstruct all Access along the bank at these Places, which Enclosures have already stood unchallenged for many years. That the River can be Navigated to the Ground or Spot in Dispute, is utterly denied. A few years ago, during a Flood in the course of Winter, the Defender's Predecessor, Mr. Sword, with consent of the Proprietors below, made the experiment of conveying Coals in Punts down the River; but the Attempt was abandoned as impracticable. It is alleged that a Steamboat plied between Glasgow and Dalmarnock Bridge. But the only Steamboat which ever did, or could perform that Voyage, was a mere Model constructed for the amusement of Boys, and which, it is believed, did Ply for a short time for the amusement of the Children in the adjoining Villages, or other Idlers, betwixt the Wooden Bridge of Glasgow, and Rutherglen or Dalmarnock Bridge. But even this Boat could not pass the Barrier of Dalmarnock Bridge, where the Shallow is,

which had been formerly used as a Ford. It is denied by the Defender, that the Flux and Reflux of the Tide is, in the general case, and in the ordinary state of the River, perceptible on the Clyde at West-Thorn. Finally, it is denied that any Pleasure-Boats not belonging to the Proprietors themselves, have ever Plied on the Clyde, along the Lands of West-Thorn.

2nd. The Statements in this Article relate to a different part of the River, with which the Defender has no concern. It is denied that there is a Footpath extending from Bridgeton to Carmyle, similar to that which existed betwixt Glasgow and Renfrew, along the bank of the River. It is not true that no Attempt had ever been made by the Proprietors to prevent the resort of Passengers along the banks, for in many Places deep Water-Courses have been formed, for conveying the different Runs of Water into the River from the adjoining Lands, so wide and deep as to form a complete Obstruction to Passengers. Some of these still exist across the alleged Path claimed; and the Dyke or Wall, which it is the object of this Process to remove, was Built and remained unchallenged for more than a year. The Allegation that the Footpath was defined by Hedges of great age and size along its whole extent, from the Green of Glasgow to Carmyle, is expressly denied. It can be proved that at West-Thorn, and the Lands both on the East and West, all the Proprietors repeatedly Challenged and Interrupted the resort of idle persons to their Grounds, when it was attempted; and that several Instances are on record, where Parties Trespassing on these banks have been Fined for the Trespass.

3rd. By the Title Deeds of West-Thorn, to which the Defender, as Purchaser, has right, the River Clyde is declared to be the South Boundary; and there is no Reservation, nor recognition in any terms, of the Right now claimed, in favour of the Public or of any Individual.

4th. The Villages here specified are not in the Neighbourhood of the alleged Road or Footpath at the Place in dispute; and, from the Windings of the River, betwixt Carmyle and Bridgeton, a Path along the banks would be of no use or benefit, as a Line of Communication betwixt these two Places, while there is a direct Communication by other Roads from all of these Villages to one another and to Glasgow, of half the distance, and free of every Obstruction.

On revising the Condescendence, by order of the Lord Ordinary, an Addition was made to it by the Pursuers, in which they adhere to the Facts averred in the original Condescendence, and offer to Prove them; and they adduce further Arguments and Facts to prove that the River is Navigable even farther up the River than West-Thorn. But as this part of the Question was ultimately departed from by the Pursuers, it does not appear necessary to give either the Arguments of the Pursuers on the point, or the long Answers to them on the part of the Defender, as they do not in any degree affect the principal Object in view in instituting the Prosecution, which was to *Establish the Right of the Public to the ancient Footpath from the Green of Glasgow to Carmyle through the Lands of West-Thorn.*

On the 13th day of January, 1826, the Case came before a most respectable and intelligent Jury, in the Exchequer Chambers, Edinburgh,

Lord Chief Commissioner Adam being the presiding Judge. The following is the Issue sent to be Tried:—

"Whether, for 40 years and upwards, prior to the months of March, April, or May, 1822, there existed a Public Footpath or Footroad along the right bank of the River Clyde, from the City of Glasgow, from the Place called *The Green* to the Village of Carmyle, situated on the said bank of the said River?"

The Committee engaged Mr. Jeffrey and Mr. W. Penney as their Counsel, and Mr. J. C. Wilson, W.S., as their Agent, in the Jury Trial. Mr. Harvie had Messrs. Moncrieff, Cockburn, & Skene as his Counsel, and M'Millan & Grant, W.S., as his Agents.

DEPOSITIONS OF WITNESSES.

James Bogle, Writer in Glasgow, was Born at Bogle's Hole, a little below Carmyle; his Father occupied the Farm; went to the Grammar School in Glasgow, in 1782; before that, had been in the Reading School in Carmyle; two years after, he attended the College; for four years, he served Apprentice as a Writer; visited during this time, always once, sometimes twice a week, his Family at Bogle's Hole. Within his knowledge a Footpath existed from Bogle's Hole to Carmyle; went by it frequently; there was a visible Footpath: could see where to go. In some Places there were Fences, but Openings were left for the Paths; was never interrupted; met often with the Proprietors. The whole of Clyde Iron Works is Built on the Farm, and the Footpath passed the Farm a half or three-quarters of a mile; the Footpath was scarcely visible from the House, but from the Garden. His Forefathers possessed the Farm for many Generations, and his Father would have Stopped the Footpath if he could have done it. He often met Proprietors, but was never challenged. From 1792 to 1800, the Road was still the same; went occasionally till Stopped; went over a Stoppage (a Wall).

Cross Examined. It is not a Business Road; people were walking for Recreation, like as in Glasgow Green; the Clyde Iron Works put out *Danders* on the River side, but the people passed round them. Mr. Hopkirk made Obstructions, but still left a Passage; thinks a Board was laid across a Ditch made to pass on; knows not who laid down the Board; of late he has walked, perhaps once a year. Mr. Finlay of Easterhill made of late some small Obstructions; kept close by the River, and after that on the top of the bank.

Cross Examined by the Judge. The Footpath went close by the bank of Clyde.

Colin Dunlop, Member of the Faculty of Advocates. His Father was Proprietor of Lands at Carmyle; resided there with his Father early; has been Proprietor of Clyde Iron Works since 1810, and other Collieries. (Here, at the request of the Judge, the Witness with a Pencil traced something on a Chart, supposed to be the Situation of the Lands of West-Thorn.) From 1783 to 1793 lived in Carmyle, and walked frequently on the banks; at that time, from Dalbeth Burn to Carmyle, there was a Walk on the banks, from 1793 downwards; in point of fact a Footpath existed, and Witness frequently travelled it; it was a visible Path; does not remember any Fence on the Lands of West-Thorn;

never met with obstruction nor saw any stopped; people went boldly forward. Mr. Harvie Built a Wall and stopped up the Footpath; previous to this, to prevent the Floods, banks were made, but there were Roads over them; has seen Fences with Stiles along the Road; remembers Walking 30 years ago; remembers also of a Fence being put up by Mr. Wardrop, but it was pulled down. His object in Walking on the banks was to see his friends in Rutherglen.

Cross Examined by the Judge. When in the habit of going in 1793, cannot say whether there was a Footpath on the *Tongue of Land* past West-Thorn, as he took the shortest Road, but knows of it since; the Embankments made no obstruction to the Footpath, as the people went over them.

Mr. Moncrieff, for the Defender.—Gentlemen of the Jury,—This is a Case of great importance to the Defender, but of none whatever to the Pursuers. This must be manifest on a consideration of the Pursuers' Evidence. The Case is certainly one of an extraordinary nature; and I cannot make you understand it better than by informing you of the Particulars of the Action, and by Detailing its History. To do so effectually, I shall either Read or State the Substance of several Papers:—

The Property of West-Thorn formerly belonged to Mr. Sword, who became Bankrupt a few years ago, and was held by him on certain Titles. The Description of the Property in these Titles I shall take the liberty of Reading to you (here he Read the Description). Now, Gentlemen, you will observe that, in this Description, the Lands are Bounded by the River Clyde on the West, South, and South-West—the Conveyance is granted without limitation—you will not find in it a single trace of a Servitude or Right of Road—the Lands are not described as Bounded by a Public Road, but by the River Clyde. Such being the Case, my Client, Mr. Harvie, naturally expected when he made the Purchase, to get a free and unincumbered Title. In fact, he expected to receive that Title which appeared *ex facie* of the Record. My Client Purchased the Estate for a Sum not less than £20,500; and, in making the Purchase, his principal objects were to improve the Lands, and to obtain a residence where he might enjoy the sweets of Privacy and Seclusion on his retirement from Business. He immediately began his Improvements. The Fences were not in the very best order, and he commenced with their Repairs; accordingly he constructed some new Enclosures, and Built a Mansion House, on which he spent no less than £10,000, in addition to the Price of the Estate. It was necessary to perfect the Enclosures in order to keep out Trespassers; and so far was my Client from imagining that the Public had any Right to a part of his Property, he Published Advertisements and Posted Handbills in Glasgow and its Vicinity, intimating that all Trespassers on the Ground, and Fishers, would be Prosecuted with the utmost rigour. The Title Deeds carry a Right to the Salmon Fishings, which are not acquired prescriptively; and this Reason alone affords a very fair presumption that he was entitled to Exclude the Public from his banks. He also applied to the Procurator-Fiscal, who published a Placard offering £5 5s. for the apprehension and conviction of Offenders. It will be farther observed, Gentlemen, that Mr. Harvie was a singular Successor, and was totally unconscious of any

Right, such as the supposed Right maintained by the Pursuers, and disclosed by their Evidence, when he began his Improvements. His Proceedings were open and public—he Erected Walls at each Boundary—these were commenced on the 29th of April, 1822, and continued in open day until the 10th of June, 1822 (a period of somewhat more than six weeks); but yet, during all that time, nobody either obstructed his Operations or challenged the propriety of his Proceedings. And when he Erected these Walls, they stood unchallanged from the 10th of June, 1822, for more than 12 months, until they were demolished with open violence by a Mob of Blackguards collected from the neighbouring Villages. Thus would they have terrified him into submission, and taken by force that which they were not entitled to claim by right. But my Client, Gentlemen, was not to be intimidated by such unwarrantable Proceedings. He did what they, the real Pursuers of this Action, did not dare to do—he had recourse to the proper Civil Authorities—he complained to the Sheriff, and, under the protection of a party of Military, obtained by the Sheriff's recommendation, and sent to protect the operations of the Workmen, he caused the Walls to be rebuilt. After these Walls were rebuilt, a very great and very absurd Clamour was made against Mr. Harvie for this most legitimate and most proper exercise of his Rights as a Proprietor. Persons were hired to write in Newspapers—they represented it as the common Cause of the Citizens of Glasgow—they talked of the dreadful Invasion of Public Rights—declaimed with extreme virulence against the assumption of them by my Client; and at last, in order to fill up the measure of their violent and unwarrantable Folly, they published Advertisements and circulated Placards, calling upon the Inhabitants to come forward and contribute their Support to the Vindication of their alleged Rights—they held Meetings, in which they declaimed with more intemperance than taste, and by one and all of these means, they solicited and obtained large Subscriptions. (Here Mr. Moncrieff read one of the Advertisements, or rather an Address to the Public.) By such means, I say, £190 were procured to support the nominal Pursuers of this Action, and the doughty Champions of the Public in their attempts against the Defender; and, Gentlemen, you will observe that the Address which I have now read to you is Signed by Mr. Ferrie, one of the Pursuers. It would certainly be important for the Cause, Gentlemen, that you could have obtained a View of the Grounds; but the prejudices of the Public would not have warranted us to proceed with the Trial in Glasgow, and we were therefore obliged to move that it would take place here, notwithstanding of the loss of the advantage which we otherwise might have had, by discussing it before a Jury on the Spot. But I have not told you all, Gentlemen, connected with this spirit of dissatisfaction. The Pursuers had Panoramas on the subject—they had regular Debates in *The Glasgow Forum*—and Meetings and regular Committees for the transaction of Business. The spirit of their Proceedings was inexcusable; and, Gentlemen, I would just ask, if this Public Right was so notorious, why should the Public not have applied for Legal redress when the Walls were first Built? Why, precisely for this Reason—it was no person's duty. If it had been a Public Road, it would have been under the direction of the Justices of the Peace. But did they make any

Application on the Subject? They neither did, nor could they properly have done so. The fact is, the Pursuers were aware that no Public Road existed (as I will show you by the Testimony which I shall adduce); and wished to take by Force and Clamour that which they could not take by fair means. I may remark, also, that the Summons is dated 10th November, 1823, and that the Placard is posterior to the Summons. When the Summons was raised, the idea of the Question embraced in the Issue had not then occurred to the Pursuers. The Summons is framed on an entirely different principle. It is framed on the idea of a Right of Servitude or Privilege of a Road in favour of Glasgow and the adjoining Villages; and, Gentlemen, you will further observe, that, in the Summons, it is not a Road that is claimed, but a broad Piece of Ground, consisting of many Acres, on the Lands of West-Thorn. It is not the Right of Passing along the Road, but a Right of Walking for Amusement. It is not a Right of Passing to, or from, a particular Place. In the most extensive sense, it is merely a Servitude for Health or Recreation. There are six Parties Pursuers in the Summons. (Here he read the Summons.) And you will mark well the Boundaries of the alleged Servitude, as here described. The Servitude is separated, Take Notice, from the adjoining Ground by a high lateral Fence—there is not a word of this in the Issue. They found, too, on the circumstance of the River being Navigable—and they claim the Servitude as Inhabitants or Feuars of the adjacent Villages, and not as the Public. When the Action went into Court, they did not produce any Title whatever; they did not, and could not, specify any dominant Tenement; and there cannot be any Servitude in Law without this essential and indispensable Qualification. In the Condescendence, which they lodged, in obedience to the Lord Ordinary's Interlocutor, they described their Claims in the same vague and indeterminate manner; and it was not until the Lord Ordinary had found they could only have a Right to Pursue in claiming a Public Right of Road, that they adopted their present Course. That, indeed, is very different from a Right of Servitude; but the Pursuers having asserted such a Right, the Case was remitted to this Court, for the purpose of trying the plain Questions—Whether the Road in question has been a Road for the Public? and Whether it has for 40 years and upwards been possessed by the Public at large, and more particularly the Inhabitants of Glasgow and Neighbourhood, as a Road of this sort? But, Gentlemen, I have still some other Details to submit for your consideration. That the Road in question is a distinct and well defined Road, extending as far up the River as Carmyle, is the Pursuers' Allegation. I shall request your attention, however, first of all, to the Question, what is a *Public Road?* And on this point I will read to you the Authority of Lord Stair, because he is more clear and specific on the Subject than any other of our Law Writers. (Here he quoted Lord Stair's Definition of a Public Road.) Then, if such is the proper Definition of a Public Road, is it not surprising how the Pursuers got the Case sent here on such an Issue? The principal characters of a Public Road are—1st. It must be a Road for all the Public. 2nd. It must be a defined Road, separated from the Grounds on both sides of it, along its whole Course. 3rd. It must be a Road from one Place or Town to another, used as a mode of common Communica-

tion for all ordinary purposes. And, 4th. It is not a thing which can negatively be acquired by Walking for Recreation. In the present Question, therefore, the Pursuers are bound to prove one and all of these Circumstances before they Establish their Case. They must, in short, Prove that the Road in question was, in the strictest and most exclusive sense, a Road belonging to and used by the Public, and corresponding with my Definition. There is one Rule in Public Ways, and another in Private Ways. And, in illustration of what I have said, I may refer to a Case of Knowles *v.* Smith, in which it was part of the Issue to ascertain whether the Road therein disputed was a Public or a Private Road. This Circumstance is most essential to mark; and it must be much more important in the present Case to ascertain whether the Road in question possessed the character of a Public Road or not, since the Pursuers have not produced or even qualified a Title to Pursue. You will likewise observe, Gentlemen, that, in the present Case, there is no Issue before you to Find whether this is a Private Road. You must find that it is a Public Road, or that it is not. And that there cannot be doubt, is to me sufficiently clear, from the Description given of it, as well as from the whole Circumstances and Complexion of the Case. The Pursuers have not produced one Item of Evidence to Prove that it is a Public Road. They must prove their Case as in their Condescendence—the *Onus* or Burden of Proving lies on them, to show that the Road was used as a Public Road for 40 years and upwards, and that during that time it was sufficiently Defined and Distinguished as such—there must not, you will bear in mind, have been any Interruption during that Period—and the Possession must have been at the same time uninterrupted and peaceable. Now, recollect the term of the Titles, and you will not find there any Evidence of it existence. There is not even a presumption of its Use to be gathered from them, because the Property is Bounded in the manner that I have already explained. There is no Property on either side of the Road mentioned in these Deeds, as Property intersected by that Road. It is not a Presumption of Right, but a pure Title of Property on which the Defender rests his Defence; and the Pursuers must Prove, not the practice of idle Strolling, but the Public Usage of a Thoroughfare from one Place to another. It will not do for them to show that they have occasionally struggled against the exercise of the Proprietor's Rights. They must, I repeat, prove the peaceable and uninterrupted Possession, and the acknowledged Public Use of the Road for 40 years; and this they have not in any satisfactory manner established by their Evidence. The Walks of the Individuals along the banks were nothing but Trespasses, and such you must hold them to be when you consider their object. There is another general Observation which I have to make regarding the situation of the Estate, and the Nuisance which it is my object to prevent. The Pursuers are resident in Villages which were not erected 40 years ago—for these Villages they claim the Privileges of the Road; and it is proved in Evidence that the Inhabitants near the Road at the Period referred to were so few in number as not to be any annoyance. But after the erections of Public Works, the mischief became more serious, and the cares of the Proprietors to prevent it more anxious. Not only is there no Public Road proved by the Evidence, but if you look at the Distances as they are delineated on the

Map, you can scarcely imagine it possible to conceive any thing more absurd or incredible than the Pursuers' Statements. There are two straight Roads from Glasgow to Carmyle, the one by Camlachie and Tollcross, the other by Camlachie and a Parish Road, through the only Villages here represented to have such a deep interest in the Decision. The distance by the former Road is 4 Miles, 13 Furlongs, and 73 Yards. That by the other is 4 Miles, 5 Furlongs, and 37 Yards. But what the Pursuers are here representing as a Public Road, is in length 7 Miles, 3 Furlongs, and 190 Yards—within a trifle of 8 Miles; and surely it will be no easy matter to convince you, Gentlemen, where there are two good Roads, each under 5 Miles, and forming a better and more commodious Communication with Glasgow, that one of 8 Miles, less accessible, should have been used as a Public Road? What the Pursuers are claiming is just the Privilege of going 8 Miles instead of 5—a Privilege which I do not think any half-fed or exhausted Weaver would at any time be very anxious to insist upon. With regard to the Evidence adduced by the Pursuers, it does them very little credit indeed. The Pursuers bring forward a few Witnesses from those very Places for which they claim the Privilege of the Road, and of course in which they all have an equal interest to prove their Right of going down to the River and wandering upon its banks for Sport or Mischief. If this is the Cause of the Community, then they have the most manifest interest in the Pursuers' success. The Pursuers do not bring any person from a distance who has gone by the Road in question, but they adduce the very Inhabitants of those Villages themselves. Even on their own showing, how does the matter stand? If there be actually a Public Road from Glasgow to Carmyle, why should there not be one from Carmyle to Glasgow? Yet it is not Proved, or even Alleged, that any Person went from the Village of Carmyle to Glasgow, either for the purpose of Business or Recreation by the Road in dispute. But let us look for a moment to the nature of the Evidence. They undertook in their Condescendence to show that the Road in question was a Public Road. Is there any Evidence of that? Specifically none. The first Witness, for example, says that he kept within the Water-Mark, and some talk of two or three Roads, some of open Ground, and some Pass at the foot, and others went over the top of an Embankment; *but have they shown you that there were any high Hedges parallel with the Water?* No; but they have proved that Fences were erected to prevent Trespasses long within the years of Prescription, and allege that there was thus an Interruption. This is not all. They bring forward a Witness of great respectability who destroys the whole Case. This is Mr. M'Nair, who, you recollect, was Proprietor of Belvidere, which marches with the West or under part of West-Thorn Estate. Now, he states that in the year 1791, when he first Possessed it, those who frequented the bank were merely Boys, who came there to catch Fish or rifle Birds' Nests, and he suffered no inconvenience from them; but about 1796, the Ramblers of the Villages become a serious Nuisance. The Proprietors determined to resist it. They consulted Counsel, but the Pursuers are not entitled to state the result of that Opinion—it must have been a written Opinion—it has not been produced—it has not been examined by the Defender—and it is therefore impossible for either party to go upon it. There may have been Statements in it with which

we are unacquainted. But at any rate it proves nothing against the Defender's Plea. Mr. M'Nair did not, it is true, proceed; but what impartial man will lay any stress upon this fact when he recollects the nature of the Evidence respecting those that frequented the banks?—and what is most important to be remembered, you will observe that Mr. M'Nair Swore that, at first, there was not a trace of a single Footstep on the bank. Can the Pursuers, then, ask a Verdict? The Witnesses may prove their Pastimes and their Recreations, but their Evidence will not establish a Public Road. The banks were used solely by Strollers, and the idea of a Stroll for Pleasure certainly presents a very inadequate idea of a Road of that description. Then they have Mr. Dunlop's Causes of Knowledge, and he tells them that it was a pleasant Way. He and Mr. Bogle sometimes met with the Proprietors, but it surely cannot be expected that they should have been turned back by those who were perhaps in want of a similar accommodation from them or their Parents. The Road was not a Public Right. Mr. Dunlop tells you that, after he went to reside at Tollcross, he never went that Way but by another Road, where there was a Private Ferry. On the remaining part of the Evidence, will you, Gentlemen, say that the Possession was peaceable? Can you believe this after the Evidence of Mr. M'Nair? There was Interruption beyond all doubt. The Witnesses tell you, and Mr. Hopkirk, Jun., will tell you, that old Mr. Hopkirk and Mr. Wardrop both Interrupted the Passengers, yet you have the Allegation of no Interruption broadly preferred by the Pursuers. Gentlemen, if the Road had been a Public Road, it would, as I have already stated, have been under the Jurisdiction of the Justices—it would have been maintained by them—if injured by the Flooding of the River, it would have been repaired from the Funds of the Statute Labour; but they never interfered either in one way or another during the whole period of the alleged Possession, or even when my Client, Mr. Harvey, built his Walls. I suppose that there the Pursuers' Case ends. They have failed to establish a Public acknowledged and defined Road—a Road for 40 years without Interruption and without Challenge. Some of their Witnesses have mentioned Stiles and Fences; but I have others, the Proprietors of the Lands, who will Swear that they made no Stiles; yet, even if the Fact should be admitted to the fullest extent, these Stiles were only erected for the Convenience of the Proprietors, and not for the Accommodation of the Public. The nature of the Evidence which I propose to give is so strong and so varied, that you cannot have any hesitation in awarding me your Verdict. I shall lodge the Summons and the Condescendence, the Advertisements by Mr. Harvie, and the Placard by the Pursuers—Mr. Sword's Title, an old Plan, and a recent Plan, in which there is no Road delineated—I will prove by Surveyors that it is the practice to trace Public Footpaths in Plans—I will prove by them that there is no Road visible, in the direction referred to, when they made new Surveys—I will prove that in 1790, the Lands of West-Thorn were Wooded down to the River—I will show by the Evidence of those who Built the Walls, that there was no Road there; that they did not Build the Walls across any Road; that Persons looked on while they were Working; that no Objection was Stated at the time of their Erection, and that a complete Exclusion was effected by them for 12 months—I will prove by

the Evidence of the most respectable Gentlemen, that, so long as they remember, there was no Road, that there were strong and high Fences in various parts of the Road, that there was no Opening except that which was made by Breaking them down, and that, within the Period of 40 years, there were deep Holes and Ravines in the Road.

Gentlemen, I am persuaded when you reflect on all that, and add to it beside the important Fact that there is no Evidence of a *Woman* having gone by that Road, you will not hesitate one moment to return a Verdict for my Client. This last Fact, indeed, is sufficient, *per se*, to show the incommodious Condition of the alleged Passage, for certainly it would not have been so easy for a *Woman* to have leapt over deep Fosses, as it is for an agile Boy. In one place, Gentlemen, there was a Stone Ditch, 6 feet broad and 6 feet deep—there was a Plank laid across it for the convenience of the Farms, but that Plank was afterwards taken away by the Proprietor. The Pursuers say they Broke down the Fences. Were not the Fences which they Broke down an Interruption? They tell you that when an Embankment was formed they passed over it. Was not this Embankment also an Interruption? They say that there is no Evidence of Challenge, or turning back Passengers, but the Evidence which I am to adduce will show that Individuals were Stopt by almost every one of the Proprietors. In fact this was a continued System, they were stopped by Fences, they were Turned off the Ground by men set there for the purpose—a regular Watch was kept at all times, especially on Saturdays and Sundays, and, when they were challenged, they invariably went away. There is nothing in the nature of the Pursuers' Evidence to prove the existence of a Public Road. Its whole amount extends to a few acts of Strolling Pastime or Mischief. These were so numerous that it at last became a serious Question whether my Client could submit to the Nuisance. The banks, it is said, were frequented by hundreds of People; now, will hundreds of People walk in a single file along a Footpath? They covered the Grounds and committed all sorts of Annoyance. The resort thither was not for Health, but for Fighting or Blackguardism. My Client's Windows were within 400 Yards of the banks; and was he, Gentlemen, to submit to the Nuisance of people, clothed and naked, continually passing or loitering before them during the course of the year? He has expended a large Sum in the improvement of his Grounds, and yet he is still told they are to be covered with Idlers. *He*, Gentlemen, has a serious interest in this Case, but the Pursuers have none to support. It is all very well for people to amuse themselves with the beautiful idea of Recreating themselves within their own Farms. When they have got banks of their own, let them use them—but do not let them tell me that my Client, Mr. Harvey, is, for their convenience, to submit to every species of Annoyance.

Mr. Jeffrey replied for the Pursuers.—Gentlemen, I only intend to make a few Observations upon the tenor and scope of the whole Evidence, and its just implication as affecting the Issue. I am so indisposed as not to feel at all desirous to go over the Particulars of the Evidence, or, taking an example of my learned Friend, to follow and reply to the extraordinary and insignificant Observations with which he has Prefaced

his acute and eloquent Remarks. In the commencement, he referred to the Pursuers' Title to Pursue, but the only difficulty, if difficulty there is, rests exclusively on the fact of Possession on the one hand, and of Interruption on the other. The alleged sufficiency of the Proof, in order to prove a serious Interruption, is not deserving of a Reply. I will say nothing with regard to the tedious and unimportant Detail of the Procedure, nothing of the nature of the Title of the Defender's Acquisition, of the Boundaries of his Property, and nothing of the Attempts by which he attempted to stop an existing Nuisance, of the inconsistency of the Summons, and the failure of Parties before the Lord Ordinary with the Issue. These have nothing to do either with your duty or mine; we must be determined by the Issue alone, whether consistent or not. We must abide by it, and if that Fact embraced in it is established by Proof, my Clients are entitled to obtain Decree in terms of their Libel. But there is something more than this. There are things comprehended in a Public Road, which, if not proved to belong to the Footpath in question, we are not, for want of, it is said, to be entitled to a Verdict. I shall not dispute this distinction; but in directing your attention to the Answer of my learned Friend, I will make a few remarks on the nature of that Footpath. His definition of a Public Road is, that it must be connected with some Public Place; and in the present Case, so far from there being a variation of this rule, the circumstances are directly illustrative of its application. The Public Footpath in question connects different Public Works and Manufactories—it is the Approach to, and the Connection between, several Public Roads; it goes as far as Dalmarnock, and connects its Approach with that Turnpike; it goes on to connect the Glasgow Water Works with the same Road; it Branches in different Ways into the High Road from Glasgow to Edinburgh; it goes to Clyde Iron Works, from thence to Carmyle, and there it Branches into the Hamilton Road. Now, this exactly answers the Definition; for it connects not only the whole intermediate Roads between its two Extremities, but these two Extremities themselves. It is true that my Friend says, that, to make it a Public Road, it must be Defined and properly Fenced off. I deny the Proposition both in Equity and Law. You must revert to the Period of its original Acquisition, in order to determine its character and constitution. Since the several Conditions of the Argument may have been retracted, and some of them it may not have been thought necessary to insist on, it is to the Issue only, Gentlemen, that you must confine your attention, and upon your Oaths, and according to the Evidence adduced, that you must determine the Question now before you. The Footpath alluded to, has uniformly been used by the Public as an open Footpath. It is of a definite Circumscription and Locality, Flexible and Annilatory.

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But, Gentlemen, I have two Remarks to make which seem to me to be conclusive and satisfactory on the Subject. In the first place, it is said that the Road from Glasgow to Carmyle was not usually pursued by those in Business; that it was neither so commodious nor so near as to induce any person to make choice of it for Commercial Pursuits; that it was solely a Place of Recreation, where you might find a few Boys hopping and skipping about, but not one person employed in Business Avocations. These, Gentlemen, I must, however, characterise as gross and

palpable Misrepresentations. The Road went up from the Green to Rutherglen Bridge, thence to Dalmarnock, on to Cranston Hill Works, and the Glasgow Water Works, to a Road from Bogle's Hole, and to a Road from Clyde Iron Works. It was the only Channel of direct Communication betwixt all these Places: it afforded the readiest Access, the most pleasant and commodious Approach to them, and, between its two extreme Points, it included a series of subordinate Roads, to different Places, by which the chain of Communication was kept up. Now, would it be wrong to say, that the Public, by going to Dunbar by North Berwick, a Road which is not likely to be followed, or by Prestonpans to Aberlady (as they certainly may go), to deny that these are Public Roads, because there is a Public Road from Edinburgh to Dunbar, or a Road by London; or, is it absurd to say that a Road round an Island, although there may be shorter Communications, by crossing from the intermediate Points, a Road, for example, from Dublin to Cork, and a Road designed going round the Coast, should not be called a Public Road? This is not a deviation from any known Nomenclature. Like all other Public Roads, it ultimately connects the two Points; the Road from Glasgow to Ayr by the Coast, is twice as long as the ordinary Road; but would any person say that the Road by Greenock, and the other Places of that Route, is not a Public Road, although there is a shorter Road by Kingswell to Kilmarnock? This is no Presumption against a short, necessary, and indispensable Road.

"But," says my learned Friend, "there cannot possibly be a Public Road, merely for the purposes of Recreation, and not for those of Profit and Gain." But, Gentlemen, look at the situation of the Manufactories and Public Works along the banks of the River. These banks are a source of comfort to the Workmen, and do you not find that they uniformly maintain and assert their Privilege? What use is there for Footpaths, in many instances, if it is not for the pleasure of those that provide them? Is not the under part of this Road a Footpath down to the Broomielaw? and is not the great Gravel Walk on the Green of Glasgow a Public Road? I may refer you, Gentlemen, to Hyde Park in London —what is that but a Place of Health and Recreation for the Inhabitants? and is it not occupied as a common Privilege by the Lieges? There is a Footway between Leith and Edinburgh, where one-half of the Public of these Towns daily take exercise, for the purpose of warding off the effects of a sedentary life; but, Gentlemen, would you say that the Stage Coaches for the purposes of Business are solely to be Permitted, and that Loungers are to be Exluded? Certainly not.

Now, Gentlemen, look at the Issue and the Evidence, and, without calling your attention to the principle of Law and its application, I will submit, that the plain Case of my Clients has been most triumphantly made out by a body of the most overwhelming Evidence, too simple for you not to understand it, or not to be sensible of its force. It goes back, in a majority of Instances, for 40 and 50, and in many for 60 years and upwards. Some of the Witnesses have spoken to a continued and actual personal Use, joined to the fact of Usage of hundreds and thousands of their Fellows. They have told you, that the Footpath all the way was plainly and distinctly marked out and visible, except at a particular Bend of the River, where it was less observable, in consequence of the Rains

and the Swampiness of the Ground, and was as bare of Grass, from the effect of Use and Dirt, as that Bench; and that, while Fences were constructed against the Encroachment of Cattle, they were uniformly constructed with Stiles, Gaps, Zig-Zags, Openings, or Turnpikes—during more than 40 years they maintained a Possession without any Interruption. In the course of their Perambulations or Journeys, they were met by the different Proprietors; but they were never either Challenged or Rebuked; and there is this remarkable thing to be attended to, that, in consequence of the inability of the Proprietors to Obstruct the Access, they erected Gaps, which were either of that description, or, if otherwise, immediately trodden down.

Mr. Wardrop, of Springbank, when he had erected an Enclosure, left a clear open space of 4 feet, and I mention this fact to meet the Testimony of a late Witness, who Deponed, that, about 30 years ago, he met with Obstructions on that Property; but, Gentlemen, would you at any rate balance the Evidence of this single Witness against that Evidence which substantially proves that hundreds and thousands exercised an uninterrupted Possession? Mr. M'Nair complained of the Passage as an Annoyance, he wished to have it Removed; but, after taking the opinion of Counsel, he was obliged, because he was convinced that he had no Right to Remove it, to leave Openings, as Gaps, for Passage in the Fences which he had erected. These were Avenues of Invitation and Access to all, and it was in vain to deny they were left so, otherwise than in consequence of a thorough conviction of their necessity. The Defender's own Witness, Mr. Graham, Sen., always left a Road by the River side, when he constructed Fences on his Property; and Mr. Buchanan, another of the Defender's Witnesses, after endeavouring to stop the Passage, could not prevail, and was at last obliged to acquiesce in it.

Looking at the Proof by itself, it is the most redundant Evidence of the Facts in the Issue. It Proves the complete and uninterrupted Possession by the Public for 40, nay, for 60 years and upwards. It Proves the Possession of the Footpath along the banks of the River, uninterrupted, down till the Period of Mr. Harvie's Erection in 1822. On merely stating the import of the Proof, it is impossible for mortal man to doubt of the ample and redundant Evidence of that Possession; but my Clients are reviled, and the Community whom they represent, and the Frequenters of the Path are, for no good purpose that I can discover, termed *Blackguards*, *Ill-Looking Men*, or *Idle and Disorderly Boys*. Now, surely the respectable Gentlemen whom I have this day adduced as Witnesses —the Messrs. Bogle, Mr. Colin Dunlop, and Mr. M'Nair—were not of those who came to Fight Dogs, Beat down Bushes, or Steal Fishes. Will the Defender dare to say so? What better Spirit will he establish to be resident within his own Walls, than that by which these Individuals were actuated? They went to see their Parents, to visit the Haunts of their early youth, to pass their Homes, or to renew the endearing intimacy and delight of a College Acquaintance.

Then, what is the Defender's Proof? There is nothing in it worth attending to, except the Evidence of Interruption—absolutely nothing except that, about which it is worth while to say a single word. On that part of the Law of the Case, I and my learned Friend, if I do not mis-

understand his Statement, do not Differ. I admit that a complete Series of resolute and effectual Interruptions is sufficient to bar Prescription, if it is sufficiently large and operative, and carried on in such a way as to evince an Opinion of Right. On the other hand, a tempestuous and reckless Attempt or Indication to resist, can neither divest so large a Body of People, as in this Case, of so received and popular a Right. In the first place, when a Party admits that, up to the commencement of the Interruption, no Right existed, the Question of Prescriptive Possession may then be decided by acts of a less positive and determinate nature. If, for example, a Party were to admit that, 43 years ago, he had no Right, then, if founding upon a Prescriptive Title, his Right might possibly be excluded, by a slighter act of Interruption than that which goes farther back than the memory of man, and of which there is no shadow of recollection. The present Case is different, it is more strong, as the Right of Usage is traced more clearly and certainly to a more remote Period, and here the only Question can be the Preponderance of Possession. Not only has it been Proved, for 40 years uninterruptedly, but it has been established to have existed as far back as Memory sheds the glimmering light of Retrospection.

In the second place, I will observe that it is very material to remark the Quality of the Person in whose favour the Grant is made, or a Prescriptive Title is acquired. The case of one Individual is a common Case, and in that he may, by a single Interruption, be sufficiently Certiorated, unless he can show good ground for the rejection. But what is the Case of the Public? A Road is open and patent to all, and it will require many more acts of Interruption to sanction the Stoppage of the Right. It may be easy to pick out 5 or 10 Individuals who do not understand the Law of Prescription, and who, from the timidity of their nature, may yield to Bullying and Threats. But this cannot affect the Public. Nothing can operate against them, except such an Exclusion as that which Mr. Harvie has effected, whereby the whole of them are effectually and permanently Excluded.

But, Gentlemen, let me turn your attention to part of the Law on the Evidence. Mr. Harvie founds on acts of the counterminous Proprietors. They did not like what he terms the Encroachments of the Public. The rich Merchant who has retired from Business to his Villa, who desires to lead a life of Ease and Elegance, and to exclude the Vulgar from his Privacy, who is fonder of Trickery and Embellishment than of chaste Ornament, is often more jealous than the larger and hereditary Proprietor of having his Grounds inspected by profane eyes. He may indeed easily frighten a parcel of Boys, he may consult Lawyers, and throw temporary Obstructions in the way of a Common Passage; but the Public are not to be Deterred, nor can they by such individual and temporary Acts be Worsted to the utter Exclusion of their Rights. These Rights, in this Instance, were anterior to the Rights of the Proprietors of the banks. But there were other Persons who were not to be so terrified by the prospect of Judicial Proceedings, or imposed on by ignorance of their Right. Mr. Sword met with Mr. Miller, a Lawyer, on the banks, and he threatened to teach him the Law of Trespass. But did he do so? It is said he applied to a Writer, Mr. Bogle, but that this Writer would not, from a consideration of friendship, proceed against the other Writer.

The real matter of fact is, that he would not burn his fingers with Mr. Miller, a cunning, sharp Man, for fear he should catch a Tartar.

But what was the result of all these tentative Interruptions? In spite of them, the Public walked through and through from 1760 to 1822. Now, was the use of a Public Road to be impeded by such Experiments? There was not a Trespass Discovered nor Prosecuted for. There were not more than 7 or 8 of these Interruptions. The sole effect of this part of the Proof is merely that there was a demonstration of a series of Experiments. The feeble might scratch their noses till stouter men came past, no doubt; but there never was wanting a public-spirited Individual to vindicate the Public Right, by demolishing a Fence illegally Erected by usurping Proprietors.

Mr. Harvie himself, and the Watchman, in order to magnify the Nuisance, tell you of the numbers who Perambulated the Grounds prior to the erection of the Walls; and there is a Fact which is beautifully decisive of the Possession and Occupancy by the Public. The Messrs. Bogle, the Sons of the old hereditary Occupant, through whose Grounds the Road passed for nearly three-quarters of a mile, went generally once every week to their Father's House. He, and his Fathers before him, had Occupied the Soil for time immemorial. No person murmured at the existence of the Right more than he, and, if he could, he would have stopt the Exercise of it, but he did not do so from a solid conviction that he had no Title; and surely the Rights of the Public are not to be regulated by the tentative and experimental Proceedings of lower Proprietors. Mr. M'Nair, too, took advice from those learned in the Law, and he found it necessary, in consequence, to open Gaps in the Fences which he had made. My learned Friend says that written Evidence only of this Opinion was competent; but you will observe that Mr. M'Nair alleged that he got the Information from Mr. Hopkirk, and that having obtained it he abandoned his Design. All the Proprietors allowed the torrent of Passengers to flow through, occasionally Checking, but never Repelling it.

I think it almost unnecessary to say anything on the point of the Law of Interruptions. Even if an Action is Raised for the purpose of Interrupting a proper Possession, its effect does not continue for more than 7 years. If so, then, how much more faint is the character of the alleged Interruption in the present Case?

Viewing the whole Circumstances, it must be admitted the Public had the clearest Right to the Footpath; it contained within itself a series of subordinate Roads, by which the extreme Points are connected; and, although you are told that at first the Passage was not so frequent, yet this was the consequence of the state of Society, for as the Population increased, and Public Works multiplied, the Resort and Passage must have become more frequent. And what was done to prevent them? Literally nothing, until Mr. Harvie, the Champion of the neighbouring Proprietors, on the strength of his well-sold Gin and Whisky, thought proper to make the Obstructions in question. None else were ever permitted to endure.

Gentlemen, your only duty is to determine whether there was a Right vested in the Public before his Walls were Built; you have no business with any thing afterwards. The Poor are not, and they ought not, to be Intimidated by the Wealth and Threats of Mr. Harvie. The Pursuers

are now in Court, decorously to try their Case before a Jury of their Countrymen; and although my learned Friend has read to you a certain Advertisement by my Clients, with some air of Ridicule and Contempt, I must be allowed to say that it is a most proper Address. Similar Subscriptions, we all know, took place in this Town; Placards were posted and circulated for Subscriptions in the Case of the North Bridge Buildings, and my learned Friend, Moncrieff, then contributed his allowance, zeal, and energy, to put down a haughty and powerful Corporation. A more decorous and becoming Advertisement than that of the Pursuers I cannot imagine.

But it is said that the Witnesses that I have Adduced are not to be Believed, because they come from Glasgow and the adjacent Villages. Why, by this Rule every man must be a Witness, and none but Mr. Harvie would be competent. To claim a Public Road is no Disqualification; for how could it otherwise be Secured? I dare say that many a worthy Citizen has walked off the effects of his *Punch* upon that Walk; and I and my friend Mr. Dunlop, when Studying at Glasgow College, have trodden over the same Piece of Ground; but neither of these Circumstances could alter its original character, or the Uses to which it was applied by others. It is ridiculous to say that there is no Road from Glasgow to Carmyle, or from Carmyle to Glasgow, because one of these great Cities has not taken advantage of it. In Carmyle there are only 150 Persons, and the Defendant has brought forward three or four very *Gash*, sensible-looking Bodies, who say they never heard of a Road. But we all know what they mean by a Road; they do not confound or blend it with a Footpath, which is neither the nearest nor the readiest Way for their Business; but I have fully proved, by the most unexceptional Evidence, the use and appropriation of the Road, from its commencement till its utmost termination at Carmyle.

I do not wish to give my Case the smallest Colouring, or, in noticing the Statements on the Evidence delivered by the Pursuers, to remark with severity on the Defendant's aristocratical Merit or Assumption. He went with his eyes open, and made the Purchase; and though it may now suit mighty well to talk of his Establishment, and though the Neighbourhood of the Poor may, to some delicate sensibilities, be disagreeable, their Privileges are neither to be Despised nor Trampled on.

The Lord Chief Commissioner.—Gentlemen, I have now to address to you a few observations on the Issue, and the Import of the Evidence. You have nothing to do with any thing which took place in the Action before the Case was remitted to this Court. A single Question was remitted hither for Trial. And it is the object of both Parties to ascertain, by your Verdict, whether or not their Cases have been made out in terms of that Issue. The Question seems to come before you very clear.

In the first place, I shall direct your attention to the Issue, and make a few general Observations which will enable you to apply it, and be of service in the application of the few Legal principles which the Case involves. (Here the Commissioner read the Issue.) You will remember, then, that, in Examining and Deciding on the nature of the Evidence, what you have to Consider is, Whether the Pursuers have made out the

Right of the Public to A *Footpath* or Footroad, and not to a Road of any other description. I place the emphasis on the Word "A," in order to warn you that it is not *the* Public Path, or *the* only Path, whose existence the Pursuers are bound to prove. All which it is incumbent on them to establish, is the existence of "*a*" Footpath along the banks of the Clyde, for Traversing, by the King's Subjects. You must not be misled by a consideration, whether it was the easiest or most accessible Way from Glasgow to Carmyle, or from Carmyle to Glasgow. A Right of Public Road is different from a Right of Servitude; a Public Road is a Road connecting and leading from one Public Place to another Public Place. But, again, Gentlemen, you will observe the terms of the Issue—these are, whether there existed "*a*" Public Path or Footroad along the banks? and in forming your Verdict on this Subject, you have to consider not whether it was a Path or Road leading to the House, Place, or Residence of a Private Individual, but whether it has been Proved, to your satisfaction, to have extended all along the banks. It will not be enough to satisfy you, that there was a Road to the intermediate Places, with *Stops*; but you must be satisfied that there was, in the whole line, the existence of a Footpath. I put this distinction to you particularly, because the Statements of the Parties are different, and some varying Testimony has been adduced. The Pursuers assert that they have Proved (and you must consider whether they have done so or not) the existence of a Footpath from Point to Point. It will not be enough, if, in attempting to Prove their Allegations, they have Proved that it was a Place for the Villagers disporting themselves. That which they are bound to Prove, is a Right of a Public *Footpath*. If it was not a Public *Footpath*, but a mere Path of Enjoyment—a Place of occasional Resort for Sport and Recreation—the distinction of the Case, on which the Defender founds, will be made out. There is some contrariety in the Evidence adduced. It is impossible to say that it is all on one side. The object of the Pursuers has been to make out the existence of a Footpath, and its uninterrupted Possession by the Public: and the other Party asserts that it either did not exist, or that, if it did exist, the Right was Undone by Interruptions. It is not a principle of Law which, on this part of the Case, you have to Examine. You have simply to look to the Evidence adduced, as to whether the Right in the Public has, by an Exercise of Property, been Defeated *entirely*. But I think it proper to state to you, that, if the Right is Established to your satisfaction, it will be necessary, in order to Defeat it, that the Interruption should have been such as effectually to have Excluded it, and been Acquiesced in by the Public. The Particulars of the Evidence are conflicting. But, considering the nature and Import of the Testimony, I think it is material to look to the manner of the Witnesses in giving it; and in looking to the manner in which the Witnesses, on either side, have this day given their Evidence, it will be impossible, I think, to say that any of them have been influenced by undue partiality. The Pursuers allege that they have Proved the Use of a Footpath along the whole banks, up the River, from Glasgow to Carmyle; and that their Evidence has carried down this Use to the Term of the Interruption by Mr. Harvie. The Privilege which they claim is not, you will remark, inconsistent with the Rights of Property vested in the Proprietors of the banks. There was sometimes

an Intermixture of Cattle; and, to prevent this Intermixture, Fences were Erected, running in a right Line down to the edge of the River, but Openings were left in them for a Passage to the Public. And again, I say that you have nothing whatever to do with the original Allegations of the Parties. Your sole duty is to inquire, whether such a Right of Footpath, from Point to Point, has been Proved, and has not been adequately Interrupted by any permanent Erections, in which *Stiles*, *Turnpikes*, *Openings*, *or Zig-Zags*, as they are termed by the Witnesses, were not left, from Glasgow to Carmyle? And to enable you to do this more effectually, I think it necessary to observe, that, when a Public Right is to be obtained by the use of Private Property, it is important to consider, whether the Acquiescence of the Proprietors, and the Usage and Enjoyment by the Public, amount to Evidence that it has been devoted to that Purpose. This must, in the first place, be established to your satisfaction; and, in the second place, you must have satisfactory Evidence of the Continuance of Possession uninterrupted, effectually, for the requisite period of 40 years. I shall make but a very few Remarks upon the nature of the Evidence. All the Witnesses for the Pursuers Prove the Existence of a Path, and the Openings for Passage. Fences were Erected for the Protection or the Separation of the respective Properties on the banks, but without Impediment or Obstruction to the Footpath; and all of them speak to the Resort and Passage by that Way. Now, for what Purpose did they go thither? The Defender says that they went there for Amusement; and it is true that certain of the Witnesses say that they went there for the Improvement of their Health or the Purposes of Recreation. Then, what in these circumstances you have to consider is, whether the Proof of this Allegation, on the part of the Defender, is sufficient to Counteract the Evidence of the Existence of a Footpath for Public Passage. If it was merely used for the purposes of Disporting in the hours of relaxation from Business, or for idler Amusement, or Practices of Mischief, then such a Proof will not Correspond to the Definition of a Public Footpath; but if the contrary is Proved to your satisfaction, then the Case of the Pursuers will be made out. The Evidence adduced has been so ample, and must be still so fresh in your recollection, that I need not direct your attention in succession to the various Facts which have been brought out by it; but there are two or three Witnesses in particular whose Evidence is deserving of your notice. (Here the Commissioner referred particularly to the Evidence of the Messrs. Bogle, Mr. Dunlop, and Mr. M'Nair, for the Pursuers; and the Messrs. Graham for the Defender.) The Farm of the Messrs. Bogle's Father, as you will perceive from the Plans (here he referred the Jury to the situation of the Farm as delineated on the Plans) is within a very short distance of Carmyle, and these Gentlemen, during a series of years, while they were at School, and one of them during the whole time of his Apprenticeship, went regularly along the Footpath and the banks on their way Home to their Father's House, once and sometimes thrice a-week, without meeting with any Challenge or Interruption whatever. This, you will observe, was their unvaried Practice, and the uniform Road which they took on their way Homeward. Judging from this Evidence, the probability is, therefore (the Farm being so short a distance from Carmyle),

that a Public Footpath extended the whole way to Carmyle. Mr. Dunlop, you will also observe, when he resided at Carmyle, travelled frequently along the banks to his Father's Residence at that Place. All the Witnesses for the Pursuers have Sworn to the Existence of Openings for Passage in the Fences erected by the Proprietors. One of them (Mr. Williamson) Depones, that Mr. Wardrop of Springbank, when he erected his Enclosure, left a clear open Space of 4 feet for Passengers. Mr. M'Nair, after having consulted Counsel as to his Right to throw Obstructions against the Right of Passage, was obliged to leave Gaps or Openings in his Fences for that purpose. And the Messrs. Graham, Witnesses adduced by the Defender, have Sworn to the Fact of Openings left in the Fences—Mr. Graham, Sen., in particular, Swearing most distinctly that he always left room in the Fences which he erected on his Grounds for Access and Passage. One of the Defender's Witnesses has Sworn that he met with Obstructions on the bank—that he could not proceed for a strong Pallisade erected across it; and others again say that there were Fences erected across the Path without Openings, but which were afterwards Broken down for Passage, by the Public, or not kept up. An Embankment at a particular Spot was Erected, but the Witnesses prove that the Road was, after the Erection, carried over the top of the Embankment.

In these circumstances, it is your duty carefully to examine on which side the Evidence preponderates—to consider, in fact, whether the body of Evidence for the Pursuers, and the Corroboration which it may, in your opinion, have received from the Testimony of the Defender's Witnesses, are counterbalanced by the Facts of Interruption Sworn to by some of the Witnesses for the Defender. It is, no doubt, true that Witnesses have been brought forward by the Defender, who say that they never went to Glasgow by Carmyle, and that no Evidence to the contrary has been adduced by the Pursuers. This certainly leads to the Probability either that the Footpath or Road did not exist, or, if it did exist, that it was abandoned. But this is a *mere Presumption*, and the Question at last just comes to be, whether it has been established to your satisfaction that there existed a Public Footpath or Road along the North bank of the River Clyde, from Glasgow to Carmyle, for 40 years. If an adequate Interruption has been proved to your conviction, it will be sufficient to Defeat the Right; and the same Consequence will follow if you find it Proved by the Evidence, that the Path along these banks was never used as a Public Footpath or Road, but merely as a Place for Pleasure and Holiday Resort.

After the Lord Chief Commissioner had finished his Charge, the Jury retired for a short time, and returned with the following Verdict for the Pursuers:—

"At Edinburgh, the thirteenth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six years, before the Right Honourable William Adam, Lord Chief Commissioner of the Jury-Court in Civil Causes, Compeared the said Pursuers, and the said Defender, by their respective Counsel and Agents; and a Jury having been Empannelled, and Sworn to Try the said Issue between the said Parties, Say, upon their Oath, that, in respect of the Matters Proven before them, they Find for the Pursuers."

The Verdict was received with Applause by a very crowded Court.

It may not be improper to add here a few things connected with the Jury Trial, which, though not of the highest importance, are still calculated to give the Reader some little information and variety. The Weather was at the time intensely cold, and a number of the Witnesses being very old men, and in an infirm state of health, it was feared they could not stand the fatigue of being conveyed to Edinburgh; but when spoken to on this Subject, with a warm-hearted sincerity they declared they would run any risk to get back their favourite Walk, which, although they could not now be expected to enjoy either much or long, was associated with the kindliest sympathies of their bosoms; and when being positively informed on the day succeeding the Trial, that the Case had been gained, some of them involuntarily almost burst into tears. Mr. Harvie had present at Edinburgh about 70 Witnesses—their Examination was continued up to the number given in the Report of the Trial, when the Court was satisfied there was no further Information to be Elicited, and his Counsel consented to their being Withdrawn, and, doubtless, for another Reason not adduced, that, in the Cross-Examination of a few of them, they turned out excellent Witnesses for the Public Side. The Witnesses for the Public were not either all Examined; for, in like manner, those that had been Examined, brought out the principal Facts of the Evidence, which also satisfied the Court. Sir James Moncrieff, in Commenting on their Evidence, and on the Law of the Case, and on other Matters connected with the Prosecution in respect to the Public and Mr. Harvie, spoke upwards of two hours in, it is said, rather a more emphatic manner than usual, often Declaiming with great Oratorical vehemency. The Address, taken as a whole, certainly did credit to his Eloquence as an able Lawyer of the Scottish Bar. The Speech, as Reported in the "Narrative," is but a bare Outline of it, but is as full as could be procured. Mr. Jeffrey, in reviewing the Evidence for Mr. Harvie, addressed the Jury in a peculiarly animated, forcible, and brilliant style, for nearly an hour; and we consider his Speech as pretty full, and tolerably accurately Reported. The situation of Mr. Jeffrey in the Court, was very near the Jury Box, and while addressing the Jury, he accompanied every Period of his Speech with a keen flash of his dark eye. After hearing the *Summing-up* of the Lord Chief Commissioner, the Jury had a few minutes' Conversation across the Boxes, when they returned their Verdict.

The Trial lasted 12 hours. Mr. Harvie was present.

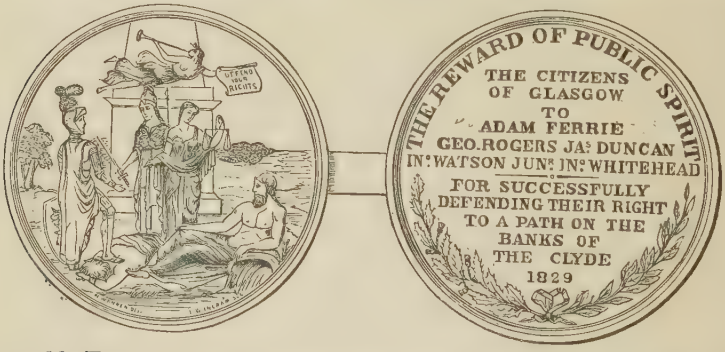
Thus, by Verdict of Jury, was the Matter, to all possible appearance, undeniably Settled, but Mr. Harvie had other thoughts in his mind, which the Public could not at that time fathom. There was little doubt, in the event of having lost his Case by Jury, he had premeditated the carrying of it forward to the House of Lords, from the Law-Steps which he immediately afterwards took to that effect. There had been previously visible in his conduct a fixed Determination not to be baffled by the Public, and it is probable, that by dragging the Case before that House, he anticipated such expensive Litigation as would daunt and thwart the Committee from following it there, and perhaps lead to a Compromise. The Committee, however, at this time remained firm at their post, equally determined as heretofore, to resist the shocks of this obstinate Invader of

their Privileges, considering one of the chief Bulwarks of their strength lay in the liberality of the English Law as regarded the Question, and the improbability of the Lord Chancellor reversing the Verdict of a Jury in itself so evident, both in respect of the Law of Scotland and the clear and distinct nature of the Proof which had been advanced. Nor were the Public generally inattentive Spectators to the Proceedings of Mr. Harvie, for a new Stimulus was now given to their Irritations. His conduct at this time also disgusted many of his best friends, and those who had formerly argued his Cause even with some warmth, now saw evidently little short of a malevolent hostility in his intentions in troubling the Public so much, with a Question which neither he, nor any other man, had a right to Contravene, after such ample Opportunity had been afforded during the Jury Trial, to introduce every possible circumstance and take advantage of every Argument in the least degree useful to it. Previously to the Jury Trial, a mode of raising Funds (suggested by Mr. Duncan) had been resorted to, namely, in placing a Box at the *Cross* to receive the Contributions of the Public. It was usual for the Committee, one or two of them at a time, with the occasional assistance of Friends to the Cause, to take their stand at the Box, and it was indeed worth while occasionally to be an Onlooker, to perceive the voluntary manner in which many of the Poorest advanced to drop in their mite, which was often accompanied with the Cheers and hearty Gratulations of the surrounding Crowd. Merchant and Plebeian, Husband and Wife, Brother and Sister, were seen uniting in the fervent expression of one common feeling for the recovery and protection of their Privileges. In the known intention of Mr. Harvie to institute Law Proceedings in the House of Lords (for which, liberty had been granted him by the Lords of Session after a Revisal of the Case), and the Committee, aware that considerable Funds would be required to meet him there, resorted to Contributions by the Box, which at this time was more productive than on some former Occasions when it had been made use of. The Committee had also, at this time, experience of Public favour in an exhibition of a Collection of Mr. Knox's best Pictures of Scottish Scenery, borrowed from him for a Sum by the Committee. There were also Concerts in the Trades' Hall, and in some of the Villages in the Vicinity, all of which Modes of Collecting Funds, met with that Support from the Public which the Committee had never found denied them on application. The Committee and their Friends were, besides, active in procuring Subscriptions from the more wealthy Classes, and in making other Legal preparations to meet Mr. Harvie in the House of Lords. Mr. Harvie had engaged the Champions of the English Bar, Mr. Brougham and Mr. Scarlet, along with the Dean of Faculty, Sir James Moncrieff. The Committee appointed as their Agents in London—and as their Counsel, Messrs. Kaye and Adam. Mr. Morrison was Agent for the case here, and Mr. Ferrie proceeded to London. Thus was the *Train* laid for a Second Trial of the Case, which terminated in the ultimate Defeat of Mr. Harvie. The House of Lords in July, 1828, unanimously *Affirmed* the Verdict of the Jury and the Judgment of the Court of Session, and found Mr. Harvie liable to £100 as Costs of the Appeal.

A Pamphlet, pp. 95, Titled "A Narrative of the Proceedings in the

Case of Rodgers and Others *v.* Harvie, for the Recovery of the Liberty of the Banks of the Clyde," was Published by Hugh Cameron, 97 Gallowgate, and John Smith, near the Post Office, Nelson Street, in 1829, which has become scarce. The gist thereof has been given herein. The Newspapers, particularly *The Glasgow Chronicle*, were the *Medium* of Correspondence, and Paragraphs inserted in their Columns, which often relieved the *Tedium* and Anxiety of the Public, during the protracted Litigation, by keeping them informed on the Subject, and suggesting new Measures, either for supplying Funds, or in tendering their Acknowledgments to the Committe. The "Usurpation" of Mr. Harvie did not escape the Irony and Pasquinades of Individuals; hence there were amusing Productions in the shape of "Chronicles of the Isles," rather profane, inasmuch as the Chapters and Verses Traverstied the Holy Bible.—"The Chronicles of Gotham," and "The Aberdeen Shaver," are Kindred Burlesques.

A Bronze Medal was Struck, purposed primarily to be of Gold. On the Obverse are the banks of a Stream; expanding from its parent fountain, is seen a majestic Figure of Justice, who, with a Sword, is protecting the

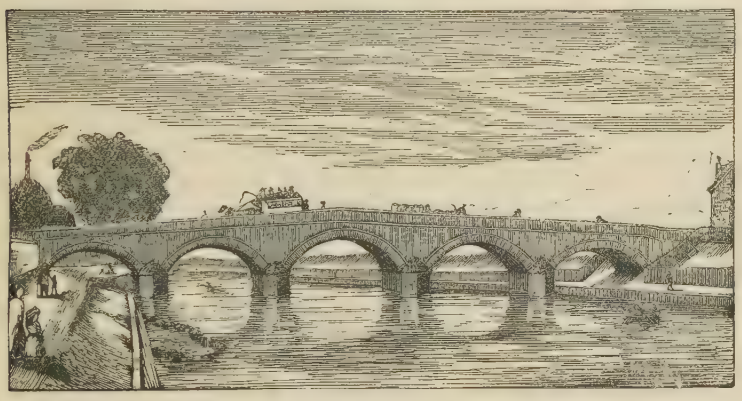


venerable Father Clyde. Beneath her feet crouches, defeated, Rapacity, or Selfishness, grasping its Hoards, and at her side "The Mountain Nymph, Sweet Liberty," is seen, while the Towers of Glasgow, in the distant Valley, and the Spire of Rutherglen on a height, mark the Locality of the Scene. On the Reverse are the Names of the Committee.

RUTHERGLEN BRIDGE

Was Built in 1775, and extends across the Clyde between the Lands of Barrowfield and Shawfield. It is said to have cost only £1800, of which the Burgesses of Rutherglen paid about £1000. On the North Side of the River, and immediately joining the Bridge, there was, in my younger days, a small Wood upon a declivity, sloping toward the River, but it consisted only of dwarf Trees and Brushwood. Through this Wood there was a Footpath which led to the *Physic Well*, as it was called—a Chalybeate Spring much resorted to at that time, more particularly by the Working Classes. From this Place to Dalmarnock, the Footpath continued along the banks of the River without interruption.

In the year 1775, at the time when Rutherglen Bridge was Built, the Lands of Dalmarnock (which were Bounded by the Clyde on the South) were held by two Proprietors in a very curious manner. These Proprietors were William Woddrop, Esq., of Dalmarnock, and James Gray, Esq., of Dalmarnock. These Gentlemen, respectively, were each designated as "of Dalmarnock," for both of them had a right to assume the Title of "Lairds of Dalmarnock." In fact, the Lands of Dalmarnock, at that date, lay in "*Run-Rig*," so that one Proprietor could not tell, with any degree of certainty, what portion of the Lands belonged to him, or what portion belonged to his Co-Proprietor; and what was still



RUTHERGLEN BRIDGE.

more curious, their Predecessors had been in the practice of building Barns, Houses, and Offices, some on one side of the Road which led to the River Clyde, and some upon the other side of the said Road, just as suited their respective fancies, and, as we say in Scotland, "all higglety-pigglety." In consequence of this state of matters, not only were the Lands lying "*Run-Rig*," but their Barns, Houses, and Offices, and even their very Mansion-Houses, came to be lying "*Run-Rig*" also. The common Road from Glasgow to the River Clyde ran through these Properties, and was then called "The Town of Dalmarnock Lane."

Mr. Woddrop was the Proprietor of the fourth part of the Lands of Dalmarnock, which had, for a very long time past, belonged to him and his Predecessors. Another fourth part of these Lands was the Property of Mr. Gray and his Predecessors, who had held the same for an equally lengthened space of time. The other two-fourth parts were, at a distant Period, the Property of another Gentleman of the name of Wardrop (most probably a branch of the Woddrop Family), who Sold them to Mr. Campbell, of Shawfield, who again Sold or Feued them, in 1733, to John Gray, the Father of James Gray. On this part of the Property, there stood an ancient Family Mansion-House, with a Yard and Offices; and, in like manner, the Grays had their Mansion-House, Yard, and Offices upon their original Fourth Share. Mr. Gray, having thus acquired two Mansion-Houses, allowed one of them to go into a little disrepair; while Mr. Woddrop built a new and commodious Mansion-House with suitable

Offices to it. Mr. Gray, now wishing to build a new Mansion-House on the Site of the original Family Mansion-House, found that Mr. Woddrop's Barns and Offices would intervene and obscure his view of the River, therefore endeavoured to get a Division of the "*Run-Rig Lands;*" and, in the course of the Investigation which followed thereupon, Mr. Gray for the first time raised the Question, whether or not the Houses, as well as the Lands, were lying "*Run-Rig,*" and subject to Division. Mr. Woddrop having a new Mansion-House and new Offices, opposed any Division of the Houses; saying, that it would not be fair to place Mr. Gray's old dilapidated Mansions and Offices on the same scale with his new ones. In the year 1768, the matter in dispute between these Gentlemen was referred to James Ritchie, Esq., of Craigton, Archibald Smellie, Merchant in Glasgow, Patrick Graham, of Limehills, and James Murray, of Boghall, to Lay off and Divide the Lands of Dalmarnock.

In consequence of this appointment, the above Arbiters had several Meetings, but they could not agree upon any Scheme of Division. Upon this, the Question came to be debated before the Sheriff, and from the Sheriff it went, in 1733, to the Court of Session. A lengthened Litigation now took place; the Court, however, found that both Land and Houses were subject to Division, and accordingly a Division of them took place, and, as usual in such Cases, to the satisfaction of neither party.

Before the first American War broke out, a great deal of Smuggling took place upon the Ayrshire Coast, from Vessels coming up the Channel. The Smuggled Articles consisted generally of Rum, Brandy, Tea, Tobacco, and Silks. These being Landed at night, were quickly Carted away to Beith, and there concealed. From Beith they were brought to Glasgow on Horseback; and, as it would have been dangerous to pass the Old Bridge, or the Ford opposite the Slaughter-House, the usual Route taken by Smugglers on Horseback was the circuitous one of Dalmarnock Ford. Cathcart also, at this time, formed a Depot for Smuggled Articles run from the Shipping arriving in the Frith of Clyde. These were brought into Glasgow as opportunities offered. The late Mr. Corbet, seeing a man on Horseback with two Casks slung across his Horse, upon the Ayr Road, apparently making for the Dalmarnock Ford, ordered him to stop; but he refusing to do so, Mr. Corbet pulled out a Pistol from his pocket, and Shot the Horse dead from under him, and then made a seizure of the Smuggler and his Spirits.

The Clyde, at Dalmarnock, has always been a celebrated Station for the Angler. During the early Summer months, this part of our River absolutely swarmed with that beautiful small Fish called the *Par*. At the time we are now speaking of, it was not known that this Fish was Fry of the Salmon; it was then considered a distinct Species, and no care was taken to Preserve the Breed. The Rutherglen Weavers, in particular, scourged the Dalmarnock Ford at a sad rate. I have seen them there with their double Rods, sweeping the Stream from bank to bank, and filling their baskets with this pretty little Fish. I remember well that, in my younger days, there was a Report very current, that small Particles of Gold were sometimes found among the Sands of Dalmarnock, and I am inclined to think that this Report was not altogether without foundation; for, it is well known, that some of our ancient Golden Coins

were Struck from Gold found in the higher parts of Lanarkshire. I cannot say, however, that I was ever so successful as to find any of this Golden Treasure; but I have found Pearls in the Clyde at Dalmarnock. These were got from large brown Mussels embedded in the River. The boys used to call these Mussels *Cluggie-dhus*. None of the Pearls that I found were of much value, being all discoloured; but it was said that sometimes very fine ones were got, quite pure, and of considerable value. I suspect that these *Cluggie-dhus*, like the Rooks in Queen Street, have taken their departure from amongst us, eschewing our close Vicinity.

We shall now pass to the South banks of our River above Rutherglen Bridge. The greatest part of the Lands of Shawfield, which belonged to Walter Campbell, were then exposed to frequent Inundations from the River, in consequence of their being so low. Sometimes, in great Floods, the Crops upon the Ground were either destroyed or carried away altogether. In the year 1788, Campbell of Shawfield, Sold the above-mentioned Lands to Robert Houston Rae, Esq., when the Shawfield Estate became part of the Little Govan Estate. Mr. Houston Rae no sooner got possession of this Estate, than, excited by the ambition of improving his Property, he caused a bank to be raised along the side of the River, at the expense of £600, by which the Lands were put out of danger of being laid under Water. This bank was about 1600 yards in Length, and the Height 20 feet above the level of *The Clyde* at Low Water, being 18 inches higher in elevation than the Great Flood of the 12th of March, 1782.

It is evident from the Common Seal of the Burgh of Rutherglen that the River Clyde was Navigable, in ancient times, as far as The Public Green of the Town; for, on the Reverse of the Seal there is a Representation of a Ship, of very primitive form, having two men on Board, the one Rowing with an Oar of a different shape from our modern Oars, while the other appears to be Hauling aloft a Square Sail, by means of strong Cords. Regarding this Seal, Ure, who wrote in 1793 (page 78), remarks, that "The Ship represents the River Clyde, which is Navigable up to the Town. It is impossible now to ascertain to what extent the Trade of Clyde was anciently carried, and what proportion of it belonged to Rutherglen when it was Erected into a Royal Burgh. It is highly probable that Rutherglen, at that time, was the only Town of Mercantile importance in the Strath of Clyde, and that to it any Trade that might be on the River chiefly belonged. That the Channel of Clyde was then naturally much deeper than at present, we have no reason to doubt, when we reflect that many Million Cart-Loads of Mud and Sand have been since thrown into it from the Land. Trading Vessels, therefore, which at that Period were of a small construction, might be carried with ease up to the Town. We are sure, however, that, till of late, Gaberts of considerable burden Sailed almost every day from the Quay of Rutherglen to Greenock, &c."

No person can look back to the History of our River without a feeling of surprise at the supineness of the Burgh of Rutherglen regarding the Improvements which, from time to time, were taking place upon the Clyde. This Burgh was even more interested to have the River deepened up to their Quay than Glasgow to have it deepened up to the

Broomielaw. A Century ago, there were sometimes more Vessels lying at the Quay of Rutherglen than at the Broomielaw Harbour. The late Mr. Alexander Norris, who was Born in 1751, told me that before the Clyde Navigation Acts were obtained, and before the Broomielaw Bridge was Built in 1768, he remembered Vessels Sailing regularly and constantly through the Arches of the Old Bridge, to Rutherglen, and particularly the Highland Boats, which, on account of the low Dues there, gave it a preference to Glasgow. It is, indeed, doubtful if any Dues were exacted at the Quay of Rutherglen; for, in Ure's History of that Burgh, although the Author states the different Sources of the Town's Revenue, there is no mention made of River-Dues or Quay-Dues. When we contemplate the Neighbourhood of Rutherglen, so rich in Coal, Iron, Lime, and Freestone, and see it to have been the first Navigable Outlet for the Produce of a Fertile, Agricultural Strath, lying behind it, we are astonished at beholding the Burgesses of this Town neglecting so grand an Opportunity of raising their Native Place to a state of opulence, by Deepening, or, at least, by assisting in Deepening, the Channel of the River Clyde.

During the Reign of Queen Mary, we find that the Inhabitants of Glasgow, Renfrew, and Dumbarton, entered into an Agreement to work on the River six weeks at a time, *per vices*, to remove the Ford at Dumbeck, and the most prominent *Hirsts*. Surely none of these Burghs had greater interest in Clearing away the Obstacles to the free Navigation of the Clyde, than Rutherglen; nevertheless, this Burgh seems to have stood aloof with folded arms, and allowed the other Burghs to do the work. In 1755, the Magistrates of Glasgow consulted Mr. Smeaton, a celebrated Civil Engineer, regarding the Deepening of the River, and of Improving its banks; but Rutherglen was no party to this Proceeding—it still stood aback. Again, in 1759, the Magistrates of Glasgow obtained an Act of Parliament for rendering the River Clyde Navigable to the Broomielaw for large Vessels, by means of Locks; and the following extraordinary powers were given to them by the Act, as sole Trustees of the River Clyde Trust:—The said Magistrates were empowered "to build, erect, and make, in, over, or on, the said River, or the Lands adjoining to or near the same, or any of them, such and so many Locks, Wears, Pens, Dams, and Cuts, Trenches, and other Works, as to the said Magistrates and Council, and their Successors in office, shall appear necessary, or convenient for promoting the said Navigation, &c." Here the upper Navigation to Rutherglen Quay was placed at the entire mercy of the Magistrates and Town Council of Glasgow, without the smallest effort being made on the part of the Magistrates of Rutherglen to have a Clause inserted in the Act for the Protection of their ancient Rights.

I remember, in my younger days, on the occasion of a small Flood in the River, that a Report arose of the Broomielaw Bridge being unsafe, and that its Foundations were undermined. This happened upon a Sunday. The Magistrates of Glasgow, notwithstanding the sanctity of the Day, instantly ordered a number of Carts to be hired, to carry stones to the Bridge; and I recollect seeing the Carters, on the said Sunday, tossing these Stones over the Bridge into the River, so as to form a Dam across the Stream for the protection of the Bridge. Here then, was an extinguisher to the free Passage of Boats up to Rutherglen Quay.

No Remonstrance was ever made by the Rutherglen Authorities against these Proceedings.

The Plan of Deepening the River by means of Locks having been abandoned, as being unsuitable to the free Navigation of the Clyde, the Magistrates of Glasgow, in 1770, obtained another Act of Parliament, empowering them, as sole Trustees, to improve the said Navigation, by erecting "Jetters, Banks, Walls, Sluices, Works, and Fences," along and upon the banks of the River and its Bed.

In this Act, there are Clauses giving protection as to certain Rights enjoyed by the Burgh of Renfrew, but there is not a word in it about the Burgh of Rutherglen or its Rights.

We all know how adroitly the Burgh of Dumbarton got the better of us in what was called the "Dumbarton Job," and also how sharply the *Glasgow Water Company* looked after their interest with regard to the removal of the Weir at the Old Bridge. Greenock and Port-Glasgow, also, have always looked very carefully to their interest on every Occasion when a Bill for Improving the Navigation was brought into Parliament, while Rutherglen alone, which had more interest in the Navigation than any of these Burghs, appears to have looked on with indifference, and allowed the Glasgow Magistrates to act in the Matter as they pleased. There can be no doubt that the Burgh of Rutherglen had very ancient Rights in the Navigation of the Clyde, and if that Burgh had opposed the Magistrates of Glasgow in Parliament while the early Navigation Bill was in progress, our Neighbours would certainly have secured to themselves the uninterrupted Passage of Vessels up to their Quay.

I remember, when a boy, of Bathing at this Quay, which was then lying dilapidated and destroyed, and totally useless.

The only way that can be accounted for this state of Carelessness on the part of the Magistrates of Rutherglen is, that it arose from Circumstances connected with the peculiar Let of the Burgh, which was then altogether Popular, in consequence of which there were constant Disputes amongst the Magistrates, Crafts, and Inhabitants, and, as is too often the case, amidst the Keenness of private Bickering, the Public interest was neglected.—*Loose Memoranda anent Rutherglen, by "Senex," in the Glasgow Herald.*

BLACKFAULD, OR CALTON.

A Piece of Ground which acquired its Name from the purpose to which it was applied, viz., a *Fauld for the Cattle* which Pastured on the *Burgh-Roods* and Gallowmoor of Glasgow. At the beginning of this Century we find it in the shape of Garden Grounds. This Ground was Bounded on the North by the King's Highway leading to Edinburgh; on the East by an old Road and Ditch known to this day by the name of *Witch Lone;* on the South by the New Green of Glasgow, and the old Road leading to Barrowfield; and on the West by St. Mungo's Lane, or Burnt Barns. In 1705, John Walkinshaw of Barrowfield, a Cadet of the Family of that ilk in Renfrewshire, whose Ancestors had become opulent Merchants in Glasgow in those times, had, in the beginning of the last Century, acquired such a Fortune as enabled them to Buy that

part of the Burgh Roods of Glasgow, which was but a small Parcel of Ground when compared with the Estate, which was, by the last Proprietor of that name, Sold to the Town and Trades of Glasgow in 1724, for £ Scots. The Price was calculated at 30 years' Purchase. Prior to this, Mr. Walkinshaw formed the Project of raising a Village on Blackfauld, so closely joined to the City of Glasgow. The gradual steps by which a Town of such magnitude has risen, in the course of this Century, a Period of little more than four-score years, may serve as a Data, at different periods, for the fluctuation of Public credit, the effects and influence of Commerce and the Arts, when fed with their mother, Wealth. In 1706, the Blackfauld was begun to be Feued upon by three Feuars; in 1711 we find one; in 1714 one; in 1715 two; in 1722 ten; in 1723 one; and in 1724 one, when the Estate becomes and continues the Property of the Town of Glasgow till 1731, when it was Purchased by John Orr, Esq., a Merchant in Glasgow. In the same year he Feus off one Lot; in 1732 ten; in 1747 one; 1748 three; 1749 fifteen; 1750 three; 1752 one; 1755 five; 1759 one. The Entry of the old Feuars of Calton was, for the Fall of 36 Ells, £1 3s. 4d., and 5s. Scots of annual Feu-Duty; or for 40 Falls in a Rood, £66 13s. 4d. Scots of Entry-money, and £10 Scots annual Feu-Duty; and in the same proportion, Four Roods making an Acre, £266 13s. 4d. Scots of Entry-money, and £40 Scots annual Feu-Duty; in Sterling, £22 4s. 5d. Entry-money, and £3 6s. 8d. Sterling of Feu-Duty. From what we have seen above, the Feuars were small in number in 1731, and during his life they had increased in a very small degree. He lived in an age when Commerce and the Arts were in a stationary state in Scotland, checked by the convulsions of the State in 1745. In these troublesome times we find him contented in being the first Citizen of his own City, often Rector of the University, his Alma Mater, and at his death a princely Benefactor to her Library. In 1753, Manufactures and the Arts, which had long lain buried in Scotland, in this year a feeble attempt was made to rear their heads; for, in this year we find his son, William Orr of Barrowfield, Feuing off *The Slate-House* at Camlachie, with two Acres of Ground and some thatched Houses adjoining, to James Lowdoun, John Dunlop, Andrew and Peter Blackburn, and Moodie, Merchants in Glasgow, and Robert Glen, Dyer in Glasgow, in Company, Partners of the Woollen Manufactory near Glasgow. The efforts of this Company in the Clothing Branch were of short duration, nor does it appear that their Exertions ever bore any proportion to their Ideas, in the almost unlimited length of time stipulated for in this Tack, for the purpose of bringing that useful Art to perfection at Glasgow. It comprehends a Period of no less than 999,999 years; and if a sum equal to their first Entry-money had been laid out with proper security, at Compound Interest, the succeeding Partners, at the end of the Tack, would have found themselves Proprietors of the Earth, and Clothiers for all its Inhabitants.

Early in this Century, this Village of Caltoun had been erected into a Burgh or Barony. The Lord of the Barony erected a Prison, and nominated his Baron Bailie. This office continues in use to this day, but the Prison was of no long standing. It was found acting as an engine of malice to any Citizen against a Neighbour who had disobliged him. It is one of the best built Houses in the old Feu of Caltoun, and

in this Age acquired the name of *The Caltoun Meal Market.* Indeed, it came to be the *Corn Exchange of Glasgow* for Paisley and Towns adjacent, in consequence of the *Ladles* exacted on every Sack of Victual brought into the City. About the same Period, some of the Inhabitants, and people in the Neighbourhood, erected a small Chapel to the Worship of the Deity, at the East end of a Street running in the same direction from *The Cross.* From this circumstance it was named *Kirk Street.* On the site of this Chapel is now erected a very neat one, by the people called *Cameronians*, or Followers of the Texts of the 400 Ministers who were ejected from their Charges and the Church in 1662. They all left their Pulpits on one and the same day. In 1792, the Feuars, by Subscription, Feued a Piece of Ground, on which they have Built a large Chapel of Ease. It has a Bell. It was pity the Funds did not admit of a Steeple and Clock, being at such a distance from those of Glasgow. Previous to this, the Feuars had acquired, in the shape of Feu, about two Acres of Ground for Sepulture. It is Enclosed in manner, and in conformity to our Acts of Parliament after *The Reformation*, with a great Stone Wall of two Ells in Height.—*Brown's History of Glasgow.*

KIRK STREET, CALTON.

The Subjects hereabouts are thus quaintly Described in a Petition which was presented before the *Dean of Guild Court*, 1850, from Andrew Hay, Warper and Portioner in Calton of Glasgow, craving leave to erect a Tenement of Houses in that once suburban Village:—

"All and Whole, that Steading of Ground lying upon the North side of that Street in Calton, called Kirk Street, as lately Staked off, Merched and Meathed, Bounded by the Steading Feued to Daniel Carse, Mason, in Calton; on the North and East, by the Ground or *Loch* sometime belonging to the deceased John Orr, Esq., of Barrowfield."

This Locality is in the immediate Vicinity of the old *Calton Cross*, there being at this point a Hollow which, in bygone years, received the Waters of the District, and formed the *Loch* alluded to in the Petition. These Waters now escape to the Clyde through the Sewers and Drains leading into the Camlachie Burn.

BRIDGETON.

In conclusion of our Account of the Caltoun, which now, on the East, was in regular Streets, intersected with others running from North to South, as far East as the *Witch Lones;* and on the South side of these Feus, bounded on the North by Barrowfield Burn, on the East by the Mains of Barrowfield, on the South by Clyde, and on the West by some of the Burgh Roods of Glasgow, now enclosed into *The Green*, which is now beautifully ornamented with variety of Trees, and which will, in a few years, become the habitation of every Songster of the Feathered Race, stands the modern Town of Bridgeton, a Village of half a mile in length from the Bridge over Barrowfield Burn to the free Bridge of Rutherglen on the South, over the Clyde. The Village and Street through it stand on the Lands of Goosefauld. This improvement formed

a new Road to Glasgow, and in effect brought the Lands on the South and South-East of Clyde about a mile nearer the City. That the Reader may form a proper idea of the Population of these Villages, we refer him to the following statement, viz.:—In 1791, when an Enumeration of the Inhabitants of the Barony Parish was taken up with great accuracy, by order of the Reverend Mr. John Burns, the Population of the Caltoun and Anderstoun stood as follows, viz., in all, 14,120 Souls, and of these 8467 were of the Established Church; the rest came under the description of Sectaries of various Denominations.

It was on this Estate the Coal Works about Glasgow began to assume their present form. Until the beginning of the present Century, the Coals in this part of the Country were Hewn in the manner and mode of the simple Inhabitants who were taught to look for them in the bowels of the earth, by their Conquerors, the ancient Romans, by *Fit Gang Heughs* on the sides of Hills, and afterwards by the help of a Windlass, on a Pit whose depth reached only to the first Seam, until the year 1727, when William Douglas of Glenbervie, a Relation to the Family of Barrowfield, and Tacksman of the Coals on that Estate, taught the uninformed Proprietors of Ground how the Level and the Dip lay in a South-East from a North-West direction; and from the depth of the first Seam he formed a Valuation of the Depth and Thickness of the four Seams below, the Working of which was never successfully attempted until the influence and effects of the Commerce of Glasgow encouraged some of her Merchants, as well as Proprietors, to erect *Gips*, drove by Horses, for bringing up the Coals and Water of the first and second Seam. This species of Machinery was found inadequate to the task of Drawing Water when the second Seam had been Wrought for any considerable time, yet continued so late as 1764, when the first Fire-Engine for Drawing the Water was erected at Shettleston, in the Barony Parish of Glasgow. In 1793, we find no less than 12 Fire-Engines in the Vicinity. These Coal Works afford Firing to many Public Works, besides an extensive and well-peopled Neighbourhood, of not less than 150,000 people, together with a large quantity Coastwise and for Exportation.—*Brown's History of Glasgow*, II., 100.

BRIDGETON WASHING GREEN.

This was Granted by John Orr, Esq., of Barrowfield, under Disposition dated the 23rd day of February, 1785, "for the common use and privilege of the whole present and future Feuars and Inhabitants of the Village of Bridgeton, to be used by them for the sole purpose of a Common Green for Washing, Bleaching, and Drying Cloathes, and in no other way whatever, with power to the said Feuars of Bridgeton, and their Foresaids, to erect a Washing House or any other Building necessary for the greater conveniency and accommodation of all concerned in the Washing, Bleaching, and Drying Cloathes, provided the same be done upon the common expense of the whole Feuars, and by a Committee of their number, to be chosen by themselves, for the Collection, Management, and Application of the Funds instituted by them, to be raised for erecting and supporting of that and the other Public Works in said Village of Bridgeton." This Committee continued, less or more, to

act till the Municipal Amalgamation of the City and surrounding Districts, and was succeeded by a Committee chosen from the Feuars in the District.

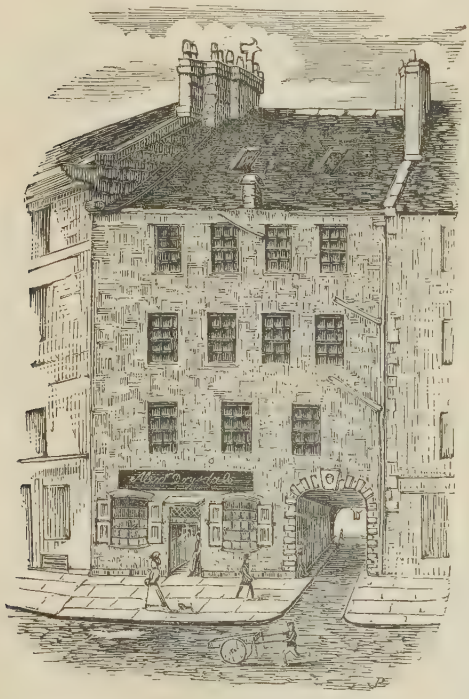
Several years ago, the Authorities covered in the Burn, and run a continuation of Landressy Street through the Green into Green Street Lane. The Green has now become the Property of the Glasgow Improvement Trustees, under their Act 1866; and on 3rd May, 1870, a Committee was appointed, in terms of the "Lands Clauses Consolidation (Scotland) Act, 1845," to negotiate the Transference thereof. The Price settled by Valuation, £2436, has been Deposited in the Bank, awaiting the Decision under a Minute of Arbitration between the above Committee and the Governors of Archibald Millar's Charity, who have preferred a Claim to a portion of the Purchase Price, as Superiors of the Ground, and as Successors of the said John Orr.

THE GALLOWGAIT

REACHES from the East side of the City to *The Market Place*, where it meets with the North end of the Saltmarket and the East end of the Trongate, and the South end of the High Kirk Street, which four Streets, meeting exactly together, makes a perfect Cross. This Gallowgate Street is of Length from East to West 1000 Ells, and 20 Ells in Breadth, and has in it 34 new Buildings. 1. The City of Glasgow's great Lodging. 2. The great Lodging belonging to Bailie Hamilton. 3. The Lodging belonging to the Heirs of John Luke. 4. Thomas Calder of Shirva's Lodging. 5. The great and stately Lodging belonging to Thomas Orr, Writer—being of pure Ashler fine Work,—and new Buildings on both sides of the Closs, with a fine Garden at the head thereof, and a Well in the Closs very useful to the Tenants and Neighbourhood. 6. The Lodging belonging to the Heirs of Charles Stuart, Writer. 7. The Tenement belonging to the Heirs of Thomas Pollock, Merchant. 8. The Lands belonging to John Luke. 9. The other Tenement on the other side of the Bridge. 10. The large Buildings at the back thereof. 11. The Lands of Robert Wortherspoon and William Martin, Cordiners. 12. The Tenement belonging to the Heirs of Bailie Bryson. 13. The Lands belonging to the Heirs of John White. 14. The Land of John Sim, Writer. 15. The Lands belonging to the Heirs of John Wardrop, late Bailie. 16. The Tenement belonging to Mr. Walter Aitchison of Roughsolloch. 17. The Tenement belonging to the Heirs of John Thomson. 18. The Tenement belonging to John Chapman, Writer.—The Tenements belonging to the Persons after-named on the South side of the Gallow Street, viz.,—19. The Tenement pertaining to the Heirs of John Luke of Clay-Thorn. 20. The Lands belonging to the Heirs of John Donald, Smith. 21. Leggate, Barber. 22. The Tenement belonging to Thomas Peter of Carsbasket. 23. The Lands per-

taining to the Heirs of Bailie Bryson. 24. The Tenement belonging to the Heirs of Andrew Craig. 25. James Hamilton of Aikenhead's Tenement. 26. Bailie Loudon's Tenement. 27. The Lands belonging to the Heirs of William Bryce, Writer. 28. The Tenement of Patrick Bell of Cowcaddens. 29. The Lands of James Fogo, Writer. 30. The Tenement belonging to the said Patrick Bell. 31. The Tenement of the Heirs of Hugh Tennant and John Finlay, Merchants. 32. The great Tenement of old belonging to Mr. Archibald Lyon, Merchant, and now to William Buchanan of Bankell. 33. The great and stately Tenement of Land belonging to *The Trades of Glasgow*, of curious Ashler work, standing upon 18 Arches and stately Pillars upon the South-East corner of the Gallowgait and Saltmarket Street.—*M'Ure.*

The Changes which have taken place on the face of Old Glasgow generally, and the enormous Expansion of the City within a comparatively recent Period, are truly marvellous, and much has been said and written on that subject. It is rather refreshing, therefore, for those who knew Glasgow before these Changes had made much progress, to recognise, in some of the Streets, Objects which have remained untouched. Perhaps few such have undergone more alteration on their external aspect than the Shops in the old parts of the City.



MR. ALEX. DRYSDALE'S SHOP.

The system of Modernising and "Brushing up" these has been so general that it is often not easy to recognise the Receptacles which administered to the daily comforts of the former Generations. A few, however, do exist in all their original quaintness. Perhaps one of the best Specimens is the queer old Shop on the North side of Gallowgate, now marked No. 87, near the Burn. This has been a Grocery Shop for nearly a Century, and is so still.

More than 80 years ago, it was the Shop of the well-known Mr. Charles Walker, commonly called "Colonel Walker of the Grocers'

Corps." His Name occurs in Jones' Directory of 1789. He was a fine old man, with huge Jack-Boots, Coat of Quaker-like cut, a rubicund countenance, and tied hair. Nature, however, had probably never intended that he should be a Colonel, but the Grocers decided otherwise, and *The Green* witnessed the Evolutions of the gallant Corps, which he commanded on many a Review-Day, when the Name and Deeds of "Bonyparty," against whom "Blind Alick" had such inveterate hatred, caused the great stir in this Country. The Colonel's queer old Shop presents the same aspect now that it has always done. It has two "Bow Windows," with very small Panes, and the outside Shutters are folded back against the Wall, low Roof, and a peculiarly old-fashioned Interior. The Counters are droll. The Window-Soles were invariably stuck full of funny-looking Drinking-Glasses, some with longish Stalks and a white Glass-Thread running through them vertically, like newly-born Serpents; others were oddly Figured, but mostly plain.

These and small white Glass-Bottles lay in admired confusion, quietly indicating to the Public that they were Purchasable. On the little Window-Shelves farther up, a number of queer looking Glass Vases appeared, filled with what never failed to make the *Boys' Teeth water most desperately*, in the shape of immortal "*Miscalmonds*," "*Curlyanders*," *Buttons, and Sweeties.*

MR. POLLOCK'S SHOP, GALLOWGATE.

But, as if these were not enough to invite the earnest attention of the sweet-mouthed Youngsters, Sticks of "Sugar-Auley" (of blessed memory) were arranged in small transversed Tiers with a broken one at the top, to show how particularly nice they must be if only the length of a Boy's lips. A few Sticks of dark brown curly Sugar-Candy in bunches completed the temptation. Who could Pass without Halting? Who could look at these things unmoved? He would have been more than mortal. There were no boxes of Pale Sugar, or other Modern "Inventions," in these queer old Windows, to let a discerning Public know impressively that this was a Grocer's Shop. No, plainness was the order of the day, and it was both peculiar and solemn. It was a grand sight when a Barrel of Sugar arrived as the boys went past. It was first put on the Pavement and Dug out with a

Spade. How unsatisfactory to such of the Spectators as would fain have pronounced on the quality, whereof there were not a few tolerable Judges!

Mr. Walker was Agent many years for the Falkirk Bank, and the Business was Transacted in the Back Shop. A respectable Canary depended from the Roof of that momentary Corner, and, no doubt, Refreshed all concerned with its Melody.

It is recorded that it had nearly accomplished the Air of "Ow'er the Water to Charlie" under the tuition of one of the Gentlemen of the White Apron, when an infernal Cat closed further Warbling.

The Colonel gave up Business about 40 years ago, and was succeeded by Mr. Alexander Drysdale, in the same Premises, where many a Justice of Peace Marriage and Affidavit have taken place. From a Back Window, Trout could be Caught from the Molendinar with a Fishing Rod. This respectable old Citizen died only a few days ago, and his Name is still above the Door. As already said, the Shop remains unchanged, except that rather fewer Glasses are in the Window, and the "Sugar-Auley" and some other *Delectables* have vanished. In other respects it is exactly "The Colonel's Old Shop." Paint has not visited it in the memory of man. In fact it is a Mummy, and, as such, well deserves to be Photographed.—*Glasgow Herald, 3rd October*, 1862.

THE GALLOWGATE BRIDGE

Was almost opposite the above Shop. It was originally one half the Breadth of the Street, the North side being kept as a Ford for the Watering of Horses, where there were Stepping Stones. There was a deep, straight Road on either side down to the Molendinar. In Digging a common Sewer about 1823, an old Run was discovered, 12 feet below the Surface, containing a Deposit of black Mud, the Bones of Horses, the Horns of Cows, and the usual Rubbish of a stagnant Ditch; from hence it was Inferred that, formerly, the Street was banked up on each side, and had a sort of open Sewer in the centre, which discharged itself into the Burn.—*See Glasgow Delineated*, p. 233.

ST. ANDREW'S LANE, ST. ANDREW'S OPEN, OR KIRK LONE,

Of old was a busy Avenue, though now darkened and under cover by the Iron Bridge of London Street. The Sheriff Clerk's Office was primarily here, besides the Writing Rooms (small enough, to be sure,) of Merchants and Lawyers. In this Lane were the great Carriers' Quarters of the Jolly Yorkshire man, James Yates, who was the first to start a Coach or Waggon for Parcels and Passengers, between Glasgow and Edinburgh. This huge, heavy Vehicle, with Arched Canvas Roof, was set in motion in 1758 by six Horses, leaving "from the usual Place in the Opening from the Gallowgait, to the New Church [St. Andrew's in the Square], every Wednesday morning." Five Shillings was the Fare. The lumbering Conveyance was 12 hours on the Way. A number of Yates' Advertisements appear in *The Glasgow Courant* about the above date. This Undertaking paid so well, that he, moreover, Enterprised in "The Newcastle Waggon," driven to and fro by English-

men attired in embroidered Smocks and flabby Grey Hats, with long-legged Boots and terrific Whips. At its Weekly Advent from "over the Border," there was a general *Turn-out* at Doors and Windows to see the Sight and hear the Tidings from the South.

SPOUTMOUTH WYND

Reaches North from the Gallowgate, and is 120 Ells Long and 6 Ells Wide, in which are the Four Cisterns of very fine sweet Water.—*M'Ure.*

At Page 511, a minute Description is given of these Four Cisterns in the Spoutmouth, or Road to the Spout Wells, which old Road was Bounded by a Lot of Ground called "Laverock Ha," a favourite secluded Spot, no doubt, where the Lark might soar aloft in Song, but now crossed by the Union Railway. Piazzas, like those in High Street, Trongate, and Saltmarket, were down the Gallowgate as far as to where the Molendinar crossed the Street at St. Andrew's Lane. *The Butter Market* was latterly held under *The Gallowgate Piazzas*, ere the several Tenements which were Built upon them were taken down, or Burnt down one by one. On the left bank of the Molendinar Burn, in the Spoutmouth, there was a Place used as a Burying Ground for persons who Died of the Plague. There were three Tiled or Thatched Houses which were used as a sort of Hospital, where persons employed as *Searchers* or Cleansers resided; and the Bodies of the Dead were Buried at the back of these Houses.—*Glasgow Delineated*, p. 233.

THE DOWHILL

Is not noticed in M'Ure's "View of the City of Glasgow." The Appellation seems to be derived from the Knoll or small Hill where *Cushat Doos* or Wild Pigeons cooed and nested in the Woods which covered the Height. The Lands of Dowhill extended from the Molendinar Burn at the Spoutmouth to the Butts, and North to the College Garden. In 1717 there were not above half a dozen Houses upon these Lands. Next the City Port at the end of the Gallowgate proper, there were two small Thatched Barns, and two or three humble Houses within the Gallowgate Port. Provost Anderson, in the above year, sold the Northern portion of these his Lands to the College. He died soon after, after having been twice Married. His first Wife was Susanna Hamilton; the second, Mary Hay. He left 4 Daughters; two by each Marriage. The two Daughters by the second Marriage were—Maria, who was Married to the Rev. Charles Moore, a Native of Armagh, and Episcopalian Clergyman at Stirling—(see Page 768); and Barbara, who became the Wife of William Fogo of Killorn. To Mrs. Moore and Mrs. Fogo the Lands of Dowhill fell, as their share of the old Provost's Glasgow Property, extending to upwards of 12 Acres. These Ladies afterwards Divided the Property; the Westmost Half accruing to Mrs. Moore—the Eastmost to Mrs. Fogo. Soon after her Father's death, Mrs. Moore removed from Stirling to Glasgow, among her Kindred, and for the Education of her Family. Her eldest Son was Dr. John Moore, Father of the General. When Dr. Moore, then a Youth of 17, left the

Coldstream Guards, in which he had been an Assistant Surgeon, about the middle of last Century, he returned to Glasgow, where he Practised nearly 20 years. He succeeded to his Mother's Half of the Dowhill Property; and in 1750 commenced Feuing it out in Lots. Amongst the earliest Feuars were the two Richard Allans, Sen. and Jun., and Archibald Smellie. These three old Glasgow Merchants, in 1754, acquired 2 Acres of the Dowhill, for which they Paid £20 per Acre, besides a perpetual Ground-Annual of £5. In their turn, they Sub-Feued this Ground into a number of small Lots, between 1755 and 1766, whereupon were Built Dye Works, Dwelling-Houses, &c., with access from the Gallowgait by the Lanes called "Little Dove Hill," and "Great Dove Hill."

Another considerable Purchaser from Dr. Moore was Mr. James Campbell, a rich old Tanner. First of all, he acquired a large range of the Dowhill near the Spoutmouth, where he had extensive Tan Works for more than half a Century. He afterwards purchased a large additional Section, which will be noticed in the Sequel. Immediately previous to these Subinfeudations, the rising Grounds of the Dowhill were occupied partly as Grass Parks and partly as a large Orchard enclosed by Hedges. The following Advertisement appeared in *The Glasgow Courant*, Dec. 1755, offering part of the Dowhill in lease:—

"*For Garden Ground.*—To be Let in Tack, Two Acres, or thereby, contained in that Park lately Enclosed in the Dowhill, behind the Dye-House occupied by Robert Hanna. The Ground is in fine order, having been lately Trenched, well Dunged, and, last two years, lain Lee. The Situation is very commodious for Dwelling Houses and Bleaching; has ready access to the Burn side (the Molendinar), and Entry to it either by the Vennel (Old Vennel, off High Street), or the Butts; whoever has a mind to Offer for Gardening may Apply, &c., &c."

How different is this Locality now, where the Doves "mourned" from the Forest of the Dowhill—the "*Monte Columbarum*"—and where the *Lee Parks* bordered the limped Molendinar!

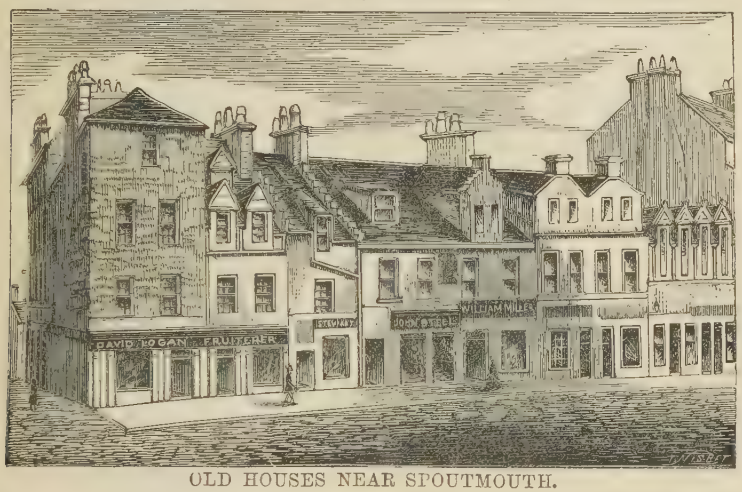
Dr. Moore finally removed to London in 1778, and the Dowhill has for many years been entirely out of the Family.—*Desultory Sketches in Glasgow, Past and Present*, III., 666.

HOUSES ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE GALLOWGATE.

This Range of Buildings (Nos. 125-135), situated considerably to the Westward of what was the original Saracen's Head Inn, has been made the subject of an Illustration, not from the possession of any thing like an Historical claim on our attention, but simply because it has been looked upon as a somewhat Characteristic Specimen of much of our old Street Architecture. At the side of the House to the left of the Row there is Inscribed the Date 1714. A fine large Dial, with the year 1708, is placed in the front Wall.

The two Houses immediately adjoining belong evidently to a later Period; but beyond them may be observed the Pedimented Windows of one of those quaintly ornamented Buildings which speak of a more ancient Tenure of the Ground than can be boasted of by any of its

Neighbours. We can say little about it, however, other than that it seems to have been in existence in the year 1666, at which Period a Conveyance of the Property was made in favour of John Thomson, Merchant in Glasgow. Toward the end of last Century it belonged to, and was, we believe, occupied by Mr. Hozier, of Barrowfield. The



OLD HOUSES NEAR SPOUTMOUTH.

Lane seen to the left is the Spoutmouth. In 1778 a considerable Coach-Work existed at a short distance to the North-East of these Buildings. At a subsequent Period its enclosure was occupied as a Fruit Market, and continued to be so till the Place of its Sale was transferred to Kent Street.—*Stuart's Views and Notices of Glasgow.*

EASTERN SUGAR WORK, OFF THE GALLOWGATE.

Notice has been taken already of the above at Page 543. There is nothing about it particularly worthy of attention, beyond, perhaps, the mere interest which attaches to it as representing a Building claiming a somewhat respectable age. It is an abiding Example of the energy with which the enterprise of the Western Metropolis of Scotland had advanced to rival other Nations in some of their principal branches of Trade. It was, we believe, during the Protectorate of Cromwell, that the Merchants of Glasgow began to turn their attention towards the Refining of Sugar. The business was, at that Period, almost exclusively in the hands of the Dutch, and appears to have proved rather an important source of Revenue to those respectable Gentlemen, the Burgomasters and others, who had their Tulip-Gardens by the shades of Haerlem, or their Picture Galleries on the Shores of the Zuyder Zee. But it was at length decreed that a portion of this lucrative Trade should be carried elsewhere, and by degrees, occasional Sugar Bakers, Overseers, and Workmen, began to make their appearance among the Citizens of Glasgow, forsaking, in pursuit of gain, the favoured Borders of the Ainstel, to take up their quarters by the Waters of the Clyde.

The first Sugar Work established in this City, upon what may be termed an important scale, was, we believe, that erected at the West-end of Bell Street in 1667. The second was the above (Page 543), built about two years later, in the Vicinity of the Gallowgate. They were both Established by Joint-Stock Companies, formed of a few Individuals from among the principal Merchants. The third was situated in the Stockwell. The other two were in King Street—one of these was called "The Little Sugar House," and belonged to William Gordon and Haik Bettiken, Sugar Boilers.—*M'Ure*, p. 258.

In 1726 it was agreed upon between the Magistrates and the Proprietors of the Sugar Refineries, that the latter should regularly send their Work People, provided with Buckets, to aid in the extinction of fires, on condition that the men should be relieved from the responsibility of serving in the City Guard (*Memorabilia*, p. 484). The Business appears to have been of so lucrative a nature, that, in course of time, it became greatly extended; so much so, that, previous to the Middle of last Century, there were no less than five Sugar Refineries at work in Glasgow, each giving employment to a considerable number of Persons, and adding not a little to the Prosperity as well as the Industrial character of the Place.—*Stuart's Views and Notices of Glasgow in Former Times*, pp. 81-98.

The following Inscription on a square Board, marks *The Sugar House Close*:—"M. Crawford. For the *Real Hive Water* as Made by the late deceased Mrs. James Wark, First Stair, left hand side of the Closs."

LITTLE ST. MUNGO'S CHAPEL AND CHURCH-YARD, WITH ENVIRONS.

During the second Provostship of Andrew Cochrane, Merchant and Banker, the *Gallowgait Port* was demolished; immediately without the site of which were the Chapel and Cemetery of "Little Saint Mungo's." This Chapel was Built in Oct. 1500, in the Reign of James IV., by David Cunningham, an Official of Glasgow, Archdeacon of Argyll, and Provost of the Collegiate Church, Hamilton. He was also Rector of Glasgow College in 1489. This pious Founder gave largely for its Endowment, viz.:—1st. A Tenement in St. Thenaw Street (The Trongait); 2nd. Two Roods of Land in the Gallowgait, beyond the Molendinar, "acquired from Marriot Dickson, near the Garden of Thomas Monteath, and from Richard Browster;" 3rd. An Acre, lying in *Monte Columbarum* (the Hill of Doves), bought from D. Spreull; 4th. A Barn and 6 Roods of Land in Provanside; 5th. Certain Annual Rents out of the Lands of Drips and Melvan's Orchart, near Ruglen."—*Reg. Epis. Glas. and Lib. Dom. Nos. Coll.*

In this latter Vol. of Reference, "Little St. Mungo's" is said to have stood beyond the Walls of the City, near to the Trees called *the Trees of St. Kentigern.*

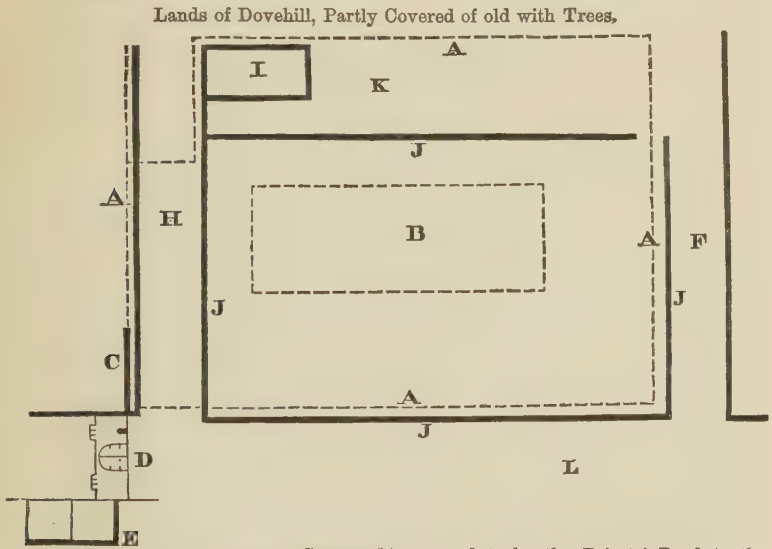
It may be inferred that, at the Era of its Foundation, the Vicinity of the Gallowgate Port was a very rural Spot, and that, from the circumstance of the Trees which waved over it having been Dedicated to St. Kentigern, there must have existed some Traditionary connection between that particular Locality in the Vicinity of the Molendinar Rivulet, and

the History of the early Apostle of Christianity, to the people of Strathclyde. The Erection there of a Chapel bearing his Name was owing, no doubt, to a current belief in the Sanctity of the Place; and that it had in reality been hallowed from a remote antiquity, by many Associations of a reverential character, is now abundantly certain, owing to the considerable access of light which has of recent years been thrown upon the Annals of our See.

From the "Offices" of Kentigern (a Formulary of Devotion, compiled by Bishop Elphingston for the use of his Church at Aberdeen), we learn that the Saint, while residing as an Exile in Wales, was directed by Angelic agency to proceed to Glasgow, and that on his approach, in

GROUND PLAN OF LITTLE ST. MUNGO'S CHAPEL, &c.

(Drawn for *Glasghu Facies*, by JOHN BUCHANAN, Esq., Banker.)



A. A. A. A. *Dotted Lines.* Supposed Line of Church-Yard Dyke.

B. Little St. Mungo's Chapel, surrounded by Burying Ground.

C. A small Piece of Wall remaining in a Close.

D. East Port, taken down by Provost Cochrane in 1749.

E. Old Houses (No. 182 Gallowgate,) against which the South end of the Port rested. The North end of the Port joined the South end of the Kirk-Yard Dyke; and where Dovehill was opened the West part of the old Dyke was allowed to remain until Houses were Built along its line.

F. Saracen's Lane, or Brass Bell Lane. An ancient Thoroughfare to the North,—supposed to be the Priests' Road to the Cathedral; amplified when the Saracen's Head Inn was Built, as a private Entry to the Stables. This Road went along the East side of the old Kirk-Yard Dyke.

H. Great Dovehill. The West side of the old Kirk Yard. This was the Carriage Entry to the Ball Room, &c., marked

I. Ball Room of the Saracen's Head Inn.

J. J. J. J. Indicate the Area occupied by the Saracen's Head Inn, built within the ancient Kirk-Yard, and partly on the Site of the Chapel. The Frontage to the Road or Gallowgate was 100 feet.

K. Court Yard of the Inn.

L. Gallowgate to Camlachie.

obedience to the Mandate, towards the Place, he was met by Redrath, the King, who, accompanied by his Chiefs and a great multitude of people, had gone forth to welcome his Return. On this (the Narrative continues) the venerable Traveller began to Address the People in his character of an Apostle of the Truth; but, owing to the numbers present, and the great pressure of the Crowd, it happened that he could neither be properly seen nor heard, when, of a sudden, the Ground on which he stood was miraculously elevated into a little Knoll or Hillock, so that all were eventually able to behold the Speaker, and to listen to his words. In commemoration, it is stated, of this Occurrence, a Chapel dedicated to him was, at an after Period, erected on the Spot.

The Reader must form his own opinion with regard to the value of this Story; but we may be allowed to point his attention to the curious degree of Traditionary interest with which it invests the immediate *Site* and Neighbourhood of the old *Saracen's Head Inn.* In the first place, it would appear—if the conjectures on the subject be correct—that the little Eminence so wondrously upraised has never been required to return to its original level, but may be observed at the present day in the Ascent of the Dowhill. It was on the Slope of this inconsiderable Rising Ground, which is situated in close proximity to the Site of the Gallowgate Port, that the Chapel erected by Archdeacon Cunningham actually stood. This Religious Edifice may very probably have been raised on the Spot occupied in earlier times by the Building mentioned in the "Offices" of Kentigern; and the adjacent Ground (first secularly trenched upon to receive the Foundations of the Building shown in the Cut, Page 832) may, at different Periods of time, have been set apart for the Burial of the Dead. Altogether, from the preceding Account of his Return to Glasgow, coupled with the various Circumstances which connect the name of Saint Kentigern with the Locality of the Dowhill, it seems by no means unlikely that he had, on some great occasion, thought proper to Address his Audience from that little Height, although the Story of its miraculous Elevation may be ascribed to the fancy of an inventive Zeal. In addition to what has been said, it may be mentioned that, in *The Book of our Lady College*, already referred to, we find Reference made to a *Spring of Water* situated in the above Neighbourhood, and called *Saint Kentigern's Well.* In connection with this it is worthy of remark, that the Court-Yard of the Saracen's Head Inn possessed a Spring-Well unequalled, perhaps, in the City for the purity and abundance of its supply; and, so highly was it prized, that, in the Title Deeds of many of the neighbouring Proprietors, the Privilege of Drawing Water from this Source is expressly Guaranteed. Although the Chapel of Saint Mungo was probably much injured during the storms of *The Reformation*, and its Church-Yard abandoned as a Place of Sepulture, it does not appear to have fallen into absolute ruin till long afterwards, as we find by the *Session Records* that, in the year 1593, it had been put into a state of repair, and was made use of as an Hospital for the reception of Invalids:—

1593. June 22.—Little St. Mungo's Kirk is ordered to be Repaired, in order to be made an Hospitall.

1594. Feb. 28.—An Hospitall alongst the Gallowgait Bridge is ordered to be Repaired.

1595. April 10.—The Deacons of the Crafts are desired to Repair *that Kirk* for another Hospitall.

1600. Nov. 13.—It is called "St. Mungo's Kirk on the North side of the Gallowgate."

A Deed, covering seven Pages of Foolscap, of Date 10th May, 1593, which was in 1855 in the Sasine Office, Glasgow, describes the Pertinents thus:—"*All and haill, the Chapel and Hous, callit St. Mungoi's Chaiplane, with Kirk-Zard and pertinentis thairof, lyand in the East side of the Toun of Glasgu, bezond the Gallowgait Brig, betwix the Landis of Dowhill on the North, and the Hie Street on the Eist partis.*"

About *The Reformation* probably, Little St. Mungo's Chapel had fallen into the hands of *Archibald Lyon* (to be noticed at length afterwards), whom M'Ure claims as his great-grandfather. This Mr. Lyon disponed the Chapel and Church-Yard to his daughter Mariota, and to her husband Donald Conynghame, Aikinbar, a Relation of the Founder. "*Ye said Donald and Mariota, sells and dispones to ye saidis Toonschip, all and haill, the Treis, baith growand and cuttit, about and in the samyn, to be instantlie intromettit with, be the saidis Provest, Bailleis, and Counsall to the use of the said Kirk. . . . . The Chaipell, Hous, and Zaird, should be convertit into ane Hospitall for the puir, to be Foundit be the saidis Provest, Bailleis, and Counsell, and to na uthir use in all tymes cuming. . . . . And, farder, the said Provest, Bailleis, and Counsall, grantis to the said Donald and his spous, twa lawfull and sufficient personnis, to be admitted fre Burgess of the said Citie, at thair requeist.*" At the time of this Sale, the Cunningham Arms were on the Walls of *Little St. Mungo's*; for the Deed of Conveyance of Sale for "twa hundrith merkis" (about £10 16s. Sterling), in favour of Sir Matthew Stewart of Mynto, Provost, Robert Chirnside, and John Stewart, Bailies, binds them "*not to alter ye Conznghames Arms of ye said Kirk, presentlie yairupon, in all tymes cuming, sa lang as ye wa' standis.*"

Thus, we have the above clear Evidence that the Town acquired this Chapel and Church-Yard for the use of an Hospital for Lepers. We again hear of the former under the Date of 1600, as "St. Mungo's Kirk on the North side of the Gallowgate," from which Period all traces of its History seem to be lost, although its *Church-Yard* is more than once referred to in subsequent times; as, for instance, in *The Minutes of Town Council*, 11th June, 1644.—"The gers (grass) of Little St. Mungow's Kirk-Yard is sett to Johne Andersone for one dollar, gevin to the officers to buy ther denner." 27th Feb. 1647.—"The said day ordains the Mr. of Wark to caus build, with all diligence, the dyke at Litle St. Mungoes Kirk-Yaird, neir the Gallowgait Port, and the Port thair to be calsiet."

This Church-Yard was, as has been observed at the outset, in existence when the Ground was Feued for the erection of *The Inn;* but, as in the description of the Property thus Transferred, no mention is made of the Chapel itself, we may infer that the last traces of its Walls had disappeared prior to 1754. In November this year, an Advertisement appeared in *The Glasgow Courant*, offering for Public Sale "that old Kirk-Yard, lying without the Gallowgait Port, on the north side of the high road."

It cannot but be interesting to reflect on the appearance of this ancient Burial Place in its latter days. Fixed in solitary desolation among the Dwellings of an increasing Community, it lay a stranger, as it were, to

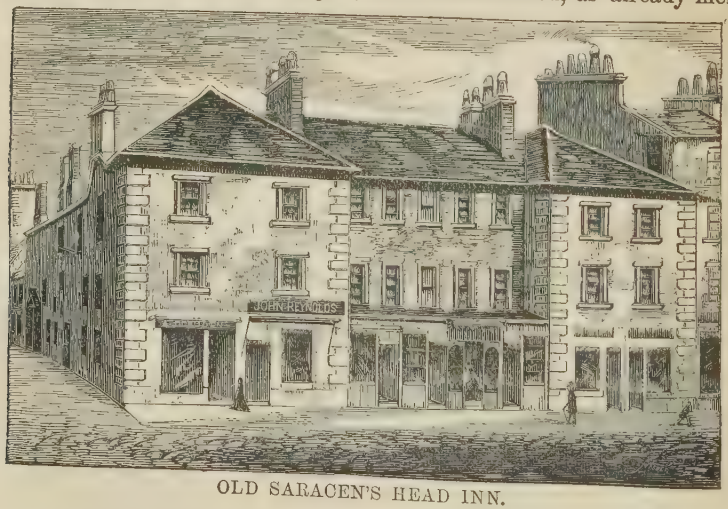
the Place and to the Associations of the People; and, although the respect for the Depositories of the Dead which prevails in Scotland had long preserved it from the hands of Desecration, there could, at the Period we mention, no longer have existed among the Citizens any of those feelings with regard to the Dust entombed below, which might attract the steps of the occasional Mourner towards the Spot, impressed by tender recollections of the Loved and Lost.

The eyes that were wont to moisten over its Graves, had long been closed in the sleep of Death; and, for many a Generation, there had no one beheld the turning of a single green Sod in the old "Kirk-Yaird."

According to the Statements of a Gentleman, once a Member of the Magistracy, who died some time since at a good old age, this Burial-Place was, within the recollection of his Informants, enclosed by a ruinous old-fashioned Dyke, with "Boles in it," and was overgrown by rank Grass and Nettles; nearly hid amongst which, were a few narrow grey Stones, much encrusted with Fog, and deeply set in the earth, marking Graves of the long departed.

THE SARACEN'S HEAD INN.

To the reposing Traveller who, at the present day, looks forth from amid the comforts of his quiet and well-ordered Hotel, upon the Sylvan area of George Square, it may afford matter of surprise to be told that, in the handsome City of Glasgow, which commanded, as already men-



OLD SARACEN'S HEAD INN.

tioned, the praise of so many Visitants, there existed, upwards of a Century ago, nothing which, in the modern sense of the word, could be properly called an Inn. Of Taverns and Ale-houses there does not appear to have been any deficiency; but of Establishments intended for the accommodation of Strangers, there were apparently none to be met with superior to those kept by the class of men called "Stablers," whose

BUCHANAN STREET, GLASGOW, (LOOKING SOUTH) 1871.

Publisher.

projecting Sign-Boards so generally gave promise of "Good Entertainment for Man and Beast." The Capital itself was, indeed, at the Period referred to, in no degree better supplied—showing how long the people of Scotland had remained behind their Southern neighbours in all that related to personal comfort and the general amenities of life.

To remedy this state of affairs, the Magistrates and Council resolved, in the year 1754, to encourage the design of Robert Tennent, Gardener and Vintner in Glasgow, of erecting an Hotel that might be creditable to the City; and in the following year he completed the Building which is represented in the Cut, and which is described in a Document of the Period as a "Great Inn, all of good hewn Stone."

Tennent had long been Tenant of *The White Hart Inn*, belonging to Orr of Barrowfield, nearly opposite to the present Campbell Street. The most eligible Site for the grand new Hotel was the "Old Yaird, a Burying-Place, called Little Saint Mungo." Accordingly, this was Sold to Mr. Tennent on the 24th Nov. 1754; and, to encourage the Speculation, the Provost (George Murdoch) and Magistrates gave him full permission to use for Building, the Stones from the Ruins of the Bishop's Castle at the Cathedral.

A Description of the Inn is given in *The Advertisement* at Page 550. A large Sign-Board was placed above the Main Entrance which led in to the Hall or Lobby by a double flight of broad Stairs. This spacious and capacious Emblem of Office was, at its Inauguration, one of the Lions of Glasgow. It displayed a Saracen, fierce and bold, with half-drawn Scimitar, painted in strong brilliant colours. He found his way to the new Inn on the opposite side of the Street, in the Tenement still standing at the North-East corner of South St. Mungo Street, or No. 204 Gallowgate, and hung there for 35 years, till he could hang no more.

This Veteran Sign was the Father of all the numerous Signs of Saracens' Heads, over "the West Countrie," the Title having been at one time a favourite among the *Bonifaces* of their days. When last beheld on the Round Corner of the Inn, the Colours were a good deal faded, but the grim and semi-barbarous look of the Visage, with the staring Eyes, seemed to defy Time and Washing. If it could have been found, verily a *Tartar* would have been *Caught* for "Glasghu Facies."

This "New Saracen's Head" (the common Folks called it the "Sarazyan's Head"), was Built on Speculation, about 11 years after the *Old* Saracen's Head Hotel had ceased, by a Minister and two Plasterers, viz., Rev. John M'Leod, and Messrs. Andrew M'Kendrick and Robert Buchan, who, in 1803, Purchased from Mr. John Struthers, Brewer, Maltman, and Proprietor of the old Piece of Ground called "The Round Croft," Five "Steadings" of it, or about 1185 square yards. Charles Howatt, the Hostler of the old Hotel, was long the Tenant of this new or second *Saracen's Head*. Mr. Struthers seems to have had great disdain for *Kirks*, as, in all the Feu-Conveyances of the *Round Croft*, a Prohibitory Clause was introduced, debarring the erection of all "Meeting-Houses." This Veto was cancelled in 1814.

Mr. Tennent died Bankrupt about two years after he had opened the "Great Inn." He had Invested the whole of his Means herein, and notwithstanding (as the *Glasgow Courant* said of him at the time of his

Death) he "was well qualified for his Business, and respected by all ranks, he Died broken-hearted through disappointment." Much sympathy was felt for poor Tennent, and so a Committee of his Creditors took charge of his Estate, viz.:—Provost George Murdoch (who had planned and urged on the Inn), Alex. Oswald of Scotston, and Allan Dreghorn of Ruchill, the father of "Bob Dragon." The Inn was Let at 50 Guineas a-year to Mrs. Katherine Liddell or Tennent, the Widow (a very energetic and industrious person), during her lifetime, or as long as she chose to possess it. On the 14th Feb. 1737, in order to draw Customers, she Advertised that she "*had a considerable quantity of Fine Strong Rum Shrub, which would bear six or seven Waters, to sell at 2s. 4d. per Bottle.*" On her Death, in 1768, the Inn was Sold to James Graham, Vintner, Lessee of the Black Bull, then the rival Hotel in the *Wester Gait.* The Price Paid was £1150—a large Sum then. Graham also Died Bankrupt about 1777, through Speculation in Building. Mrs. Jean Leckie or Graham, his Widow, was another of the same as Mrs. Tennent, and met with the same general commiseration. She got the entire Establishment under her Management, which prospered so well that she shortly paid off her Husband's debts. In 1779, a great Country Dinner Party convened in *The Saracen's Head.* The Gentlemen were all mightily pleased at beholding nearly a Score of beautiful blooming Damsels rigged out as Cooks, with white Aprons, thronging the Stair with Dishes, and serving the Table. They had never witnessed such a Set of entrancing Waiting-Maids before, and began to compliment and congratulate Mrs. Buchanan on her fine Import of buxom *English Help-Mates.* When the Secret oozed out that these active Lasses were just *Young Misses, whom they knew, sent for Instruction,* the Juvenile Lords soon found their way to the Kitchen, and insisted that they, too, should become Apprenticed Cooks and Waiters. Flirting and Joking now went briskly on, which were as gratifying to these "Sparks" as the Punch Bowl up Stairs. "Mine gaucy and subtle Hostess" made an unfortunate and foolish second Marriage with an idle Lawyer Lad, Buchanan, an Elder in the Tron Kirk withal, who openly avowed that he Married for a Home. He even winked and put out the tip of his tongue at the "wick" of his mouth, to any of his Comrades whom he met, as he Walked with his old bent Spouse on his arm. Buchanan speculated in Building, and Feuing Ground, and caused his Wife to become a second time Bankrupt. She gave up her entire Effects to the Creditors, who generously allowed her for life an Annuity of 60 Guineas, secured on the Inn, and the privilege of a Lease of the Farm of Hogganfield, to which she retired, after having done the honours of this first Glasgow Hotel more than 24 years.

"James Buchanan's Saracen's Head," together with a considerable Lot of adjoining Ground which he had Purchased, were exposed for Sale by the Creditors in 1792, and were Bought by Mr. Wm. Miller of Slatefield, who converted the Inn into Shops and Dwelling Houses (giving it the appearance which it presents at the present time), Feued the Ground for Building purposes, and opened up *The Saracen's Lane.* During the alterations effected by Mr. Miller, many broken fragments of Lettered Slabs which covered the Dust of the Forgotten and Unknown were turned up, as also Heaps of Skulls full of good Grinders, and other Appurtenances of the King of Terrors and of the Terror of Kings.

The Saracen's Head Inn was, for many years, the Rendezvous of all the Nobility in the West and distinguished Strangers, where Balls, Suppers, and County Meetings were held. The whole Arrangements of the Establishment were most agreeable and inviting. The Gentry in the Neighbourhood, as well as the better-off Class of the Citizens, Lay and Cleric, often Resorted hereto of an Evening to enjoy innocent Hilarity, and to partake of the good things of this life. Many were the Scenes of mirth and festivity within this once famous Inn, whose Walls still stand firm and sure, but which are passed and repassed by thousands who never think of the Glees and Sprees which went on within. The Beauty and the Fashion of the last Century all assembled here—attired in Spencers and *Tourietoos*, with loving Swains in Blue Coats with Gilt Buttons as large as a Halfpenny, White Vests and Nankeen Knee Breeks. Sprightly Couples bobbed and flung on the "Light Fantastic Toe" in the elegant spacious Ball-Room, lit up by *Hearses* full of dripping odoriferous Tallow Candles, inspirited with the brisk-going Reel Music from the *Fiddlers' Laft*. It was in the *Saracen's Head* that the Lords of Justiciary "put up" when on their Circuits. They Walked in their Robes and Wigs in Procession down the Gallowgate to the Court Hall in the Tolbooth at the Cross. Lord Hailes, Lord Kames (whose Mother was a Daughter of Walkinshaw of Barrowfield, and whose Grandfather was Principal Bailie of Glasgow University), Sir Islay Campbell, Lord President, the coarse but shrewd Lord Justice Clerk Macqueen of Braxfield, Sir Thomas Miller of Barskimming, Lord President, and Son-in-law to Provost Murdoch, Lord Bankton, Author of the *Institute on the Laws of Scotland*, besides other very many Men of Renown, graced for days and nights *The Saracen's Head*. At the numerous Magisterial Dinners, a Brace of Town Officers stood at the head of the fine Staircase outside, in Scarlet *Swallows*, with their Halberts, while the Waiters inside frisked to and fro, Powdered and Liveried with Red Plush Breeches and Embroidered Coats.

Among the principal Events which may be mentioned in connection with *The Saracen's Head*, was the assembling before it, in Sept. 1768, of the imposing Masonic Procession which Marched from its Portals for the purpose of Laying the Foundation Stone of the first Jamaica Street Bridge. Great was the Event of that day, both to high and low; and the public-spirited Chief Magistrate of the time, Mr. George Murdoch, upon this Occasion, was the first of a long line of Provosts to assume the Golden Chain of Office, going forth amid the Acclamations of thousands of the Citizens, to take, as it were, the Initiative in the Work that was to form a new Link of Communication between the opposite banks of the Clyde. Nor must we forget the Sojourn of Dr. Samuel Johnson at this Hotel, on returning from his famous Tour to the Hebrides, with Boswell, in 1773. Here they were visited by the Professors and other Dignitaries and Officials. Boswell narrates:—"On our arrival at *The Saracen's Head Inn* at Glasgow, I was made happy by good accounts from Home; and Dr. Johnson, who had not received a single Line since we left Aberdeen, found here a great many, the perusal of which entertained him much. He enjoyed in imagination the comforts which we could now command, and seemed to be in high glee. I remember he put a Leg up on each side of the Grate and said, with mock solemnity,

by way of Soliloquy, but loud enough for me to hear it—'Here I am, an *Englishman*, sitting by a *Coal* Fire.' The Professors of the University being informed of our Arrival, Dr. Stevenson, Dr. Reid, and Mr. Anderson [Founder of the Andersonian University, George Street], Breakfasted with us. Mr. Anderson accompanied us while Dr. Johnson viewed this beautiful City. Professors Reid and Anderson, and the two Messrs. Foulis, the Elzevirs of Glasgow, Dined and drank Tea with us at our Inn, after which the Professors went away; and I, having a Letter to write, left my Fellow-Traveller with Messrs. Foulis." Boswell adhibits an amusing spirited Dialogue which ensued between these renowned Printers and the great Lexicographer, and how the latter was pitched on the horns of a Dilemma.

Much could be said about *The Old Saracen's Head* and of the Class which lent it support in that Age of Transition which intervened between the Outbreak of "The '45" and the Era of the French Revolution. Some amusing Papers, with regard to its former Frequenters, appeared in *The Scottish Monthly Magazine* for 1836-7, in *The Laird of Logan*, and in *Chambers' Edinburgh Journal*, Vol. IX., June, 1840, headed "A Dinner Party of the last Century."

This Hotel was, as may be supposed, a great *Posting House* in its day. The Stables connected with it, as has been noticed above, contained upwards of 60 Stalls; and, at a Period when the Public Stage-Coach was a Rarity, it was from these Stables that many a "Retour" (Return) Chaise was, through the Bellman's necessary agency, Advertised to Start. In M'Vean's Notes to M'Ure, Page 315, it is noticed in the Biography of Dougal Graham, the Glasgow Bellman, thus:—"Before the year 1780, the office of Bellman was of great importance, compared with what it has become in this Age of Handbills and Advertisements. Before the introduction of Stage-Coaches to so many Parts of the Country, it was the custom to send the Bellman through to Proclaim *Return-Chaises*—

"The Bull Inn, and The Saracen,
Were both well served with him at e'en,
As oft times we have heard and seen
Him call *Retour*,
For E'nburg, Greenock, and Irvine
At any hour."

Here was to be got the only Post-Chaises and Gigs which the City could boast of. The first Mail Coach from London that had ever arrived in Glasgow, drew up on the 7th July, 1788. So great was the interest excited on this Occasion, that the Landlord of the Inn, accompanied by a crowd of Horsemen, rode out as far as Tollcross to meet the Coach, and Welcome its Advent to Glasgow. Jones' Glasgow Directory for 1789, announces that *The Diligence* for Edinburgh started at 9 o'clock in the Morning, or at any other hour that the first two Passengers might agree on; and that for Ayr at 10 o clock Forenoon—both from James Buchanan's Saracen's Head.

At the great Sale of the Furniture of the Inn in 1791, Mr. Wm. Miller of Slatefield Purchased a number of the Curious Old Articles, such as Antique China-ware, Mantelpiece and other Ornaments, some of the quaint Framed Pictures which adorned the Walls, &c., now in

the possession of his Grandson, John Buchanan, Esq., Banker; but perhaps one of the most remarkable of these Curiosities is

THE PUNCH BOWL.

This huge Receptacle for Libations to Bacchus, is of Blue-coloured China Ware, and holds about 5 Gallons. Inside, on the Bottom, the Arms of the City are Represented, with the Legend—"Success to the Town of Glasgow." Round the Outside is the Representation of a

THE SARACEN'S INN PUNCH BOWL.

INSIDE BOTTOM OF BOWL.

Bacchanalian Procession. The Bowl is about 116 years old, having been Manufactured expressly for the Inn. It bears palpable proofs of hard service, judging from the various Repairs by Clasps round the Rim—the result, in all probability, of the animation displayed by the

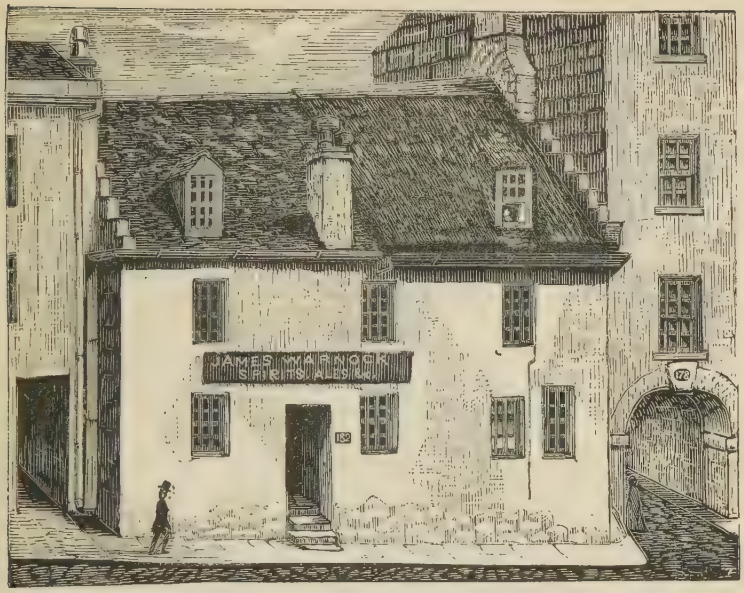
Presiding Genius of the time, in smartly Rattling the heavy Punch Ladle on the edge of the Bowl, according to Use and Wont—thereby reminding the nothing-loth Imbibers not to linger in their bibulous exertions to drain the Ocean before them, of the well-compounded favourite Glasgow Beverage. There are, doubtless, many who, on looking upon this battered Witness of the convivial moments of their Ancestors, might well incline to turn a sad and pitying eye upon the degenerate littleness of modern days.

On all great Dinner Occasions this Bowl was prominent, and was uniformly carried in *Shoulder-high* by the Landlord, and placed before the Chairman. Round its capacious Bosom many once well-known Characters often sat, such as the Sporting Duke of Hamilton, the Justiciary Lords mentioned above, with many successive Provosts, Bailies, &c. What a pity the Bowl cannot speak, otherwise it could describe many a queer Story and Scene! It is still Fit for Service. This was put to the test at the Banquet given by *The Glasgow Archæological Society* to the late Robert Reid, Esq. ("Senex"), in the Corporation Galleries, on the 23rd Feb. 1860. On that Occasion upwards of 180 Gentlemen met this venerable Citizen. Sheriff Strathern occupied the Chair. James Smith, Esq. of Jordanhill (a Relative of Mr. Reid), Sir James Campbell, and Sir James Anderson, acted as Croupiers. The old Punch Bowl was brought forth from its close Retirement of 70 years, and several Bottles of West India Rum, corked in 1798, were Drawn, and Compounded into Cold Punch in the Bowl, which, as in its palmy days, was carried into the Great Hall by the Purveyor. "Senex's" Health was then drank from its fragrant Contents, amidst the Cheers of the Company.—See *Glasgow Herald* of the above date.

THE AVONDALE ARMS

Is at present No. 182 Gallowgate. It cannot but strike Passers-by as the most primitive-looking House in the long Street. It is well kept outside and inside, and frequently Whitewashed. Its Roof is half Thatched half Slated, and bears the indication of having been "Self-Contained," and the Abode of some Burgher of note. The Wall of the East Port stretched across the Street in line with the East Gable of this House, and rested against the Gable (see Drawing, Page 829). It was long Possessed, if not Owned, by Mr. James Storer, as a Paint Shop. The Strathaven Carriers and others quartered here. Two *Noddies* (Cabs were then unheard of) were kept by the portly, garrulous Landlady, Mrs. Whitehead, who wore a white "Soo-backed Mutch." It is a Rarity in the heart of a City, and is a good Type of a Country Inn a Century ago. Mr. Wm. Nimmo, Pawnbroker, is now Proprietor, and the present Tenant, Mr. James Warnock, has been here 33 years. Alas! this Landmark will soon be Removed; but we are able, from the mouth of an old Residenter, to rescue from Oblivion the former *Invitative* hung out to the Wayfarer:—

All ye that Pass throw Gallow Moor
Stap intill Helen Whitehead's Door,
She's what will cheer Man in due course,
And Entertainment for his Horse.
But, you that stand afore the fire
Maun jist sit doun by good desire,
That ither Folk, as well as you,
May see the Low and feel it too.
Yer Pipes lay by when Stables you requere,
Or flame from you to me may prove severe.



THE AVONDALE ARMS INN.

Before proceeding farther down the Gallowgate, it may now be proper to find a place for a Personage, whom M'Ure elaborately extols as "*the second Promoter of Trade here*," and a large Proprietor in the Gallowgate, viz. :—

Archibald Lyon, lawful Son of the deceased Lord Glames, thereafter Earl of Strathmore, who came to Glasgow with Gavin Dunbar, late Archbishop thereof, in the 15th [16th] Century, whose Offspring is collected from several Documents, Contracts of Marriage, and other Evidences belonging to them, and Extracted furth thereof by the Author, who was Great-Grandchild to the said Mr. Archibald Lyon, as follows:—The said Mr. Archibald Lyon having resided a long time in the Castle of Glasgow with the Archbishop, he Married Margaret Dunlop, a Daughter of the Family thereof, and thereafter became Merchant here, and undertook great Adventures and Voyages, in Trading to Poland, France, and Holland. His endeavours were wonderfully blessed with success, whereby he acquired considerable Lands in and about the City of Glasgow. He Built a great Lodging for himself and Family, about 200 years ago, upon the South side of the Gallowgate Street, whereupon his Arms and his Lady's are yet to be seen upon the Gate of his said Lodging to this very day. Thereafter he Built four Closses of Houses, and 44 Shops, high and low, on the South side of the Gallowgate, and a part of the East side of the Saltmarket. He lived till he attained to the age of 95

years, leaving behind him Archibald Lyon (his only Son), and Margaret, Mary, and Isabel Lyon, his Daughters, of whose Offspring I shall give an account.

I cannot certainly find out, by any Voucher, whom the said Archibald [Junior] Married; only he had a Son, George Lyon, Merchant in Glasgow. He Married Mary Anderson, Daughter lawful to the deceased John Anderson, late Provost of Glasgow, whose Son was Captain George Lyon, Commander of his Majesty's Ship the *Dumbarton Castle*. He was Married to Elizabeth Gibson, Daughter lawful to the deceased John Gibson of Over-Newtoun, and Sister-German to the famous Walter Gibson of Balshalgry, late Provost of Glasgow, who left one Son and two Daughters, viz., John Lyon, Merchant, and Bailie of Port-Glasgow; and his Issue, and Jane Lyon, one of the Daughters, who was Married to the deceased Captain John Baillie of Castlecarry, and his Issue. As for the other Daughter, I do not know to whom she was Married. This is the Offspring of the said Archibald Lyon, younger, whose management was none of the best, having Sold and Dilapidated all his Father's Lands to several persons in Glasgow, and left his Son George only Heir to his Misfortunes.

Now we come to the Offspring of the three Daughters, Margaret, Mary, and Isabel Lyon, whose Father would not bestow them on Landed Men in the Country, but only to eminent Merchants in the City of Glasgow, descended of good Families.* Margaret Lyon, his eldest Daughter, was Married to John Young, a wealthy Merchant in Glasgow, of the Family of Leny. Their Children were Thomas, Margaret, Helen, and Christian Young. Thomas was Married to Margaret Orr, Daughter lawful of John Orr, Merchant in Glasgow. Their Offspring was John, Janet, and Eupham Young. John was Married to Grizel Campbel, Daughter to Colin Campbel, elder, of Blythswood. Their Offspring was John Young, Writer in Edinburgh, and Mr. Robert Young, Parson of Erskine. They died both without Issue. The said Janet was Married to Peter Paton, a wealthy Merchant in Glasgow. Their Offspring is Thomas Paton, Merchant, who was Married to Mary Frank, lawful Daughter to James Frank, Surgeon in Glasgow, who was the Son of an English Esq., in Leicester-Shire, in England. Their Issue are Doctor Peter Paton, Physician in Glasgow. He is Married to Anne Hamilton, Daughter lawful to the Laird of Dalserf, an immediate Son of the illustrious Family of Hamilton. Their Issue are Doctor David Paton, Physician in Glasgow, and has Issue, and Archibald Paton, not as yet Married.

* A Statement, as will be seen in the subsequent Notes, quite incorrect. M'Ure evidently thought that the Daughters' Descendants were of much more consequence than those of the Spendthrift "Archibald, younger," whom he dismisses with uncommon Brevity, while to the others he devotes no fewer than 14 Pages, taking care to draw attention to the fact of his being one of them, with amusing little Particulars as to his own Marriages and other Connections.—*Ed.*

The said deceased Peter Paton had two Daughters, Margaret and Euphan Paton. Margaret was Married to William Campbel, Brother-German to Sir Colin Campbel of Ardkinglass, and Euphan was Married to Robert Maxwell, Merchant in Glasgow. Their Issue is Mr. Patrick Maxwell, Minister of the Gospel at Inchinnan. (See Pages 426, 427, 428, 675, 676.)

Janet Young—the Parson of Erskine, his Sister. She was Married to George Campbel, Merchant in Glasgow. Their Issue is George Campbel, who was Married to Annable Denny, Daughter lawfully procreate betwixt John Denny, Merchant in Glasgow, and Grizel Nisbet, descended of the Nisbets—Barons of Dalziel in Clydesdale. The said George Campbel, younger, was Married to Mary Bell, Daughter lawful to Patrick Bell of Cowcaddens, and has Issue. The said Mary, being a Widow, is now Married to John Gordon, Surgeon in Glasgow. [He resided in High Street.]

Now we come to Margaret Young, the eldest Daughter of the said John Young. She was Married to George Morison, Ship-master at Prestonpans, of the Family of Prestongrange. Their Issue was Lieutenant James Morison, their only Son, and Isabel, Margaret, and Marion Morison, their Daughters. The said George, having Traded oftimes to Dantzic, was misfortunately Lost at Sea with his Crew, Ship, and Cargo, whereby he Lost One-Third Part of his Estate. His Wife, being a frugal Gentlewoman, still remained a Widow till her Death, and Educated and Provided her Children in competent Portions. Lieutenant James Morison, her only Son, was Married to Margaret Logie, Daughter lawful of the deceased Arthur Logie, Merchant in Glasgow. Their Issue were Margaret and Marion Morison.

We come now to the Offspring of the Three Daughters, Margaret, Mary, and Isabel Lyon, the said Margaret, the eldest Daughter of the said John Young and Margaret Lyon, Spouses. She was Married to George Morison, Ship-Master at Prestonpans. Their Offspring are James, Margaret, and Marion Morison. King Charles II.'s Army being at Stirling, the said James Morison marched up to England towards Worcester, in the station of a Lieutenant of Horse, with many of his Relations in Lothian and Angus, in the Earl of Dunfermline's Regiment of Horse; and the Royal Army being defeated by Cromwell, on the 3rd day of September, 1651; so that the Lieutenant, with several of his Relations, and other Gentlemen, were apprehended and sent Prisoners to Barbadoes, by order of "The Rump Parliament." He was Released by my Uncle, and his other Relations, and, four days before he was to Embark, he contracted a Fever and Died at Barbadoes, leaving his said two Daughters, Margaret, the eldest, who was Married to James Hendry, Merchant in Glasgow, and had Issue, but Died in their Infancy.

Marion was Married to Malcom Stark, Merchant in Glasgow. They had only one Son and two Daughters, viz.:—John Stark,

Merchant and late Provost of Glasgow, who Married Agnes Craig, Daughter lawful of the deceased William Craig, Merchant in Glasgow, and has a hopeful Issue; Margaret Stark, their eldest Daughter, was Married to John Alexander, Merchant, and has Issue, viz., Marion Alexander, Married to George Hamilton, Merchant and late Bailie, and has Issue.

Now we come to George Morison and Margaret Young's three Daughters, viz., Isabel, Margaret, and Marion Morison, whose Marriages and Issue are as follows:—

Lady Margaret Lyon, Marchioness Dowager of Hamilton, hearing that Margaret Lyon's Son-in-Law was Shipwrecked at Sea, the Marchioness of her noble bounty sent for Isabel Morison, the eldest Daughter (being a young Girl), who did nobly Educate and Aliment her within the Palace of Hamilton; and when she attained to the age of 20 years, she gave her a competent Portion, and bestowed her in Marriage to Andrew Hamilton of Myretoun, a worthy Gentleman in Clydesdale; and when they had lived together for the space of one year and upwards, she died of Childbirth, with the Child itself.

Margaret Morison, the second Daughter, was Married to John M'Keoun, Son to Baron M'Keoun in Stirling Shire. Her Children were John and Janet M'Keoun. John was Married to Jane Brisband, of the Family of Selbiland, who had only one Son, Thomas. After he had passed his Course of Learning in the French Tongue, Arithmetic, and Book-Keeping, at Rotchel in France, he Died at Amsterdam, in his coming Home, in the 21st year of his age. Janet M'Keoun was Married to Thomas M'Ure, Son lawfully procreate betwixt Robert M'Ure, of the Family of Ballachyll, and Janet Boyd, of the Family of Portincross,* Spouses. Their Issue were Robert, John, and Thomas M'Ure. Robert, their eldest Son, after he had Traded several years in Spain, France, Norway, and Holland, at last came home with a blessing on his endeavours, and Died of a pestilential Fever, in the 24th year of his age.

M'URE'S PEDIGREE.

The said John M'Ure, Clerk to the Registration of Sasines at Glasgow, of whom more hereafter, was Married to Christian Dunlop, Daughter lawfully procreate betwixt James Dunlop of Househill, and Nephew to the Earl of Dundonald, and Christian

* The Castle of Portincross, now in Ruins, terminates the fine Promontory of Arneil, a few miles below Largs. The Family was derived from a third Son of Sir Thomas Boyd of Kilmarnock, in the time of David II. They have Intermarried with the Families of Craufurd of Auchnames, Campbell of Stevenston, Muir of Rowallan, Fairly of that Ilk, Montgomery of Skelmorly, Cunninghame of Carlung, Blair of Auldmure, and Fullarton of Kilmichael. Robert Boyd, elder, and Archibald, younger, of Portincross, had Remissions for being with Queen Mary at the Field of Langside.—*Ed.—M'Vean.*

Hamilton, Sister-German to Sir William Hamilton of Whitelaw, Lord Justice Clerk of Scotland, and one of the Senators of the College of Justice; but had no Issue of that Marriage. She Died upon the 26th day of December, 1730, aged 65 years. He is now Married to Mary Stirling, eldest lawful Daughter of the deceased Mungo Stirling of Craigbarnet, and Marjory Stirling, Daughter lawful to the deceased Sir George Stirling of Glorat, Baronet. Thomas, the youngest Son, an excellent Limner, was Murdered at London, anno 1691, in the 32nd year of his age. Now concludes the Offspring of *Margaret Morison*, Margaret Lyon's Grandchild.

We come to the Offspring of Marion Morison, the Third Daughter, who was Married to Peter Gemmill, Merchant in Glasgow, and Son to Mr. John Gemmill, Minister of the Gospel at Mairns. They had only one Son, Peter Gemmill, Merchant and late Bailie of Glasgow, and one of the first four Founders of the Wester Sugar Work there. He Married Margaret Hamilton, Daughter lawful of James Hamilton, Merchant in Glasgow, and had Issue, but all Died. He was again Married to Mary Scot, Daughter lawful to John Scot, Merchant in Glasgow, and had Issue—Christian and Mary Gemmill, the only Children of that second Marriage. Christian was Married to James Blair, Merchant in Glasgow, and had Issue, who all Died in their Infancy. He left considerable Sums of Money to his Brother's Children, besides 12,000 Merks he Mortified to the additional Poor in Hutcheson's Hospital, the Interest whereof to be applied to them; the name of Blair always to be preferred; and a considerable Sum to the Poor in Irvine Parish. The other Daughter, Mary, was Married to John Hall, younger, Chirurgeon in Glasgow. Their Issue was Christian Hall, their only Child, and Married to Walter Aitchison of Roughsulloch; their eldest Son, John, Married to Spreull, Daughter lawful of John Spreull of Miltoun, and has Issue. They have several other Sons, minors. They have three Daughters now Married.—Margaret Aitchison, the eldest, Married to Archibald Hamilton, Merchant in Glasgow, and has Issue; the second Daughter, Mary, Married to James Calder, Chirurgeon, and has Issue; the other Daughter, Lilias, Married to William Smith, Merchant in Glasgow. This is the Offspring of John Hall and Mary Gemmill, Spouses.

Thirdly, he Married Christian Boyd, Daughter lawfully procreate betwixt William Boyd (of the Family of Portincross), late Bailie in this City, and Lilias Crawfurd, of the Family of Cloberhill, his Spouse. Their Issue are Lilias and Rebecca Gemmill. Lilias is Married to Sir Hugh Montgomery of Skelmorly, Baronet, late Provost of this City. Rebecca is Married to Sir James Graham of Kilmanan, who is a Son of the Family of Douglaston, and has a hopeful Issue.

Margaret Gemmill, the Daughter, was Married to Patrick

Murdoch, Merchant in this City. Their Issue are Peter and Zacharias Murdoch, Merchants there. The said Peter being several times Bailie and thereafter Provost of this City, was Married to Mary Luke, Daughter lawful to John Luke of Claythorn, Merchant in this City. Their Issue are Peter and John Murdoch. His Son Peter was Married to Mrs. Margaret Stuart, Daughter lawful to the deceased Sir Archibald Stuart of Blackhall, Baronet.

John is Married to Margaret Lang, Daughter lawful to William Lang, Merchant in this City, and has Issue.

The Provost has also three Daughters—the one Married to Andrew Cochran, Merchant in this City; the other Daughter, Margaret Murdoch, Married to the deceased Mr. John Logan, late Minister of the Gospel at Easter Kilpatrick, and has Issue; the third Daughter, Martha, Married to Archibald Buchanan, Merchant in this City, and has Issue.

The Provost, being a Widower, Married Anne Alexander, Daughter lawful to the deceased Laird of Blackhouse, and has only one Daughter, Mary—not as yet married.

Zacharias Murdoch, the other Son of the said deceased Patrick and his Spouse, was Married to Elizabeth Roger, Daughter lawful to the deceased Robert Roger, late Provost of Glasgow, and has Issue, viz.:—Robert Murdoch, Writer in the Town Clerk's Chamber, and Zacharias; and several hopeful Daughters, viz., Jean, Mary, Elizabeth, Margaret, Agnes, and Anne Murdoch. Mary is Married to James Campbel, Merchant, and the rest not as yet Married.

The Offspring of Helen Young, the second Daughter of the before designed Margaret Lyon. She was Married to Quintin Brock, Shipmaster in Glasgow. Their Issue are Margaret and Agnes Brock. Margaret was Married to Thomas Peadie, Merchant in this City. Their Issue is James and Janet Peadie. James was Married to Anne Porterfield, Daughter lawful to Alexander Porterfield, Brother-German to the Laird of Duchill, and has Issue. Janet was Married to Robert Cross, Merchant in this City, and has Issue, viz., John Cross, Merchant in this City, Isabel and Janet Cross, his Daughters. John Cross is Married to Jean Walkingshaw, Daughter lawfully procreate betwixt the deceased William Walkingshaw of Scotstoun, and Marion Crawfurd, eldest Daughter lawful of the deceased Thomas Crawfurd, elder, of Crossburn. Their eldest Son is Robert, now Married to Christian M'Gilchrist, Daughter lawful to John M'Gilchrist of Easter-Possil, Writer in Glasgow, and has Issue. The said Isabel Cross is Married to James Luke, Goldsmith in this City. Their Issue are John Luke, who is Married to Elizabeth Coulter, Daughter lawful to the deceased Michael Coulter, late Bailie in this City, and has Issue; her other Son, Robert Luke, Goldsmith in this City, now Married to Janet Stirling, Daughter lawful to

John Stirling, late Provost of Glasgow, and has Issue; Helen Luke, her eldest Daughter, is Married to George Bogle, Merchant in this City, and has Issue. The said Isabel had other two Daughters, viz., Jean and Janet Luke, but one of them is Dead.

Bailie Cross's youngest Daughter, Janet, was Married to Thomas Smith, Dean of Guild of this City. He has only one Son, Thomas, a Writer here. The said Janet Cross, being a Widow, was Married to Mr. William Hamilton, Rector of the Grammar School of Glasgow, and had Issue, who are all Dead. She is now Married to Mr. William Anderson, Professor of Ecclesiastic History in the University of Glasgow.

Now we come to the Offspring of Christian Young, the third and youngest Daughter of the said deceased John Young, who was Married to Donald Murray, late Provost of Inveraray in Argyle Shire, who was a Grandchild of the Family of Tillybairn (now Athole), who had a Son and three Daughters. He acquired an opulent Fortune. His Son Died Unmarried, and Margaret Murray, the eldest Daughter, was Married to Archibald Robertson, alias M'Kellar, of Stouckscardine, who had only one Daughter, Married to Donald Cameron, Sheriff-Clerk of Argyle, who had two Children, Archibald and Elizabeth Cameron. Archibald, after he had spent his Estate, Died in Flanders without Issue. Elizabeth Campbell, his Sister, was Married to Archibald Campbell of Ormadell. Their Issue are Colin and Robert Campbell. Colin went abroad to Poland, and after a long stay there, he was advanced by Augustus, King of Poland, to be a Captain of Horse; and having killed an English Major, who gave him scurrilous Names, he Drew his Sword and Thrust him through. So he was obliged to withdraw, and procured a Pass from the King, and went to Muscovia to the Czar, who advanced him to be a Colonel of Horse; and, within few years thereafter, he was further advanced to be Major-General of the Czar's Army. He Died lately without Issue.

Robert Campbell, his Brother, Died at Flanders in the quality of a Lieutenant of Grenadiers in Collier's Regiment.

The said Mary Robertson, their Grandmother, being a Widow, was Married to Duncan Fisher, Chamberlain of Argyle. They had only one Daughter of that Marriage, named Janet, who was Married to the before-designed John M'Ure, who had three Sons. Their eldest Son Robert was Married to Marion Campbell, Daughter lawfully procreate betwixt Sir John Campbell of Carrick and Dame Jean Campbell, his Spouse. Robert Died the 1st August, 1708, leaving behind him three Children of that Marriage, viz., Robert, Thomas, and Helen M'Ure, who all Died in their Infancy in 1709. This is the Offspring of Margaret Murray, Christian Young's eldest Daughter.

Mary Murray, Christian Young's second Daughter, was Married to Malcom M'Naughton of that Ilk. Their Issue was Alexander

M'Naughton of that Ilk, who was Married to ——— Campbel, Sister-German to Sir Colin Campbel of Ardkinglass, Bart., who had only one Son, John, who was Married to ——— Campbel, Daughter lawful to Sir John Campbel of Glenurchy, and Sister-German to John, Earl of Broadalbine, and has Issue.

The said John M'Naughton of that Ilk, being a Widower, was Married to the Lady M'Leod, without Issue of that Marriage. They had another Son, John, Sheriff-Depute of Argyle, who was Married to Agnes Moncrieff, a Gentlewoman in Fife, and has Issue. This is the Offspring of Mary Murray, Christian Young's second Daughter.

Janet Murray, her youngest Daughter, was Married to George Campbel of Otter, Sheriff-Depute of Argyle, who had four Sons and two Daughters. Colin, the eldest Son, was Married to ——— Campbel, Daughter lawful to the Laird of Lochnell, whose Offspring was Alexander Campbel of Otter, who Died in Flanders in the quality of a Major in Angus's Regiment, Unmarried, and left his Estate to Mr. John Campbel of Otter, his Brother-German. He was Married to ——— Campbel, Daughter lawful of Sir Colin Campbel of Ardkinglass, and has Issue—Mr. George Campbell, Professor of Divinity in the College of Edinburgh, and has Issue.

Mr. Neil Campbel, the third Son, being a profound Scholar, went to Rome, and was advanced to several Stations in that Church, till he attained (as is reported) to that eminent Station of being a Cardinal. As for the two Daughters, I can give no particular Account about them.

Janet Campbel, Colin of Otter's eldest Daughter, was Married to the Laird of Strachur, and has Issue. ——— Campbel, now of Strachur, is Married to the Laird of Lamond's Daughter, and has Issue. Anne Campbel, the Laird of Otter's youngest Daughter, is Married to John Campbel of Orchyard, who has only one Daughter, Married to Mr George Wiseheart, Minister of the Gospel at the West Kirk, near Edinburgh, and has Issue. This is the Offspring of Donald Murray and Christian Young, his Spouse.

Now we come to the Campbels of Glasgow, descended of Mary Lyon, the Second Daughter.

Mary Lyon was Married to Colin Campbel, Merchant in Glasgow, descended of the Family of Ardentinny, who had only one Son, Colin of Elie, and was Provost of Glasgow. He was Married to Grizal Ross, Daughter lawful to the Laird of Thornton in Cunningham. Their Issue was Robert of Elie, and thereafter of Silvercraigs; Colin of Blythswood, late Provost of Glasgow; and James Campbell, also late Provost of the said Burgh; and one Daughter, Isabel. Robert Campbel, the eldest Son, was Married to Mary Stuart, a Gentlewoman descended of the Family of Blackhall. Their Issue was Robert Campbel of Silvercraigs, and Mary Campbel.

Robert was Married to Lilias Stuart, a Daughter of the Family of Chryswell. Their Offspring are Mary, Lilias, and Margaret Campbel.

Mary was Married to Walter Scot, Brother-German to the Laird of Raeburn in the South; descended of the opulent Family of Harden, and has Issue.

Lilias was Married to Thomas Weir, Merchant in this City; descended of the Family of Clossburn in Clydesdale. Their Issue is Janet Weir, Married to Samuel Rowand of Greenhead, near Glasgow, and has Issue.

Margaret was Married to Michael Allen of Drumsheugh, late Dean of Guild of Edinburgh, and has no Issue.

Mary Campbel, Robert Campbel of Elie's only Daughter, was Married to Mr. Patrick Bell of Cowcaddens, Merchant, and late Bailie of this City. Their Issue are Patrick, Mary, and Margaret Bell.

Patrick was Married to Janet Nisbet, Daughter lawful to the deceased Hugh Nisbet, Merchant and late Dean of Guild of this City, descended of the Nisbets, Barons of Dalziel. Their Issue is Patrick Bell of Cowcaddens, and is Married to ——— Hamilton, Daughter lawful to James Hamilton of Aikenhead.

Mary was Married to George Campbel, Son lawfully procreate betwixt Hugh Campbel, Merchant in Glasgow, and Annabella Dennie, his Spouse—their Children dying in their Infancy. There are other two Daughters of the said deceased Patrick Bell, but both Unmarried.

Mary Bell, eldest lawful Daughter of the foresaid Mr. Patrick Bell, Merchant in this City, was Married to John Govan of Hugginfield. Their Issue are Margaret and Mary Govan.

Margaret was Married to James Peadie, younger, of Roughill, late Provost of this City, now deceased, whose Death was much lamented by the Inhabitants of this City, and has Issue, viz., John Peadie, now of Roughill, who was Married to Mrs. Margaret Stuart, Sister-German to Sir Michael Stuart of Blackhall, Bart., who lately Died, and left only one Son to be Heir of an opulent Estate.

Margaret is Married to William Colquhoun of Garscadden, and has Issue.

As for the rest of the Daughters they are as yet Unmarried.

Mary Govan the other Daughter, is Married to James Hamilton of Aikenhead. Their Issue are James Hamilton, younger, of Aikenhead, and John Hamilton, two hopeful Youths of good Education, with several other Children. This is the Offspring of Robert Campbel of Elie, the eldest of the three Brethren.

Now we come to the Offspring of Colin Campbel of Blythswood, the second Brother, and his numerous Issue. He Married Margaret Fleming, Sister-German to Sir Archibald Fleming of Farm, Bart., Commissar of Glasgow, who had only one Daughter, Grizal, Married to Robert Vallange of Possell, but had no Issue.

The said Colin Campbel, being a Widower, Married Janet Muir, daughter lawfully procreate betwixt James Muir, Merchant in this City, descended of the Family of Rowallan, and Janet Stuart, descended of the Family of Castlemilk. Their Issue are four Sons and four Daughters, viz., Colin, Robert, John, and James Campbel.

Colin Campbel, their eldest Son, younger of Blythswood, was Married to Mrs. Margaret Lauder, Daughter lawful to the deceased Sir George Lauder of Fountainhall, Bart., and Sister-German to Sir John Lauder, younger of Fountainhall, one of the Senators of the College of Justice, and one of the Lords of his Majesty's Justiciary. They had several Children procreate of that Marriage, but all Died in their Infancy, and left only one Daughter behind them, named Mary, who succeeded to her Father's Estate, lying within the Sheriffdoms of Lanark, Renfrew, and Argyle. She is now Married to Colin Campbel, her Cousin-German (of whom more hereafter), and had several Children, who all Died young, having only one Son, James, a hopeful young Gentleman, to be their Successor. He had also a Daughter named Janet, Married to George Houstoun, Merchant in Glasgow, of the Family of Houston, and has Issue.

Robert Campbel of Northwoodside, late Dean of Guild of Glasgow, the second Son, was Married to Mrs. Katharine Napier, second lawful Daughter procreate betwixt John Napier of Kilmahew and Mrs. Lilias Colquhoun of the Family of Luss. Their eldest Daughter, Mrs. Margaret, was Married to John, Earl of Glencairn, without Issue.

The Dean of Guild had only one Daughter of that Marriage, named Lilias, who was Married to James Dunlop of Garnkirk, and has Issue.

The Dean of Guild being a Widower, was again Married to Jean Dunlop, Daughter to James Dunlop, elder of Garnkirk, and had only one Daughter of that Marriage, named Janet. She was Married to Thomas Haliburton of Newmains, near the ancient Monastery of Dryburgh upon Tweed, and has a numerous Issue.

The third Son, John Campbel of Woodside, was Married to Mary Douglas of Mains, and Elizabeth Hamilton, of the Family of Bardowie. Their Issue are two Sons and two Daughters. Their eldest Son, Colin, mentioned before, is Married to Mary Campbel, Heiress of Blythswood.

James, the second Son of the said John Campbel of Woodside, was Married to Isabel Corbet, Daughter lawfully procreate betwixt Mr. Hugh Corbet of Hargray and Elizabeth M'Dowall, of the Family of M'Airston in the South, and has only one Son, John, of that Marriage, who is now Married to the Heiress of Clober, and has Issue.

John Douglas of Mains, having no Heirs male of his body, left his Estate to the said James Campbel, the second Son of his

eldest Daughter, taking on the Name and Arms of Douglas of Mains. He is now Married to ——— Wallace, a Daughter of the House of Ellerslie, and has a hopeful Issue.

This John Campbel of Woodside had another Daughter Married to Captain Matthew Campbel, of the Family of Skipnige, and another Daughter Married to John Fullerton of Greenhall, and has Issue. James, the second Son of the said Colin Campbel, elder, Died in Dumbritain [Dumbarton] of a high Fever, in the 22nd year of his age. His Corpse was brought to Glasgow, and was Buried amongst his Ancestors, his Estate falling to the above-designed John Campbel of Woodside, as his immediate elder brother.

The four Sisters were Janet, Barbara, Marion, and Mary Campbel. The eldest was Married to Sir John Bell of Hamilton Farm, late Provost of Glasgow. Their Offspring are John, Colin, James, and Mr. Robert Bell, and two Daughters, Janet and Margaret Bell. John and Colin Died both Unmarried.

James was Married to Margaret Fleming, Daughter lawful to the deceased John Fleming of Colstoun. Their Issue are Patrick, who was Married to Jean Lenox, Daughter lawful to the Laird of Woodhead, and has a Son named John; his second Son, John, a Writer in Edinburgh, Died Unmarried; his third Son, Robert, now Married; Patrick, Sir John's third Son, not as yet Married. Mr. Robert Bell, his youngest Son, who was Parson of Kilmarnock.

As for the said Sir John's two Daughters, Janet and Margaret Bell, the eldest was Married to John Herbertson, Merchant in Glasgow. Their Issue are John, Colin, Robert, Janet, and Margaret Herbertson. The three Sons, and Margaret their Sister, are not Married. Janet was Married to James Colquhoun of Langloan, now deceased, a worthy and learned Gentleman.

Margaret Bell, Sir John's youngest Daughter, was Married to Dr. Johnston, Physician in Stirling, and has Issue. This is the Offspring of Sir John Bell and Dame Janet Campbel, Blythswood's eldest Daughter.

Barbara, the Second Daughter, was Married to James Hamilton, Merchant in Glasgow, of the Family of Woodhall in Clydesdale. Their Issue are Robert, Janet, and Barbara Hamilton.

Robert Hamilton, who was a Factor in London, Died without Issue

Janet was Married to John Campbel of Succoth, Writer to the Signet, and Director Depute of his Majesty's Chancery. They had only one Son, Lieutenant Archibald, Governor of the Castle of Dumbritain, and Died without Issue.

Barbara was Married to Mr. John Cochran of Ferguslie, Nephew to the Earl of Dundonald, and has no Issue.

Marion, the third Daughter, was Married to Mr. John Young, Professor of Theology in the University of Glasgow, and had no Issue; and, being a Widow, was Married to James Stuart of Torrens, and had no Issue.

Mary, the youngest Daughter, Died of a Consumption, in the 22nd year of her age, being Unmarried.

James Campbel, the youngest Brother, who was Provost here, was Married to Jean Cunningham, a Gentlewoman in the Shire of Ayr, but had no Issue.

Now we come to the Offspring of Isabel Campbel, the only Sister of Blythswood, elder, and the two Brethren before narrated. The said Isabel was Married to James Bell, late Provost of Glasgow, Uncle to Sir John. Their Issue are Patrick, their only Son, Grizal, Janet, and Dorothy Bell.

Patrick was Married to Margaret Hamilton, Daughter lawful to the deceased James Hamilton of Dalziel. He Died without Issue. His Estate, which was very considerable, fell to his three Sisters.

Grizal, the Eldest, was Married to Mr. John Wilkie of Broomhouse, descended of the Family of Fouldoun in the Merse, and has one hopeful Son, who has acquired the said Estate of Fouldoun.

Grizal was again Married to Alexander Bell of Antermainy. Their Issue is Alexander Bell, but Died.

Peter Bell succeeded to him, and was Married to Anable Stirling, a lawful Daughter of the Family of Craigbarnet, an ancient Baron in Stirling Shire. Their Issue is John Bell, now of Antermainy, a Physician, who was long Abroad, and lately come Home.*

Dorothy was Married to Mr. John Young, one of the Professors of Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, and had only one Son, Mr. James, who Died.

Now we come to the Offspring of Isabel Lyon, the youngest Daughter of the said Mr. Archibald Lyon. She was Married to Marcus Knox, Merchant in Glasgow, a Son of the Family of Selbiland, and descended of the ancient Family of Ramfurly in

* John Bell of Antermony was born in 1691. He went to Russia in 1714. In 1715, he went in the Suite of the Russian Ambassador to the Sophy of Persia at Ispahan, and Returned in 1718. In 1719, he Travelled in the Suite of the Ambassador from St. Petersburgh to Pekin, in China, and Returned in 1722. In 1722, he Travelled to Derbent in Persia, with the Russian Army commanded by Peter the First. Sometime after this, he Returned to Scotland, and, in 1734, he went to St. Petersburgh again. In 1737, he was sent on a Mission to Constantinople by the Russian Chancellor, and by Mr. Rondeau, the British Minister at St. Petersburgh. Shortly afterwards he appears to have abandoned the Diplomatic Service, and settled at St. Petersburgh as a Merchant. In 1743, he Married Mary Peters, a Russian Lady, who appears to have been related to Jane Vigor, Countess of Hyndford. He probably Returned to Scotland soon afterwards. We have perused a Volume of his Letters in MS. written during his last Residence Abroad from 1734 till 1743. He published his Book by Subscription, with this Title, "Travels from St. Petersburgh in Russia, to divers Parts of Asia, by John Bell of Antermony. Glasgow: Printed for the Author, by Robert and Andrew Foulis, 1763," 2 Vols. 4to.

The Veracity and high character of this Individual will long maintain for his Writings an eminent rank among the Journals of Asiatic Travellers. We find the following Account of Bell in the Statistical Account of Campsie:—"This Gentleman possessed an uncommon faculty for Speaking the modern Languages of Europe; nor was he less remarkable for an amiable simplicity of manners in private life, and the most sacred regard to truth in all he said or did." He Died at his paternal Seat of Antermony, July 21, 1780, at the venerable age of 89. Mrs. Bell Died May 14, 1802.—*Ed.—M'Vean.*

Renfrew Shire. This worthy gentleman, seeing all the Bells taken away at *The Reformation* out of the Steeples belonging to our great Church, he gifted the largest Bell in the Laigh Steeple Westward. It is reputed to be the greatest Bell in the Kingdom, which cost him a considerable sum of money. Their Issue was Thomas and William Knox.

Thomas was Married to Bessie Spang, Daughter lawfully procreate betwixt the deceased Andrew Spang, Merchant in Glasgow, and Marion Buchanan, Sister-German to the celebrated Mr. George Buchanan, Lord Privy Seal of Scotland, and famous through all the Universities of Europe for his singular Learning, so that his Parallel was not to be found amongst them, as his Poems and other Writings do testify.

The Offspring of Thomas Knox is Thomas, Baron of Dungennon, who has acquired a great Estate in Ireland. He has no male Children, but three Daughters. He Entailed his great Estate to the eldest Daughter's only Son, lawfully procreate betwixt her and General Ecclin, carrying the Name and Arms of Knox of Dungennon. The General's Son lately Died at London, and his Corpse was Transported from thence to Dungennon, and Buried in his Grandfather's Sepulchre there; so that his Estate falls to Thomas Knox, his Nephew.

The said Thomas Knox, elder, had another Son, William, Merchant in Glasgow, who Died without Issue, in April, 1728, aged 76. He left 100,000 Merks Scots to the said Thomas Knox, his Nephew.

He had a third Son, named John, who had a considerable Estate in Ireland, whose Offspring is the said Thomas, twice before narrated; so he Succeeds to the before-mentioned three Estates, which will amount yearly upwards of £5000 Stg.

The said Thomas Knox, elder, had likewise two Daughters, Helen and Margaret Knox.

Helen was Married to Henry Crawfurd, Merchant in Glasgow. Their Issue are Thomas, William, and Helen Crawfurd.

Thomas was Married, and has Issue.

William Crawfurd, Watchmaker in Glasgow, as yet Unmarried.

Helen, the Daughter, is Married to Robert M'Gilchrist, Goldsmith here, and had one Child, who Died in his Infancy.

Margaret was Married to Mr. John Hay of Inchnoch, and had only one Child, who Died in his Infancy.

Now we come to the Offspring of William Knox, his second Son, who went to the City of Dublin in Ireland, and was a Merchant of a considerable Estate and Figure there.

He had only one Son, Sir John Knox, Lord Mayor of Dublin. He left £16,000 Stg. behind him, £14,000 whereof he gave to his Daughter, being Married to a Person of great Distinction in that Kingdom, and the other £2000 he gave to his said Nephew, Thomas, Baron of Dungennon.

The Family of Glames is very noble; for King Robert II. Married him to his own Daughter, the Lady Jean, and created him Lord of Glames, in the year 1374, and constituted him Lord High Chamberlain of Scotland, and thereafter Lord High Chancellor of Scotland,* in the year 1606, and afterwards Earl of Kinghorn, and afterwards changed that Title, by the King's consent, to Strathmore. And for his Precedency in the Rolls of Parliament, he produced the Vouchers following, viz.:—An Instrument under the Sign and Subscription of Nicol Mar, Notar Public, bearing an Arbitral by certain persons *magnificum virum* Joannem Lyon *dominum de* Glames, *Camerarium Scotiæ* on the one part, and Thomas de Strachan on the other part, concerning the Rights of certain Tenements in Perth, the 22nd January, 1378, *Ex Registro Nobilis Domini Patricii.*

Dominus Glames is Witness in an Renunciation made by King James II., under the Great Seal and Subscription of John Row, Notar, bearing an appointment betwixt *nobilem virum* Joannem Lyon *dominum de* Glames, by a mutual Contract on the one part, and John Ferndaliz on the other part, concerning a Resignation, to be made in the King's hands, of the Lands of Thirlstain, in favours of the said *dominum* Joannem Lyon *dominum de* Glames, the 10th September, 1379.

This is an exact Account of the true Offspring of the before-designed Mr. Archibald Lyon, and their Estates, now amounting to upwards of £15,000 Stg. yearly; so that no Nobleman's youngest Son in Scotland can boast of such an opulent Offspring.

Some Notes regarding the True History of Mr. Archibald Lyon, an Eminent Glasgow Citizen of the 16th Century, showing the Real Marriages of Himself and his Three Daughters and Heirs Portioners, forming a Supplementary Chapter to M'Ure's Account of Him. (By Joseph Bain, F.S.A., Scot.)

In common, I daresay, with most of those who bestow any attention on the Antiquities of their native City, I was once an implicit Believer in the long-winded Platitudes of old "Johannes MacIverus *alias* Campbellus," and even now, though aware that much of what he lays down so dogmatically is incorrect, must admit indebtedness to that worthy Pedant for many a pleasing hour spent in recalling the Glasgow of his day, with its fruitful Orchards and Flower Gardens, the then pellucid Streams of Clyde, and its various public Buildings, unequalled anywhere

* "John Lyon, a Depender of James, First Earl of Crawfurd, by the Earl's recommendation, became first Secretary to King Robert, and thereafter Chancellor; and having privately Begotten the King's Daughter with Child, the Earl of Crawfurd brought the Matter so about that the King gave him the Lady in Marriage, and the Lands of Glammis in Heritage for Portion. Thereafter the Earl, being offended with this John Lyon for unthankfulness, Killed him near to Forfar.—*Crawfurd's Notes on Buchanan.—Ed.—M'Vean.*

in Europe! The Book, indeed, has all the charm that enthusiasm seldom fails to produce in the mind of the Reader, especially if a Native; for, after all, though the first, he still remains the best of our Historians.

My faith in the old "Clerk of Seisins" was first shaken by some Remarks made by the late Dr. Joseph Robertson in the Preface to the "Liber Collegii Nostre Domine," edited by that distinguished Antiquary for the Maitland Club, in 1846, in which he draws attention to the "ignorance and incapacity" of the various Historians of Glasgow. And in a Work published some years ago, "English Merchant Princes" (by H. R. Fox Bourne), the Author, quoting from M'Ure, and improving on his Errors, made several such remarkable Statements respecting Archibald Lyon, calling him "the Founder of Glasgow Commerce," that I was led to examine how far they were founded on fact. Besides, some friends of mine, whose Ancestors are among the numerous Descendants of Archibald, to whom M'Ure devotes so many Pages of his Work, were interested in establishing the "Noble," indeed Royal Lineage of their Ancestor, to which point alone I then confined my Enquiry. The result of an examination of the Lib. Coll. N. D. was to afford strong probability that Archibald Lyon was the *Son*, and certainly the *Successor*, of a Donald Lyon, a Glasgow Burgess, *not* of *noble* descent. I did not at that time examine any other of the City Records, or trace Archibald's Family downwards, but contented myself with pointing out my discovery, in 1867, in the Columns of the *Herald*, by a Letter addressed to the late esteemed Editor, who took a lively interest in all that related to *old* Glasgow. My scepticism provoked the ire of a Correspondent styling himself "N. E. H.," who stood forth gallantly in defence of M'Ure, but my rejoinder, pointing out the fallacy of his reasoning and authorities, seemed to be too much for him, as he retired from the discussion as quickly as he entered upon it.

Since that time, however, I have, by the aid of my friend, Mr. Andrew Cunningham, examined the earliest Records of the City under his charge, and while adhering to the view that Archibald was not a Son of the Glammis Family, can go farther, and show conclusively that M'Ure has utterly misrepresented his immediate Descendants, and assigned to Archibald Lyon a Son, with Daughters and Sons-in-Law, *who never existed* (in that Relationship at least); in place of which fabulous individuals I can give the Names of his real Daughters and Sons-in-Law, thus changing at the fountain-head the Ancestors of more than one Glasgow Family of standing.

Regarding the assertion that Archibald was "lawful Son of the deceas'd Lord Glames," I observe that, in 1548, Archibald is found the Owner of an Acre of Land in the Brumelands, known as the "Halklaw" or "Halkakyr," which had been previously acquired in Feu from Mr. James Houstoun, the Sub-Dean of Glasgow, in the year 1522, by "Donald Lyon and Margaret Cambel, Spouses" (*Lib. Coll. N. D.*, pp. 78-113). It is a fair Inference that Donald (who is merely styled "discretus vir," and was dead by 1537) was the Father of Archibald. Had either been the Son of a Lord of Parliament, he would have been styled "nobilis vir." At any rate, Archibald succeeded to Donald, and most likely both were Natives, for the surname is found in Glasgow Records of the previous Century—a Thomas Lyone being Owner of a

House in the Drygate in 1497 (*Reg. Epis. Glasg.*, p. 495). M'Ure, who did not know when Archbishop Dunbar came to Glasgow, placing his arrival in the 15th instead of the 16th Century, no doubt invented his patronage of Archibald Lyon, to do his supposed Ancestor more honour.

Coming to the latter's Marriage, strange to say, M'Ure was ignorant that his Great-Grandfather was *twice* Married—(1), to "Mariota Knox, Daughter and one of the Heirs Portioners of umquhil John Knox, Burgess of Glasgow;" and (2), to Margaret Dunlop, of what Family is not mentioned, though she is honoured with a distinguished lineage in Lodge's "Peerage of Ireland," as *reputed* Ancestress of the Earls of Ranfurly. These facts are proved by the Deeds to be presently referred to, concerning Archibald's real Daughters and their Marriages.

Now, the omission of the first Wife might have been mere inadvertence on the part of M'Ure, but for what follows, showing the dire confusion into which he has fallen respecting the Children of both Wives. First, as to the "only Son, Archibald, younger." It is not surprising that M'Ure "could not certainly find out whom he Married," as he tells us with inimitable gravity, for the simple reason that the young man never existed! Consequently the Progeny assigned to him, viz., George, the Merchant, "Heir to his [supposed] Father's Misfortunes," with the "Captain, R.N., and his Son, the Merchant and Bailie of Port-Glasgow," must be Fathered on some other Ancestor.

The three Daughters whom M'Ure names Margaret, Mary, and Isabel, were in reality named Mariota, Joneta, and Helen. This, however, might be got over were it not for the fact that these three ladies did not Marry "John Young," "Colin Campbell," and "Marcus Knox," their *real* Husbands being "Donald Conyngham of Aikenbar," "John Campbell of Ardardo,"* and "George Lyoune, Citizen of Glasgow," as is proved by the following Deeds recorded in the earliest *Burgh Registers of Glasgow*:—

On 8th May, 1571, "Mariota and Joneta Lyone, Daughters and Heiress Portioners of umquhil Mariota Knox, one of the Heirs Portioners of umquhil John Knox, Burgess of Glasgow, with consent of their Husbands, Donald Conyngham and John Campbell (their Father, Archibald Lyone, being also present), sell a Property on the north side of the Troyngait," and

On 15th May, 1571, "Archibald Lyon, civis Glasguensis [probably not long Married to his second Wife], seizes himself and Margaret Dunlop, his Spouse, and the longest liver in a Property."

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* I observe both in Robertson's *Ayrshire Families* and *Douglas' Peerage* (v. Glencairn), that Cunningham of Aikenbar was a Cadet of that noble Family. The Estate seems to have been in Dumbartonshire. The Family must have subsisted till Nisbet's day; for in his *Heraldry*, vol. I, p. 194 (published in 1722), he gives the Arms of "John Cunningham of Aikenbar, lineally descended of a second Son of Glencairn." "Campbell of Ardardo" may have also been a Dumbartonshire Laird; there is a place "Ardardan" in the Parish of Cardross; and it is curious that their Father-in-Law, Archibald, on 7th April, 1568, had a Money Transaction with Archibald, Fifth Earl of Argyle, regarding the Lands of "Erdynmoir and Erdynbeg, a £5 Land of old extent in the Parish of Roseneth and Sheriffdom of Dumbertan" (Glasg. Registers), thus showing that he had some connection with that County in the way of business. This Earl was a great Reformer, though Married to the Half-Sister of Queen Mary, and possibly Archibald Lyon found his Account in lending him money.

Yet it might be possible, though in the last degree improbable, in a place such as Glasgow then was, with a population of but a few thousand souls, that these *two* Deeds related to *two* Archibald Lyons, the latter being M'Ure's "great Merchant," and the former a new and hitherto unknown Archibald, but for the following explicit and remarkable Deed, which places the matter beyond all question. In the Third of the old Minute Books of the City, which embraces the brief Period of little more than 8 Months—from 22nd October, 1588, to 3rd July, 1589—(after a Hiatus of 12 years, the immediately preceding Minute Book ending on 10th August, 1576, up to which year the Books are tolerably regular from their commencement in 1555)—thus, one might say, existing for the purpose of exposing M'Ure's errors—a Sasine occurs:—

"On 13th March, 1588, pro Helene Lyoune, sponsa Georgii Lyoune, civis Glasguen una trium heredum portionarium quondam Archibaldi Lyoune, civis dicti burgi," &c. Besides this, it relates that a submission had been entered into between the three Daughters and Heiresses Portioners of the said Archibald, viz., Mariota and Joneta, his Children by Mariota Knox, and their respective Husbands, Donald Conyngham and John Campbell, and likewise the said Helene, the only Daughter (unica filia) procreate between Archibald and Margaret Dunlop, and her Husband. This Submission, which, no doubt, related to their conflicting Claims on their Father's Estate, is dated 5th August, 1587. Among the Witnesses to the Deed are "Gulielmo Spang, Ypothecario; Andrea Spang, fratri suo germano, et Jacobo Lyoune, mercatore Glasguensi"—the last probably a Relative, though he is not noticed as such by M'Ure.

This Deed establishes beyond question—(1), that Archibald Lyon was Dead before 5th August, 1587; (2), that he was the Archibald who Married Margaret Dunlop, and therefore the same person as is claimed by M'Ure as his Great-Grandfather; and (3), that he left no Son, but three Daughters only, and no more, who Divided all their Father's Property among them. Though M'Ure's Account of "the 44 Shops in the Gallowgate" is no doubt an exaggeration, and Archibald does not appear to have had any Property in the Saltmarket, yet he was a man of very considerable means, as the *Burgh Records* show. And they also afford evidence that, on 16th Dec. 1570, a Colin Campbell, civis Glasguensis, and *Margarete* Lyon, Spouses," owned Property in the City. Also, in 1575, a "John Young and *Elizabeth* Lyon, Spouses," occur. Neither of these "Spouses," however, could be the Daughters of our Archibald. But there were other Lyons in Glasgow contemporary with his Father, Donald, and himself. Patrick Lyoune, a Bailie, flourished from 1533 to 1547; and his Son, David Lyon, also a Bailie, succeeded him, and with his Wife, Jonete Campbell, appears on record from 1547 to 1570. (See *Lib. Coll. N. D.* passim). These, therefore, are a distinct Family of Lyons, and possibly may be the Ancestors of the goodly band of Scotch Cousins commemorated by M'Ure; but the latter's descent from Lyon, Lord Glames, through Archibald, is hermetically sealed up and cut off by the Evidence adduced.

As for Marcus Knox, the asserted Husband of Isobel Lyon, he has been discussed on Page 696, and satisfactorily provided with another Wife.

The last point to be noticed is the great Lodging which Archibald Lyon is said by M'Ure to have Built about 200 years before he wrote (*i.e.*, 1536), on the South side of the Gallowgate. Concerning it, the following occurs in the *Burgh Minute Books*:—On 29th Nov. 1654, "Providus vir Archibaldus Lyoune civis Glasguensis," presented a Charter of Feu Farm, made in his favour by Sir Peter Law, Prebendary of the Prebend of the Name of Jesus in the New Collegiate Church [St. Mary's or the Tron], conveying to him, under burden of certain Feu-Duty, a Tenement containing "tres bothas inferiores, et tres bothas superiores, cum parva aula, camera et solio, jacen. prope crucem Foralem dictae Civitatis, ex parte australi vici de Gallogait, inter ten. Domini David Mayne, ad occiden., vastum Magistri Gulielmi Salmond ad orient., communem viam ad boream, ten. Domini Martini Reid ad austrum."

This identical Property had been Mortified by its former Owner, Sir Martin Reid (just mentioned), Chaplain of the Chapel of St. Christopher, in the Cathedral, in favour of the Collegiate Church of St. Mary and Ann, by a Deed dated 20th March, 1548-9. (*Lib. Coll. N. D.*, p. 38.) It was said therein to have been Built by himself. The evil days of the *Reformation* had upset these pious intentions of the venerable Churchman, and Sir Peter Law was turning to account the Benefaction of Sir Martin, while Archibald Lyon, like many a greater man of that day, was participating in the Spoils of the old Church.* On this Property (or part of it) it is certain that he Built his Family Mansion, which, 25 years later, is thus referred to in the *Glasgow Records*, viz.:—

On 3rd June, 1359, "John Campbell of Ardardo, and Jonete Lyoune, honesta mulier," his Spouse, Daughter of umquhile Archibald Lyoune, convey to their Son Archibald, and failing him, his Brother-Germain Duncan Campbell, whom failing, the Heirs whomsoever of Archibald, their Tenement on the South side of the Gallowgait, between David Mayne's on the West *and the new great Tenement of the said quondam Archibald Lyoune* on the East, &c. It does not appear on the Records which of the other two Daughters succeeded to this "great Tenement"—perhaps Mrs. Conyngham of Aikenbar. In M'Ure's day, it seems to have belonged to "William Buchanan of Bankell" (p. 125). M'Ure's statement about the Arms of "Archibald and his Lady being on the Gate thereof," which I at one time doubted, is corroborated by the fact that, in Laing's Supplementary Catalogue of Scottish Seals," there is described (No. 673) "a detached Seal in H.M. Register House, very rudely executed, bearing the Scottish Lion and Royal Tressure, flory

* It is very curious that, almost about the same date, a similar Transaction occurred in Glasgow regarding Church Property, which the Purchaser or Granter had to disgorge, however, in favour of more powerful Claimants. By Deed dated 13th November, 1560, Friar Andrew Leitch, the last Prior of the Dominicans or Black Friars, conveyed the Gardens surrounding their Convent in the High Street to "Johne Grahame, Citiner of Glasgow." But the University, a few years later, having obtained a Charter of the same Property from Queen Mary, raised a Process of Reduction against "Johne," in which they were finally successful on 7th June, 1578. (Pref. to *Lib. Coll. N. D.*, pp. lxv., vi.) Archibald Lyon, however, was more fortunate in retaining his Acquisition, though it does not appear to have remained long with his Descendants, unless "Buchanan of Bankell" was one of them. Perhaps our "Ancient Merchant" had the good word of *M'Caelen Mohr*.

counterflory, and the Legend S'Aerchbald Lyovne A.D. 1577." This is undoubtedly the historical Coat of Lyon of Glammis, and if the "Aerchbald" who used it is our ancient "Promoter of Trade" (as seems not improbable), and likewise exhibited it on his Mansion without authority, then he was one of the Offenders struck at by the Act of the Scottish Parliament, 1592, c. 125, passed against such as usurped other people's Arms, an offence nearly as common then as now. The Grammar, it may be remarked, is as "rude" as the Execution and Spelling of the Legend on the Seal.

It is curious that M'Ure, in his zeal for the aggrandisement of his supposed Great-Grandfather, has omitted all notice of another Armorial Shield in the immediate vicinity, borne by a worthy Citizen who flourished a few years later than Archibald Lyon—Patrick Maxwell, Deacon Convener and Bailie, a Son of John Maxwell of Auldhouse, and, as such, an undoubted Cadet of the ancient and knightly Family of Pollok. These Arms, the Saltire of Pollok, with an Eagle displayed in base as a difference, impaled with the Fesse Chequy of Boyd for the Deacon Convener's Wife, were Carved on a Stone in the Front of his House near the foot of High Street, and must have been familiar objects to M'Ure. They have survived the neglect and destruction which has unfortunately overtaken most of these old Glasgow Relics, and still exist in the possession of my friend Thomas Maxwell, Esq., the lineal Descendant of the Deacon Convener, and likewise Representative of Captain Archibald Patoun, the hero of Lockhart's "Lament." (See Page 674).

And now what are we to think of the credit to be given to the remainder "of the exact Account of the true Offspring of the before-designed Mr. Archibald Lyon," when, as has been shown, notwithstanding the parade of "Documents, Contracts of Marriage, and other Evidence," as the Source from which "Johannes MacIverus *alias* Campbellus" "Extracted" his Pedigree, he has evidently drawn strongly on his imagination and no other authority!

It shows the vanity of the old Historian, that, in place of testing the History of Archibald Lyon and his Family by the ancient Burgh Records, which must then have been in the hands of his neighbours, "Alexander Finlayson and John M'Gilchrist," the Town Clerks, or, as he calls them, the "Right Honourable Recorders of the City," he seems to have trusted to vague Family Traditions, and concocted the strange *Production* which has so long been received with implicit faith. But as its Errors and Misstatements have found their way into Standard Works, it was high time to correct some, at least, of these. Dr. David Laing, for instance, in the Preface to his excellent Edition of "Principal Bailie's *Letters and Journals*," has repeated several of them on no other authority.

BURNT-BARNS.

Before the existing Tenement at the North-west corner of South St. Mungo Street was Built, early in the present Century, there was a Group of old Thatched Houses facing the Gallowgate, opposite the old Saracen's Head Hotel. These turned up along, and faced also, the *West* side of South St. Mungo Street. This *Thatched Row* bounded on the East *The Avondale Arms* (not so called then, however), and came close up to the *Port* or East Gate of the City.

The old Road or Line of Communication between the East end of Glasgow, at this *Port*, as well as Rutherglen, at the middle of last Century, and later, was up South St. Mungo Street, or St. Mungo's Lone, or Burnt-Barns (the triple Appellation applying to the same Way), as far as what is now Great Hamilton Street—so named in honour of John Hamilton, Esq., of Northpark. Then the Route wheeled due East, along a narrow Country Road, uncausewayed, with many Sloughs and Ruts, between old skranky Hedges (wholly unbuilt), out to the present Old Dalmarnock Road, off which last the Gateway to Barrowfield House opened. This bad Road was called "The Craignestock Lone," and was so narrow that Carts could scarcely pass each other.

Neither Charlotte Street nor London Street then existed, but there was a "Lone" from the bottom of the Saltmarket, Eastward, along the banks of the Camlachie Burn, which joined St. Mungo's Lone, and enabled the Saltmarket folks to go out either to Barrowfield, or out *via* Barrowfield to Rutherglen, when requisite. This old Back Lone is now amplified into *Greendyke Street.*

THE ROUND CROFT,

Amid the great changes of the Locality, is now difficult to define. It consisted of about 2½ Acres, bounded on the South by the Craignestock Road (now Great Hamilton Street); on the North by the Camlachie Lone, along which it stretched Eastward, nearly as far as what is now Gibson Street; and on the East by another Tract of open Ground, called *The How Croft.*

Early in last Century, *The Round Croft* belonged to the first John Orr of Barrowfield. It was surrounded by Dykes and Hedges, and chiefly occupied as Garden Ground. A small Inn called "The White Hart" faced the Gallowgate; and behind it was

BARROWFIELD'S BOWLING GREEN AND THE BUTTS.

There is a beautiful Lodging and Pertinents thereof, and a curious Bowling Green at the Back thereof for the diversion of Gamesters at Bowling thereintill, and a stately Pair of Butts for accommodating the Archers of our City thereat, and other Gentlemen adjacent, all well Fenced and Enclosed, by John Orr of Barrowfield, Esq.—lying betwixt his Village of Caltoun and the East Port of Glasgow.—*M'Ure.*

The first John Orr Died in 1744, who was succeeded by his Son William, who Died at Barrowfield on the 4th May, 1755. The Barrowfield Estates got Involved, and the *beautiful Lodging and Pertinents*, with the *curious Bowling Green*, were exposed for Sale, as appears from the following Advertisements :—

I.

To be Sold, by Voluntary Roup, all and whole that slated Tenement in Calton of Glasgow, with Yeard, Waste Ground, Malt Kiln, Barn, and other Houses at the back thereof, together with a Brewerie and sundry Dwelling-Houses to the South of said Yeard, some of which Houses front the New Street of Calton ; and the said Subjects and Waste Ground reach all the way from the old Toll-House Southwards to the said New Street, and may be profitably converted into a Lane from the Toll-Barr to the New Street aforesaid, with Buildings on either side of the same.—As also Three Tenements of Dwelling-Houses in the Wide Closs, in the Calton, lying near to the above Subjects in the East, with the half of the Foulzie of that Closs and the whole of the other.

N.B.—Almost all the said Subjects are held by old Few Charters, subject to no Burdens excepting a small Feu-Duty, and being Free from all Cess, Ladles, Multers, Two Pennies on the Pint Duty, and all other Taxations and Burdens whatever.* Sundry kinds of Business may be undertaken on the Premises with uncommon advantage.

Apply to William Wilson, Writer to the Signet, or to Js. Buchanan, Jr., Writer.—*Glasgow Journal*, 8th Dec. 1763.

II.

To be Sold, by Public Roup, within the House of John Barron, Vintner in Glasgow, on the 4th of November next, the Inn, with Stables and Pertinents, possessed by said John Barron, lying upon the South side of the Gallowgate Street in Glasgow, with a Brewerie and Malt Loft adjoining thereto, and a Tenement of Houses adjoining to the said Inn, upon the East side thereof. Together with a large Garden and Bowling Green at the back of the same, containing about two Acres of Ground, or thereby, very fit for Steadings of Houses fronting to the West, South, and North. The Rental, Progress, and a Plan of the Grounds, to be seen in the hands of Robert Barclay, or James Graham, Writers in Glasgow, with whom, or with the Proprietor, Proposals may be made for Bargains by Private Sale.—*Glasgow Journal*, 30th Oct. 1766.

STRUTHERS' BREWERY, GALLOWGATE.

John Struthers, Maltman, purchased the above Advertised Property, in June, 1767, and greatly enlarged the original Brew House and Offices on the South—on the site of the present Kent Street—and inhabited the House† fronting the Gallowgate. Mr. Struthers Died in January, 1781, and his eldest Son, John, succeeded, who fell into Decline and

* Calton was at this time in the Country, and, by reason of this Privilege of Exemption, the whole Calton District was studded with Barns, Breweries, Malt Kilns, and small Distilleries. The Citizens generally Brewed their own Ale, buying the Malt from the different Maltsters. In 1736, there was only one small Public Brewery in Glasgow.

† His Daughters, Mrs. Kirkman Finlay and Mrs. M'Ilquham or Meiklem, were Born here. Alexander Struthers Finlay, M.P. for Argyleshire, is the Grandson of Mr. Struthers, and was named after his Uncle, Alexander Struthers, Visitor of the Maltmen in 1803-4, whose Brewery (now in Dwelling Houses) was situated near to Anderston.

Died abroad. His Brother succeeded to the Business, and made such astonishing Alterations, Additions, and Improvements on the Premises of his Antecedents, as that *Struthers' Brewery* was one of the most renowned in Scotland.

The Anderston Brewery Company (Messrs. Murdoch, Warroch, & Co.), in October, 1775, had engaged a Mr. Nathanael Chivers, from London, to Brew Porter, who, a year afterwards, instead of going back to where he came from, set up on his own account, Renting part of Mr. Robert Struthers' Brewery. By-and-bye, the secret of Brewing London Porter oozed out, and an Interdict was served on Chivers at the Instance of the Anderston Brewery Company, but too late to annul the Knowledge acquired by Mr. Struthers, whose Brewery and entire Establishment were removed to more commodious Premises at the Greenhead. When the Calton was made a Burgh of Barony, Mr. Robert Struthers was chosen first Magistrate thereof.

LUKE'S BREWERY.

THERE is a stately Brewery belonging to Robert Luke, Goldsmith, adjacent to the above great Tannarie [Paul's Tannarie, Page 557], consisting of a large Kiln, Lofts, Cellars, and other Store-Houses, with all casements, and other Pertinents thereto belonging.—*M'Ure.*

MALT MAKING AND BREWING ALE.

In the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, we find her Household-Breakfast for each of the Ladies and Maids of Honour stated as a Munchon of Bread, a Rasher of cold Beef, and a Pint of Beer; in the Afternoon, some Bread and cold Fowl, from Dinner, with a Pint of Strong Beer. It was in the Reign of Charles II. that Tea and Coffee became the Substitute of these solid Repasts with the Great. The old custom, however, kept its ground with the Middle and Ordinary Ranks in life in full force, so far down as 1725, and long after. At this period, however, we find the Minister of every Parish in Scotland take the medium Stipend of £70 a-year, with his Brewhouse and Utensils; in short, Families of every description Brewed their own Ale. The Maltmakers confined their Art to the Steep, the Kiln, and the Mill. In a short time after the Riot at Glasgow, in consequence of the Malt-Tax extending to Scotland in the same degree as that of England, with an allowance suitable to the weakness of the Scots Barley, the Maltmen began to erect Works for Brewing Small Beer for the supply of Families, by the medium of Retailers of Ale, in the shape of the London Beer-Houses. The Wealthy, however, persevered in the Making of the Strong Beer for their own use. Meantime, the Maltmen-Brewers made considerable progress in the Making and Sale of what the people called *Society Ale*, in contradistinction to the Cauldron Ale. About the year 1745, John Crawford of Milton erected a Work on the Grounds of Blythswood, on the West Side of Grahamston, without *The Royalty*. Here he began the Brewing of Strong Beer, of a quality thought equal to the *House-Brewed*. In this he was faintly followed up by other Brewers, who, by this time, had embarked considerable Sums in the Distillery of *Aqua-*

Vitæ. Their Works were on a large scale, unencumbered with Excise. They Sold the Spirits so low as Two Shillings per English Gallon, until the failure of the Crop, in 1757, caused the Government to put a stop to the Distilleries in Britain. Since that period, no Distillery worth naming has made its appearance in the Valley of Clydesdale.

Meantime, a number of people in and about Glasgow availed themselves of an indulgence for Working a Still, containing 12 English Gallons, for the purpose of Brewing Cordials, free of Excise. The progress and increase of these Stills, in the Collection of Glasgow, in the course of 12 years amounted to upwards of 1100, equal to the consumpt of 100,000 Bolls of Malt annually. The destruction of so much Grain brought the Maltman back to his primitive state. The Malt-Barns of former times were found inadequate to the operation. These peddling Distillers became the Engine and Market of the Maker, and the Prey of the Excisemen, who caused them to be Fined quarterly by the Justices, in conformity to their abilities. At last, Government saw their Officers receiving a considerable Revenue under the authority of Law, and prudently put a stop to this mode of unproductive Plunder by putting the Distillery Laws in force, and under the Excise.

Having followed the Maltman as an *Artist* to the last stage, we return to him with pleasure in the capacity of a *Brewer*. From *The Union*, in 1706, to the year 1762, our wants and luxuries, in the shape of *Porter*, were supplied by the London Brewers in such quantities as to become a staple Article, in point of Freight, to the Leith Traders from London. From that period we date the decline and fall of that Trade, the causes of which we deduce from the introduction of that Art at Glasgow.

In 1762, a number of respectable Merchants in Glasgow formed themselves into a Company, and, upon a corner of Hyde Park, on the South side of Anderston, bounded on the South by the Clyde, erected that large Work called *The New Brewery*, and began to Brew Beer and Porter to a considerable amount; but it required several years to bring their Porter into general use. This Company, in 1767, was followed by John Struthers, an eminent Maltman and Brewer, who extended his Works, and brought them to bear on a large Scale. His Works are bounded on the North by the Gallowgate, on the South by the Road on the North side of the Green, and on the West by St. Mungo's Lane. He was followed, in 1780, by John and Robert Tennent, also eminent in their line, and who progressively enlarged their Works to their present size, covering a large space of Ground on the Well Park, bounded on the North by the Rocks of the Craigs Parks, from which they receive a copious supply of fine Water, and on the East by the Cudbear Works, on the South by the Cumbernauld Road meeting Duke Street, and on the West by the Molendinar Burn. In 1792, they were followed by William Pinkerton, an ingenious Brewer, whose Works are on a pretty large scale in Turner's Court. The progress of Porter-Brewing is now followed up by most of the Brewers in Glasgow. The following view of the quantity Brewed for the two years preceding the 5th October, 1705, will enable the Reader to form an idea of the exertions and success of the Concerned:—There were Brewed in Glasgow, from the 5th October, 1793, to 6th October, 1794, 51,092 Barrels Beer; and from the 5th October, 1794, to 6th October, 1795, 50,272.

Brewed by Brewers in Glasgow, 101,364 Barrels of Beer in two years. The average of one year being 50,682 Barrels Beer of various Descriptions, we strike the Medium Price at 20s. per Barrel, or £50,682. This Sum would have gone to London in payment for that Article. When we take into view the extent of the Market in the well-peopled Valley of Clydesdale, whose wants of that luxury of life were supplied at the expense of a Transfer of Cash by Exchange, we consider this acquisition to the Arts as of great importance, on a Sunk Capital profitably employed! The New Brewery had been erected and begun with a large Capital. John and William Cunningham were the Managers; the one the Man of Business, the other the Brewer. Though the latter was a good Artist, mystery overclouded his operations. The Cloud burst. He was succeeded by James Warroch. The exertions of this well-informed Gentleman brought the Art to that degree of perfection, that, as early as the year 1784, the Brewery Porter was drunk in Glasgow by the gustful Citizens of London as the Porter of the Capital. The other eminent Brewers have made great progress in this Art.—*Brown's Glasgow*, II., 270-275—1817.

KENT AND SUFFOLK STREETS

Were both laid off in Streets for Building about 1802, by Mr. Robert Struthers, who had become Sole Proprietor of *The Round Croft*. The former was named after the Duke of Kent, the Father of Our Most Gracious Sovereign Lady Queen Victoria. *Suffolk Street* runs between Kent Street and "The Burnt-Barns." Both were opened through this *Round Croft* and the Bowling Green, which was supplanted by its Rival in the Candleriggs. John Weir, Measurer, drew the Plan.

HOW CROFT

Lay next Mr. Orr's Bowling Green, to the East, on *The Round Croft*. The Calton Mouth, formerly *The Lands of Blackfauld*, were the Eastern Boundary. This Croft belonged to a rich old Brewer, Walter Boyd, as far back as *The Union*. He resided here beside his Brew-House, Kiln, and Barns. He was also Laird of several detached pieces of Land on the Gallowmuir.

GIBSON STREET

Was named after James Gibson, Wright, who purchased, about 1781, from the Rev. Wm. Boyd, Minister of Penningham, the greater part of *How Croft*. Gibson failed in his Feuing enterprise, and left his Buildings for his Creditors to finish.

CAMPBELL AND GRÆME STREETS.

Both of these traverse *The Dowhill*. The former was opened in 1784, and named after James Campbell, Tanner, and Laird of Petershill, Bedlay, and Shirva. The latter Street was not "so Called in Memory,

no doubt, of Sir John the Græme, the 'Fidus Achates' of Wallace," as Wade states at Page 275 of his History of Glasgow; but after Robert Græme, a Glasgow Sheriff-Substitute. These two Gentlemen entered into a joint speculation about 1781, and purchased a large Area of the Lands of Dowhill from Dr. John Moore, the General's Father; and subsequently additional adjoining Ground was acquired by them from the Creditors of Mr. and Mrs. James Graham of *The Saracen's Head Inn*. The following Advertisement shews the condition of this Neighbourhood 89 years ago:—

Building Ground to be Sold.—That large Yard lying at the back of the Houses immediately East of *The Saracen's Head Inn*, is to be Sold in Lots or Steadings for Building.

The situation of the Ground is remarkably pleasant and well-aired, being bounded on the North by the Observatory Yard, and on the East by other Grounds belonging to the College of Glasgow, neither of which will ever be probably Built upon. A Street of 40 feet wide [Campbell Street], is to be opened from the Gallowgait, and another of 35 feet wide [Græme Street] from the Dowhill, which are to join with each other, and by this means an easy communication will be formed betwixt the Gallowgait and High Street.

That Part of the Ground lying next the Observatory Yard will answer exceedingly well for Manufacturers who may incline to Build Work-Houses behind their Dwelling-Houses, as all these Lots will have a sufficiency of back Ground for the purpose,—or will suit equally well those who would choose small Pleasure Plots of Ground behind their Houses.

For the encouragement of Purchasers, a considerable part of the Price will be allowed to Lye upon a Ground Annual.

Apply to James Campbell, Tanner in Glasgow, or Robert Græme, Writer there, for further Particulars.

As the above Ground has of late been very much Destroyed by people making Roads through it, and the Fences almost Ruined, besides considerable injury done to the Bushes and Fruit-Trees, it is required that no Person presume hereafter to go into the said Yard without Liberty asked and given,—otherwise they may depend upon being Prosecuted for so Doing with the utmost Rigour.—*Glasgow Mercury*, June, 1782.

Various Building Lots were given off in both Streets, and they gradually filled up. There was no restriction, like that by Mr. Struthers of *The Round Croft*, as to Building Churches or Meeting Houses on this Property; and accordingly no less than three were Erected in Campbell Street alone, all belonging to rival Sects. On one side of the Street was "The Meeting House of the Old Light," which was Built in 1800. Mr. Wm. Watson was the first Minister, and was Admitted in 1802. On the opposite side was that of "The New Light," which was Built in 1791. Mr. Wm. Kidston was the first Minister, and was Admitted in 1792. The "Relief Kirk" flanked "The Old Light," which was Built in 1791. Mr. James Dunn was the first Minister, and was Admitted in 1792.

Mr. John Buchanan (from whose Intelligence so much has been gleaned about Glasgow) in his "Desultory Sketches," says, "I well remember the queer Interior of these old 'Meeting Houses' more than 40 years ago [1856], so very different from their present brushed-up aspect, with the then unpainted Seats, clumsy Candle-Holders dangling from the Roof, large wooden Pillars or Props to the deep-slanting Gallery, funny-faced Clocks which Ticked and Struck unceasingly, the Sour Countenances of the Hearers, and last, not least, the droll-looking Beadles,

one of whom had a wry Neck, and used to *Tack* from side to side of the flagged Passage as he Essayed to conduct the ungowned Preacher from the still quainter Session House, with its "Gauded" Floor, Fir Chairs, and Water Stoup, up to the 'Poopit;' and who, after his Exertions, fell into a heavy and by no means inaudible Slumber in the 'Bench' among the 'Auld Wives' in red Duffles and white Mutches, who, from considerate regard to their Auricular Infirmities, were privileged to occupy that conspicuous position, and gazed upwards at the Preacher with out-stretched Necks like a flock of startled Cranes, or as the deaf Mother of Saunders Mucklebackit, in *The Antiquary*, when under inconvenient Interrogation. Perched on the top of one of the Pulpits was an artistic effort to convey the idea of Noah's Dove with outspread wings, and a Branch in its Bill. This remarkable Ornithological Specimen was painted yellow, rather corpulent, and, at first sight, might have been mistaken for a Member of the Duck family; but it improved on acquaintance, and did the Artist great credit for perfect originality."

MACFARLANE STREET

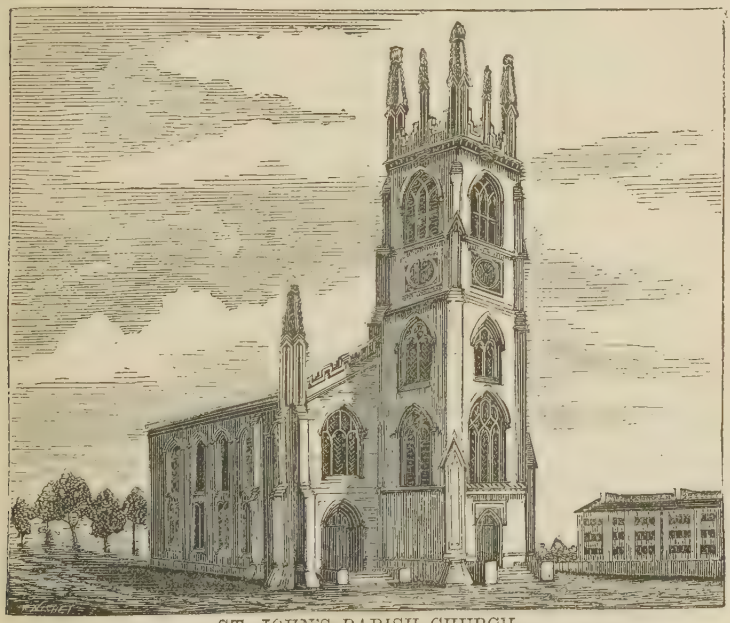
Has been Noticed at Page 657. It was Opened in 1815, and Named after Alexander M'Farlane, Esq., of Jamaica, who Founded the Observatory which was Built on "the Summit of the Dowhill," now Levelled and Excavated for *The Union Railway*.

ST. JOHN'S PARISH CHURCH.

Viewed from Gallowgate Street, this Church will not fail to strike, and may perhaps call forth admiration. In distant effect, it indeed almost challenges the latter; but, considered in detail, seems by no means deserving of unqualified commendation as an Architectural effort. It is a building in the Pointed Style, but a strange and little excusable confusion of the *Modes*, if we may so term them, of that Style, forces itself, at a first glance, upon the eye accustomed to dwell on existing Specimens of our ancient Ecclesiastical Architecture. In the Body, we recognise an imitation of the Early English, but in the Southern Front, and in the Tower, we are called to mark an adoption of the Decorated and of the Perpendicular English Styles, beholding, too, with some dismay, a farther violation of Architectural propriety, in admitting a most inartificial and right homely Specimen of the Decorated, or Style of the Second Period, to a situation which, if any mixture of Styles took place at all, should most assuredly have been that of the Perpendicular Imitations. To be particular, the Edifice before us exhibits on each side two Ranges of plain, narrow, Pointed Windows, the lower ones double, and wrought beneath square Heads; while in the Doors and Windows of the Southern End, or Front, from the middle of which the Tower, a Quadrangular one, projects, the Perpendicular arrangement of Tracery and Ornament is, for the most part, adopted. Yet, and although the Tower is crowned by an Embrasured Parapet, as well as by an assemblage of Pinnacles, enriched over to Clumsiness—yet do the upper Windows of this Tower display in their Tracery one of the ugliest possible Modifications of

Decorated Work. Nevertheless, with all these Drawbacks to our satisfaction in contemplating the Architectural features of this Church, its general Contour is, at a little distance, pleasing; and it unquestionably adorns very considerably this part of Glasgow. Its Architect we moreover hold capable of much better things. To pass, therefore, from the ungracious task of Censure, a task imposed on us by our jealousy of Innovation on the Architectural proprieties of that Style which it is the glory of England to have—perhaps Invented—certainly Perfected—and which, much to the credit of the taste of this Age, is now generally adopted as the most dignified and most suitable for Ecclesiastical Structures—the Front presents, we observe, three leading Members—a Tower, standing forward in the Centre, and two Lateral Divisions.

The Former is divided horizontally into four Compartments, in the lower Front one of which is a Doorway; in the Second, two Windows,



ST. JOHN'S PARISH CHURCH.

the upper one smaller than that below; in the Third, an ample Clock Dial; in the Fourth, another good sized Window. The absence of a Door constitutes the difference between this and the other two complete Sides of the Tower; on which rest, upon tall panelled Foot-Stalks, Eight Crocketed Pinnacles. Of the Latter, the Four which spring from the Angles of the Tower are much more substantial than the other Four; as are also Two that spring from double graduated Buttresses at the Extremes of the Front. Graduated Buttresses, placed diagonally, at once, while they embellish, support the Tower; which is, 'tis said, destined to receive a complete Ring of Bells—the Second of which Scotland could boast; only the Church of St. Andrew at Edinburgh having

at present a Set; and there, so light are they, that as you walk on the Eastern side of the neighbouring Square, you may, with Cowper, speak of the

> "Tall Spire, from whence the sound of cheerful Bells
> Just undulates upon the listening Ear."

The Tower before us, unless its appearance of strength be quite deceptive, may receive a more awakening peal. Once indeed, previously to its completion, the Foundation gave way; and it may be that an apprehended insecurity of Substructure has caused a relinquishment of the design of furnishing the Tower with a Ring of Bells. Each lateral portion of the Front displays—below a Door, above a Window, and at the top a sloping Battlement. The Interior of the Church is ample, and commodiously, on Sundays, receives a double Congregation—double, because it is expected that the Hearers on a Sunday Evening when, always, this Church is open, should not be those who form the regular Forenoon and Afternoon Congregations.

The Tower of St. John's is often a fine object viewed singly and from a Distance; besides which, it Groups well with the other Steeples of the City.

Till it was Built, Glasgow, against which, however, even before the Reproach of a too great paucity of Steeples could not justly be thrown, exhibited not all the usual variety of these very ornamental Appendages to Towns of magnitude. Now she does exhibit such variety—Two very fine ancient Spires; a solid Tower, also ancient; one light Spire of a peculiar sort, placed on a gracefully diminishing Substructure of the Tower kind; three Steeples with the Wavy Top—we allude to those of the North-West and College Churches, and to that of the College itself; three graceful and tapering modern Spires; three Domes; one Tower with the Imperial Crown finish, gay in Turrets and Vanes; one tall and slender Tower, surmounted by a small Cupola; two richly Pinnacled Octagonal Turrets; one lofty Steeple of Mixed Architecture; and one Embattled and Pinnacled Tower exist, and, independently of the obelisk on the Green, as well as of, at least, four minor and unimportant features of the kind—Steeplets we shall, if you please, call them—prove our assertion. Yet could we wish to see rising among these, say on some Edifice (not a Church, for in Ecclesiastical Fabrics we would not that any Style but *the English* were adopted), destined to grace the projected new Eastern or South-Eastern Opening into the heart of the City, a Dome, rivalling in proportions and magnificence the Radclivian one at Oxford.

Near St. John's Church is another neat and even handsome School-House belonging to the Parish, and, like that described page 259, founded in connection with a noble Scheme of Parochial Improvement, Religious and Moral, devised and already in great part effected by the Rev. Dr. Chalmers, whose is the Pastoral Charge constituted by the Parish of St. John.—*Wade's Glasgow*, p. 272.—1821.

St. John's Church, which will contain 1580 Sitters, is situated at the termination of Macfarlane Street, fronting the Gallowgate. The Exterior is of chaste Gothic, with a magnificent Tower 138 feet high, so spacious as to contain a complete Ring of Bells. This Place of Worship will at once contribute to the accommodation of the Inhabitants at the East end of the Town, and form a prominent feature among the Public Buildings of

the City. In the Foundation Stone was Deposited a Plate containing the following Inscription :—

BY THE FAVOUR OF ALMIGHTY GOD,
THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THIS CHURCH,
ERECTED BY THE MAGISTRATES AND COUNCIL OF GLASGOW,
WAS LAID ON THE XXI. DAY OF APRIL, M.DCCC.XVII.,
AND LVII. OF THE REIGN
OF OUR MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN, GEORGE THE THIRD,
BY HENRY MONTEITH, ESQ., LATE LORD PROVOST,
IN PRESENCE OF
THE HON. JAMES BLACK, LORD PROVOST;
WILLIAM LECKIE, JOSHUA HEYWOOD, ROBERT HADDOW, JOHN MACHEN,
AND ROBERT JAMIESON, ESQUIRES, BAILIES;
JAMES EWING, ESQ., DEAN OF GUILD;
ROBERT FERRIE, ESQ., CONVENER OF THE TRADES' HOUSE;
ARCHIBALD NEWBIGGING, ESQ., TREASURER;
WILLIAM MITCHELL, ESQ.,
BAILIE OF THE RIVER AND FRITH OF CLYDE;
WILLIAM SMITH, ESQ., CHIEF MAGISTRATE OF GORBALS;
AND
THE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL;
DAVID HAMILTON, ESQ., ARCHITECT;
MESSRS. GALLOWAY AND JAFFREY, AND JOHN BAIRD, SEN.,
CONTRACTORS;
WHICH UNDERTAKING
MAY THE SUPREME GOD PROSPER.

On the Reverse :—

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL,
TO WHOSE CARE THE ERECTION OF THIS EDIFICE WAS ENTRUSTED,
THE HONOURABLE THE LORD PROVOST, CONVENER;
ROBERT FERRIE, ESQ., CONVENER OF THE TRADES' HOUSE;
JAMES CLELAND, ESQ.,
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

The expense of this elegant Building, including the Ground, Cost upwards of £9000.—*Chapman's Picture of Glasgow*, p. 129.

This Church was Designed by David Hamilton.

MINISTERS IN ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

1. Thomas Chalmers, D.D.—1819: Died at Edinburgh, 31st May, 1847, æt. 68. (See Page 355).

Edward Irving was his Assistant. Buried in the Crypt of the Cathedral, where a Stained Glass Memorial Window, with a Figure of St. John Baptist, is Erected by his Relative, John Ferguson.

2. Patrick M'Farlan, D.D.—1824: Died 13th Nov. 1849, æt. 69. Translated from Polmont to St. John's; from thence to St. Enoch's, 1825; from thence to the Old Church, Greenock, 1832. Joined the Free Kirk of Scotland at the Disruption, 1843.

3. Thomas Brown, D.D.—1826: Died 23rd Jan. 1847, æt. 70. Translated from Tongland. Minister of Free St. John's.

4. Charles Nairn—1844.

5. Robert Gillon, D.D.—1847. Translated to Inchinnan, 1861.

6. James Fraser, D.D.—1861.

7. Andrew Gray—1867.

8. David Millar—1871.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH, GREAT HAMILTON STREET,

Was Built by the Methodists in 1816. It was Disjoined from other Parishes in the City, and Constituted a Parish by the Lords Commissioners for Plantation, 7th June, 1820.

MINISTERS.

1. John Muir, D.D.—1820: Died 1st Feb. 1857, æt. 79. Translated from Lecropt. Noted for many eccentric Sayings.
2. David M'Taggart, D.D.

ST. ANNE'S CHAPEL OF EASE, GREAT HAMILTON ST.

Opened 14th Aug. 1831, and Constituted a *Quoad Sacra Parish* by the Act of Assembly, 31st May, 1834. It was termed "*The Noddy Kirk.*" It is now "St. Alphonsus' Roman Catholic Chapel."

MINISTER.

1. Alexander Gibson—1831: Died 5th Aug. 1846. Translated to Balmaghie 1839.

CALTON PARISH CHURCH, TOBAGO STREET,

Was Built by Subscription in 1792, the Population having greatly Increased in the Calton. It was Opened in 1793, Constituted a *Quoad Sacra Parish* by the Act of Assembly, 31st May, 1834, and Erected a Parish *Quoad Omnia* by the Court of Teinds, 1st July, 1849.

MINISTERS.

1. James Begg, D.D.—1794: Died 11th June, 1845, æt. 83. Translated to New Monkland, 1801.
2. James Wood, 1802: Died 12th Sept. 1815. Formerly Presbyterian Minister at Falstone, Northumberland, to which he Returned, and there Died.
3. Matthew Graham—1804: Died 4th March, 1845, æt. 71. Translated from the Chapel of Ease, Johnston.
4. Allan M'Lean—1847.
5. John Jack—1862.
6. John Murray M'Lean—1864.

CLAYTHORN

Extended from what is now *The Calton Mouth*, Eastward to *The Gallowmuir*. The Lands of Blackfauld bounded it on the South. As far back as the time of Cromwell, *Claythorn* belonged to the Lukes. Claythorn Street perpetuates the original Property.

In *Marshall's Lane* was a small Chapel, built in 1797, to contain 600, which was the sole Place of Worship for the Catholics of Glasgow.

Prior to 1779, Popular Prejudice in the minds of a number of the Citizens of Glasgow against the Roman Catholic Religion, had arisen to such a height that its Professors durst not publicly avow their Principles. They were few in Number, and Met in a Clandestine manner in a Room

off a Dwelling House in Blackstock's Land, near the foot of Saltmarket Street. Bishop George Hay, who was settled in Edinburgh, with his Coadjutor Bishop John Geddes, came to Glasgow four times in the year, by turns, and said Mass, &c.

Bishop Hay was of the Annathill Family, in the Parish of New Monkland, and was Educated a Protestant. His father was a Writer to the Signet in Edinburgh, and a strict Member of the Scotch Episcopalian Church (Jacobites). In 1782, when on a Visit to his Relations in Glasgow, he found it necessary to secret himself to escape Persecution.

In 1792, when the spirit of Emigration among the Highlanders was carried to an alarming height, particularly in those Districts where the Inhabitants were chiefly Roman Catholics, the Manufacturers of Glasgow, as an Incitement to those hardy Labourers to Settle among them, Rented a large Apartment in Mitchell Street, formerly the Tennis Court, to be used as a Roman Catholic Chapel; and having, with concurrence of the Magistrates, been Guaranteed the free exercise of their Religion, they agreed to pay the Rent and the greater part of the Priest's Stipend. From this Period their Numbers rapidly Increased, so that in 1797 they built the Chapel in Marshall's Lane, and continued there till 1816, when St. Andrew's, Great Clyde Street, was Built by the exertions of Bishop Andrew Scott.—See *Cleland's Annals*, I., 147.

THE CATTLE MARKET.

A Market for the Sale of live Cattle had long been wanting in Glasgow. In 1818, a Plot of Ground, formerly called *Graham Square*, at the East end of the Gallowgate, was Purchased by the Magistrates for this purpose, and fitted up with Sheds and other necessary Accommodation for Cattle. A commodious Inn was also Erected for the convenience of persons who frequent the Market. An additional Piece of Ground has lately been acquired, and the Market will now be the most extensive in the Kingdom, with the exception of Smithfield, to which, indeed, it will, in respect of arrangement, be superior.

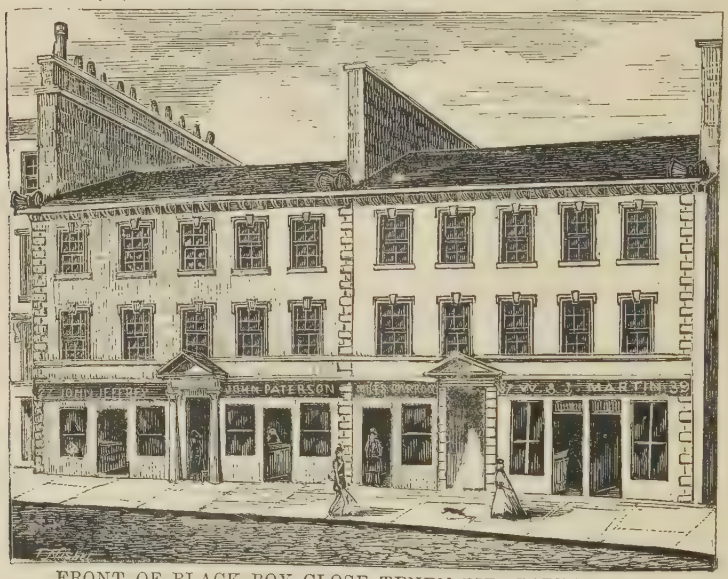
Stockwell and other Parts of the City where Cattle Fairs were wont formerly to be held, will hereafter be relieved from that noisy and tumultuous Incumbrance.—*Glasgow Delineated*, p. 97.—1826.

Darting from *The Cattle Market* to the West end of the Gallowgate, we notice two Tenements which have been taken down while these Sheets were passing through the Press, and which were Drawn the day before. They have no great Historical interest, unless that latterly they afforded Material for the Police; and that formerly *The Elephant* and *Black Boy* Taverns were here. (See Woodcut, next Page).

The present splendid line of Street of Trongate and Argyle Street, is the admiration of every Stranger, and justly so; but very few of our Citizens are aware of the manner in which this line of Street came to be so broad and spacious. It happened thus:—

Anciently, there was a Range of Houses of a poor description which stood in the centre of the Trongate, having a narrow Lane on each side, leading Westwards. The Magistrates of Glasgow acquired a Right to

these Houses, either by Purchase or otherwise, and took them all down, leaving the Trongate a beautiful and spacious Street. There, however, remained of these old Buildings two small Tenements attached to the Tron Steeple, which were not acquired by the Magistrates. These came, by purchase, into the possession of Alston & Co. (or their Successors, Bell & Boyd), Silk Mercers, and Gilbert Shearer & Co., Clothiers, who



FRONT OF BLACK BOY CLOSE TENEMENT, GALLOWGATE.

took them down about 30 years ago, and on their Site erected the present Shops and Floors. The Gentlemen above named intended to have Erected Tenements consisting of 4 Storeys, but were successfully opposed by the Magistrates, on the ground of the City having a servitude of Lights, &c., from the Tron Steeple.—"*Senex*," *in Glasgow Herald*, 13*th October*, 1843.

THE CANDLERIGGS

Probably derived its name from the circumstance that, of old, the Road to *The Cracklin House* went through the *Riggs* or Cornfields. This House stood nearly opposite the West end of Bath Street, where the Candlemakers sent their Tallow to be Boiled and Cleaned of its Offal. The "Cracklins" or Refuse of the Tallow, were used for feeding Dogs. The Ground in this Neighbourhood was known by the name of *The Cracklin-House Brae*. M'Ure notes that *The Candleriggs* "is in a pleasant Valley."

THE RAMSHORN GROUNDS.

For the local name of these Grounds we have recourse to Tradition, which says that, in former times, the Shepherds were in the practice,

like the Patriarchs of old, at Rutting-time, to bring their Flocks into the low Grounds to meet the Rams, in common, for the Propagation and Support of a mixed Breed, as necessary in the different Races of Quadrupeds; and that some night the Demon of Jealousy pervaded the Rams, insomuch that, neglecting the Ewes, they began a furious Battle, and carried it on with so much rage that, in the morning, the Shepherds found the Grounds strewed with the Horns of their Rams.

History, however, gives these Grounds a name more respectable, viz., *The Pilvion Croft*, or *The Croft of the Pavilions.* In the Rental of the Burrow Roods of Glasgow in 1712, *The Pallion Croft* was Possessed by 4 Feuars—the Feu-Duty paid by them in kind, 25 Bolls, 2 Firlots.

The Long Croft was Possessed by 9 Feuars, &c., as above, 52 Bolls, 1 Firlot.

Hutcheson's Hospital was Built on the South side of the *Crofts*, called *The Ramshorn Grounds*, which were Bounded on the West by the Cow Lone, or Queen Street; on the North by the Rottenrow Road, or the North-West Entry to *the first Cross of Glasgow* on the Bell of the Wynd Head; and on the East by the Garden Wall of the Deanside Brae, which was the Garden of the Prebend of Hamilton before *The Reformation.* It was at the beginning of this Century that the Patrons of Hutcheson's Hospital Let these *Crofts* to the Gardeners. These Grounds continued, from that Period to the year 1775, to be occupied in the shape of *Sale Gardens.* It was here that Douglas, Earl of Angus, encamped with an Army of 12,000 men, when in Rebellion against John, Duke of Albany, Regent of Scotland in the Minority of James V.—See *Brown's Glasgow*, II., 82, 83, 85, 93.—1797.

WESTER SUGAR WORK OR CANDLERIGGS SUGAR HOUSE

In the year 1667 began *The Wester Sugar Work* by four Merchants, viz., Peter Gemmill, Frederick Hamilton, John Caldwell, and Robert Cumings, Merchants, who put in a Joint-Stock for carrying on a Sugar Work; and having got a little Apartment for Boiling Sugar, a Dutchman being Master-Boiler, this Undertaking proved very effectual and their Endeavours wonderfully successful, so that they left this little Apartment and Built a great Stone Tenement, with convenient Office-Houses for their Work, within a great Court, with a pleasant Garden belonging thereto. The Partners of this Sugar House are John Graham of Dougalston, Richard Graham, William Anderston, John Stark, late Provost, William Craig, Bailie, and James Craig, Merchants.—*M'Ure.*

THE NORTH SUGAR HOUSE

Is indicated in *Fleming's Plan;* but as M'Ure does not allude thereto, it seems not to have existed in his time. It adjoined its "Wester" Neighbour.—"Senex" states that, in his day, these two Works formed one Concern, and that the above was Built in the "pleasant Garden belonging to *The Wester Sugar Work.* It had a Wall enclosing it, fronting Bell's Wynd, and the Entry to it was from the Candleriggs,

through the large back Court of "The Wester." Another Way to this back Court was off the Candleriggs, behind Campbell's Warehouses.

I.

To be Sold, by Public Roup, &c.—The Sugar House lying on the South side of Bell's Wynd, and Fronting the same, known by the Name of *The North Sugar House*, with all the Utensils belonging thereto employed in the Manufacturing Raw Sugars, with vacant Ground or Yard behind, on which is also Built a new House. These Buildings are all calculated in such a manner that they can be easily turned into good Dwelling-Houses and Shops at a small expense, if not continued as a Sugar House; and the Ground behind is of such extent as to afford sufficient room for Building a regular Square. There is also an Entry to the Trongate, through Dunbar's Closs, of singular advantage to the Subject.

Apply to Robert Barbour and George Household.*—*Glasgow Journal*, 7th Nov. 1782.

II.

A Sugar House and Area for Building to be Sold.—The West Sugar House Buildings, having a front of 104 feet to the Candleriggs Street, and 126 feet to Bell's Wynd Street. The Grounds are well situated for Building Shops and Warehouses on. Until Sold, the Business will be carried on as usual.

For Particulars, apply to Alex. Schevis.—*Glasgow Mercury*, 1st Aug. 1787.

III.

Sugar House in Glasgow for Sale.—The North Sugar House, lying on the South side of Bell's Wynd, and Fronting the same, with the vacant Ground behind, on which is also a new House. The Area is of such extent as to allow sufficient room for Building upon both sides of the Closs, through which there is an Entry to the Trongate by Dunbar's Closs,† though the Proprietors there have no right of Entry through this Subject to Bell's Wynd.—Apply to Robert Barbour.—*Glasgow Mercury*, 23rd January, 1788.

THE BAZAAR

Is Built on a Piece of Ground on the East side of Candleriggs Street, which was Sold by the City, in 1695, to Mungo Cochran for a *Bowling Green*, under the express Provision that it should be kept as such in all time coming. However, about 1816, by an Act of Parliament, the City and Assignees of the then Proprietors were Authorised to make such an Arrangement as that it should be Transferred unconditionally to the Magistrates. The present *Bazaar Erections* were designed by Dr. James Cleland, who tautologically titled them "The Bazaar Market," which occupies a space of 2377 Square Yards. Butter, Books, Poultry, Cabbages, Rabbits, Eggs, Toys, Fruits, Flowers, Carrots, Onions, and such like "Combustibles," are all Vended here under cover.

The City Hall, which adjoins, was Built in 1840. It is a very plain Building, capable of containing 2765, but inconvenient as to Access and

* Household was Superintendent of *The Sugar Sample Room*, erected not long after this, behind *The Tontine*, and he appears to have Sold his interest in this Sugar House to Barbour. About 5 years afterwards, Alex. Schevis bought *The West Sugar House*, while Barbour kept on the *North* one.

† This Close was opposite the Tron Steeple, where Mr. Joseph Bain kept the Mail Coach Office.

Exit. A large Organ was introduced a few years ago, when some People got "Organ Daft." It is defective in quality and appreciation. It was built by Gray & Davidson, London, and cost £2330. The Bellows is wrought by an Hydraulic Engine. H. A. Lambeth is Organist.

THE BOWLING GREEN,

Alluded to above, was enclosed with a stone Wall 8 feet high, and was entered by a Passage from Bell Street, upon payment of One Penny. There was also a Door in the Wall from the Candleriggs, but it was not used. As the Public Works increased, the Green decreased in verdure, and the Place became void of support. About 1780, there was a broad, stagnant Ditch, full of Tadpoles, along the front of the Bowling Green—from the City Hall Entrance to Bell Street—into which Boys and Girls used to wade to get their bare legs anointed with the scomfishing *Glaur* deposited in the bottom, which was never cleaned out. They marched up and down the Street in great delight, having on these tight-fitting long Boots, highly polished and perfumed, as with "Warren's Blacking, 30 Strand."

I.

That all and hail that Green called the Bowling Green, lying on the North side of Bell's Wynd, with an Entry thereto from the Candleriggs, and the back Houses, Office-Houses, and others adjoining to the said Green, belonging to the Proprietors thereof; as also that Tenement of Land, high and laigh, back and fore, lying on the West side of the Closs or Entry to the said Bowling Green, all of which belonged to the deceased Richard Bell, Merchant in Glasgow, and now to John Bell, his Heir, are to be exposed to Public Roup and Sale in different Lots and Parcels, within the House of Mrs. Armour, at the Cross of Glasgow, upon the 17th of June, 1764, between the hours of 12 and 2 mid-day.—Apply to John Wardrop, Writer in Glasgow.—*Glasgow Journal*, 10th May, 1764.

II.

To be Sold, &c.—A laigh back Dwelling-House, two Cellars, and Pertinents of the same, lying on the North side of Bell's Wynd, and upon the East side of the Bowling Green Closs,* as now possessed by William and James Watts.—Apply to Jo. Wilson, Jun., Writer.—*Glasgow Mercury*, 10th February, 1780.

THE SOAPERY, OR SOAP WORK.

We come now to consider the great and costly Buildings in the City for the use of the Managers, Partners, and Proprietors of the Public Works within the same. The first is *The Soap Work.* In the year 1667, there were Nine Persons of Distinction concerned therein, viz., Sir George Maxwell of Pollok, Sir John Bell of Hamilton's Farm, John Campbel of Woodside, John Graham of Dougalston, John Anderson of Dowhill, John Luke of Claythorn, Ninian Anderson and James Colquhoun, late Bailies, with Captain John Anderson, Commander of the Ship *The Providence;* and, for effecting their Projects, each of them gave in £1300 Stg., in

* This Close immediately adjoined the present Police Buildings on the West.

order to carry on a great Trade towards the Straits and the Greenland Fishing. They Built a Ship at Belfast in Ireland, burdened 700 Tons, carrying 40 Pieces of Ordinance, with Rigging, Ammunition, Provision, and other Necessaries. The Ship's name was called *Lyon*. They Built another Ship called *The George*, with two other Ships, and were all Fitted out; and all their Projects were Frustrated, and that considerable Stock entirely Lost, and nothing remained save the Buildings wherein Soap is Boiled, and now pertains to other People. It is a great Work, consisting of 4 Lodgings, Cellars, Houses of Store, and other Conveniences for Trade, being a pretty square Court.—*M'Ure.*

In 1674, a Company for carrying on the Whale Fishery and Soap Making was formed in Glasgow. The Company employed five Ships, and had extensive Premises in Greenock for Boiling Blubber and Curing Fish, known by the name of "The Royal Close." An Advertisement from the Company appeared in *The Glasgow Courant*, on the 11th Nov. 1715, being the first Advertisement in the first Newspaper published in the West of Scotland, intimating that "Any one who wants good Black or Speckled Soaps, may be served by Robert Luke, Manager of the Soaperie of Glasgow, at reasonable terms."

The Soaperie was at the head of *The Candleriggs*—North-East corner—now Nos. 108-120 Candleriggs, and Nos. 12-16 Canon Street. The present "Commercial Buildings" were Erected on the site of the Soap Work, by William and James Carswell, Builders, who also Built a considerable portion of the Candleriggs.

This rather extensive Work, for the Period, had a large Square or Court, round which were the different Sheds, Cellars, and Stores. The Managers occupied the first Flat of the Side fronting the Candleriggs, up to which was an outside Stair from the inside Square. The Cart or General Entry to the Works was from the Candleriggs, through an arched Gateway.

To be Sold by Public Roup, &c.—The whole Ground, Buildings, and Utensils belonging to the Soap Work Company. This Property, extending about 156 feet along the East side of Canon Street, is very conveniently situated either for Building or Manufacturers, being free from Restrictions, to which most part of Grounds at present for Sale is subject to.—Apply to John Maxwell of Dargavel, Writer, or John Craig, Merchant, Glasgow.—*Glasgow Mercury*, 15th August, 1785.

"Senex," in his "Jottings anent Candleriggs," which appeared in *The Glasgow Herald* in 1849, states—"I went through these Works about 65 years ago, and remarked that the Concern was languishing. There appeared only about half-a-dozen of men employed, and these were *Clamping* about the Floor in a very inactive manner, having heavy iron Shoes upon their feet. It was easy to be seen that they were Working at Days' Wages; but what struck me most was a large pile of very fine Bricks, intended to be used in constructing the Company's Furnaces. They were placed in an open Yard to the South of the Court. I inquired where the Company got these Bricks, and was informed that they were Imported from Holland. Now, it is singular

that Glasgow should, at this Period, have been obliged to resort to Holland for Fire-Bricks, when the City is surrounded on all sides with Fire-Clay of the best quality, and which, at the above-mentioned time, might have been got for the trouble of Carting away."

Immediately South of the Soapery was the Cooperage of Mr. Young, and then the Bowling Green—all already noticed.

On the opposite corner of Bell Street was the old Sugar House, also a languishing Concern. Then followed a Range of Two-Storey Houses, being Shops and Dwellings of a plain description. In one of these Mr. Graham, Baker, lived, and had his Baking Establishment. He was the Father of Mr. John Graham, at one time City Marshal. The late Bailie Ferrie rebuilt the greatest portion of this part of the Candleriggs.

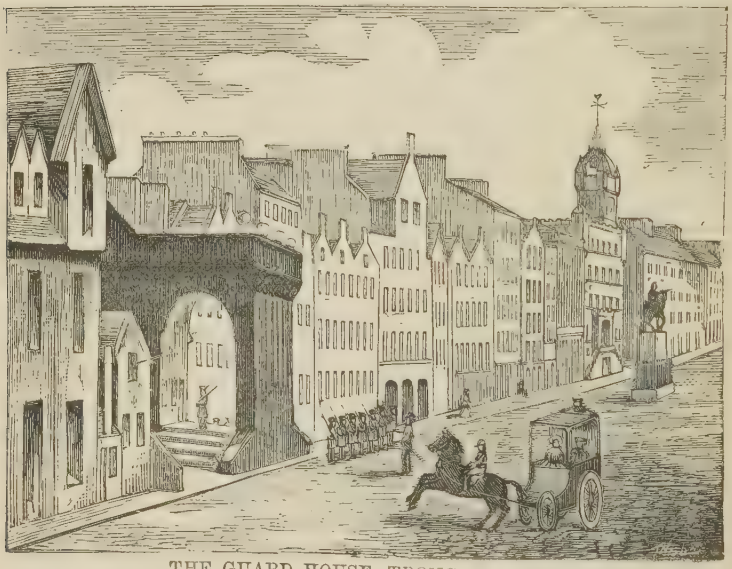
Amongst the *Memorabilia* of the Candleriggs, I may mention that Andrew Carmichael, the last Earl of Hyndford, was an articled Apprentice for 7 years to a Cabinetmaker in that Street. His Lordship afterwards resided at Mauldslie Castle, now the Property of William Dixon, Esq. Mr. Pagan, at Page 82 of his "Sketches," takes notice of our enterprising Townsman, the late Kirkman Finlay, Esq., being the first Glasgow Merchant who despatched a Ship from this Port to India. I think that Mr. Finlay had his early Place of Business in Smith's Court, Candleriggs, and that he afterwards removed it to Brunswick Street. It is not generally known, I believe, how this Gentleman acquired his Christian Name. It was thus:—His Father, Mr. James Finlay, was a great Reformer, and a strong Advocate of Free Principles. At the time when his eldest Son was Born, there was an Alderman Kirkman in London, who was the Cobden and Joseph Hume of the day, and old Mr. Finlay admired his public conduct so much that he Named his First-Born after him. The most fashionable House in the Candleriggs was Built by Mr. Dunlop, a Partner of the Dumbarton Glass Work Company. It was a miniature Copy of "The Shawfield Mansion," with a Double Stair projecting into the Street, and occupying the Footpath. It stood opposite the North end of the Bowling Green; but its immediate Neighbourhood was very bad; for, on the South of it, there was a common Smith's Shop fronting the Street, daily at work, and, on the North, it had for its next Neighbours old decayed Tenements with Wooden Fronts and Thatch Roofs. After Mr. Dunlop's death, about 1780, it was first occupied as a Store, and afterwards let as a Dwelling-House to Mrs. Brown of Langside. The Hay Loft above the Stables in the back Court was Let to Mr. John Lang, Dean of Faculty of the Glasgow Procurators, for his Writing Office; and in this Hay Loft the late John Fleming, Esq., Writer, served his Apprenticeship. Any person standing upon the Stair of this House, at the Entrance Door, had a full view, over the Wall of the Bowling Green, of those who were engaged at the game of Bowls. This was a great annoyance to Mrs. Brown, as her Stair-Head was daily Crowded with idle Children amusing themselves upon it, and looking at the Bowling Gamesters when at their sport.

To be Sold, that large Tenement of Land, with the Stables, whole Cellars, and Offices at the back thereof, lying upon the West Corner, between the Candleriggs and the Back Cow Lone Street, opposite to the North-West Church, and overlooks the Ramshorn Gardens. Also these three Shops

situate below the Corner House, between King Street and Gibson's Wynd, two whereof Possessed by John Phillips and James Aird, and one facing Gibson's Wynd, lately Possessed by Robert Wallace, Surgeon.*—Apply to Archibald Grahame or Joseph Crombie, Writers in Glasgow.—*Glasgow Mercury*, 23rd July, 1778.

THE GUARD HOUSE.

This is a very handsome Building, with a Piazza formed by Arches and Columns of the Ionic Order, set upon their Pedestals. The Entablature supports an Attic Course, on which are oval Port Holes, ornamented with Palm branches. The lower Part is divided into two Apartments.



THE GUARD HOUSE, TRONGATE, 1771.

The West end, which is the largest, is destined for the Privates. The other for the Officers. Over these are Lofts for holding Ammunition, &c. Adjoining to this Building, upon the North, fronting Candleriggs Street, stands

THE HERB MARKET,

Which is neat and commodious, &c. [The rest is Copied by Brown, below.]—*Gibson's Glasgow*, p. 150, 151.—1777.

THE GUARD HOUSE

Was Removed off the Street in 1757, and a very handsome one Built at the West corner of the foot of the Candleriggs, fronting the Trongate, with a Piazza formed by 4 Arches and Columns of the Ionic Order, set

* John Phillips, afterwards of Stobcross, was a Grocer. His Daughter, Polly, was Dr. Rae Wilson's first Wife. James Aird was the principal Music-Dealer in Glasgow. Robert Wallace was the principal Medical man.

on their Pedestals. The Entablature supports an Attic Course, lighted by oval Port Holes ornamented with Palm branches. It was taken down and Removed to the Candleriggs on the same Plan in 1789.

THE GREEN MARKET,

In the Candleriggs, immediately adjoining, is in Length 130 feet, in Breadth 41 feet. The principal Entry is Decorated with Ionic Columns supporting an angular Pediment. This Market is laid out in the same manner with those in King's Street.—*Brown's Glasgow*, II., p. 49.—1797.

THE GUARD HOUSE AND POLICE OFFICE.

The Guard House, which was Erected in the year 1789, is situated upon the West side of the Candleriggs Street, and consists of a Piazza supported by 4 Ionic Columns, with their Entablature and the Guard Room immediately behind. In the Attic Storey are Apartments for the Officer on Guard, Store Room, &c.

The Police Office also occupies part of the Upper Flat. Its Entry is, however, more to the South, upon the Street, than that to the Guard House. To the use of this very useful Establishment there has been lately Built another set of Apartments, immediately behind, where some of the Officers of Police are always Stationed, and where Stores, &c., are kept.—*Denholm's Glasgow*, p. 210.—1804.

THE GUARD AND POLICE OFFICE.

The former, Erected in 1810, is a plain, convenient Building, situated on the East side of the foot of Montrose Street. The latter was Removed in the same year to the foot of South Albion Street, near its junction with Bell Street.—*Chapman's Glasgow*, p. 187.—1820.

The old *Guard House* for the Northern parts of the City was in Limmerfield Lane, off the Drygate.

Near it *(The Green Market)* were *The Police Office and Guard House;* the Former being in part of the Upper, and the Latter occupying the Lower Storey of the same Building. *The Guard Room* itself was behind a Piazza, the Arches of which, turned upon 4 Ionic Columns, were open to the Street. An Officer's Room, Store Room, &c., adjoined to the Police Office on the Upper Floor. To the Latter there was, however, a distinct Entry, South of the Piazza; and, at the back of the Premises, were Built, not very long before the removal of the Office, Apartments for the Officers of Police, for the Keeping of Stores, and for other Purposes connected with the general Design of the Establishment.

Those lofty new Tenements on the Western side of the Street mark out, as yet, to the eye, plainly enough, where stood these necessary Appendages to a great City. A former Guard House on the Western side of Candleriggs Street was superseded by the above.—*Wade's Glasgow*, p. 130, 174, 180.—1822.

The Guard House was formerly in "The Weel Closs" or the present St. Andrew's Street; and, from an Advertisement in *The Glasgow Journal* of the 11th October, 1756, it seems to have been taken down then, and erected at the South-West corner of The Candleriggs, projecting about

10 feet upon the Trongate. It had an open flagged Porch or Portico, raised a step above the level of the Street, within which the Sentry paced backwards and forwards, allowing no Civilian to come on the Guard House Pavement. This Porch or covered Entrance was looked upon as a Place of great dignity, the majestic carriage of the Red Coat contributing not a little thereto; albeit, the whole Building was dirty and paltry. An inside Stair from the stone-paved Ground Floor led to the upper Flat, which was used as a Store Room, and also contained an Apartment for the Commanding Officer.

This Guard House was on Nos. 108-112 Trongate, and Nos. 1-9 Candleriggs. The former large Tenement was Built by Convener James M'Ilhose, whose Son changed this Family Cognomen for the less euphonious one of Hozier.

This, at least, *Third* Guard House was doomed for destruction some 30 years after its Predecessor in *Weel Close*, along with its neighbours the Weigh House and the Fish Market, as appears from the following Advertisement in *The Glasgow Journal* of the 21st March, 1787:—

Notice.—That the Guard House, Old Weigh House, and Old Fish Market belonging to the City of Glasgow, upon the West side of the Candleriggs, Street of Glasgow, are jointly to be exposed to Public Roup and Sale in the Laigh Council Chamber of Glasgow, upon the 25th day of April next, between the hours of 12 and 2 of the day. The Articles of Roup are in the hands of the Town Clerks.

Upon the site of *The Weigh House* was Erected a new or Fourth *Guard House*, a copy of the former one, and built with its Stones, nearly opposite the Warehouse of Messrs. Campbell. In 1810, this *Fourth* one was taken down, and a *Fifth* was Built on the South-East end of Montrose Street, next to the newly-built (1789) Weigh House in Ingram Street, on the site of two small thatched Cottages, occupied by Allan M'Aulay, Gardener. The old Weigh House was not unlike a Shed or Carriers' Quarters. In 1812, the Weigh House in Montrose Street was Let at £365 a-year, or £1 a day.

THE HERB OR GREEN MARKET

Was on the North side of the Guard House in Candleriggs, got up in a cheap, make-shift Style. It had a Frontage of about 160 feet, consisting of a coarse rubble Wall fronting the Street, with an Entrance Door near each extremity. "Senex" differs from Gibson and Brown in the description and measurement of the Herb Market. On the opposite side of the Street was the *Old Fish Market*, referred to in the Advertisement above, as also in the following, of the 6th September, 1756:—

"That the Magistrates had ordered another *Public Market* for Selling and Retailing Meal, in that place in Candleriggs which was formerly the Fish Market, to be immediately Opened, and requiring all Victuallers and Meal Merchants to repair and carry their Meal thereto, or to the present Public Market, to be Sold and Retailed at the current Market Prices."

"By order of the Magistrates of Glasgow.—Whereas the Gardeners in Glasgow are now in possession of the New Green Mercate, fitted up by the Magistrates, for Selling of all Roots, Fruits, Herbs, and other Produce of Garden Ground; these are therefore intimating to all the Inhabitants of this

City and other Lieges, that they repair to the said Green Mercate for buying their Garden Goods; and these are also strictly prohibiting and discharging all and every person and persons whomever, from Selling, or exposing to Sale, any Roots, Fruits, Herbs, or other Produce of Garden Grounds, upon the public Streets or any other public Place within the City, but in the said Green Mercate, under all pains of Law."—*Glasgow Journal*, 4th Dec. 1758.

In 1808, the Herb Market was removed to the site of the Wynd Church, off King Street, when the Congregation was formed into the new Parish of St. George's.

HOOD'S COOPERAGE

Was opposite Bell's Wynd, to the North of the Meal Market. The Hoods were an old Glasgow Family, and, at intervals, Deacons of the Incorporation of Coopers from 1780 to 1814. To the North of the Bowling Green in the Candleriggs, now forming part of The Bazaar, there was *Young's Cooperage*, which was much smaller than Hood's; but, when Bailie Hood's was required for Building purposes, he bought Young's Cooperage, which, in process of time, was sold to the Magistrates.

To be Sold, by Public Roup, on the 5th of December next, that laigh House and Shop in Candleriggs, which belonged to the deceased Robert Young, being the third above the old Fish Market, same side of the Street.—Apply to Th. & Rt. Graham, Writers.—*Glasgow Mercury*, 22nd Nov. 1781.

JAMES SCRUTON'S WRITING SCHOOL

Was in a back Court behind a Two-Storey House, immediately to the North of Hood's Cooperage. He was brought from London in 1749 by order of the Magistrates, Provost Cochrane and Bailie Murdoch having been sent there as a Deputation. An Entry at this Date in the Town Council Records refers to this superior Penman:—"To a Writing Master, to come down, £5 5s." Mr. Scruton prospered in Glasgow, and taught the Art of Quill-Driving for about 40 years. He seems to have Bought the Property where he commenced Teaching. His Son, Dr. Scruton, is Buried in St. Andrew's Episcopal Churchyard.

WILSON STREET

Took its name from The Charity School founded by George Wilson in 1778, which was at first on the North side of the back Court where was the above Writing School. Robert Smith, an enterprising Builder, was anxious to Purchase Dr. Scruton's Property, which adjoined his own, in order to form Wilson Street as a continuation of Bell Street. Smith's Tenements extended to Brunswick Street.

POLICE BUILDINGS AND RECOLLECTIONS.

A worthy Citizen, who was present in the Laigh Kirk Session-House on the first Occasion when the Glasgow Watchmen were Brigaded in 1800, who repeatedly filled the office of Commissioner of Police since, and who was a Member of the Town Council (Dr. John Aitken), has furnished some interesting Gossip regarding these early times:—

Our first start with a Police Force took place in 1800, in the Laigh Kirk Session-House, which was the first Office. We had 68 Watchmen and 9 Day-Officers; and our impression was that this Force was so large and overwhelming that it would drive iniquity out of the City as though by a Hurricane. On this first night, Great-Coats and Staves were served out to each Watchman; the latter not the ordinary Sticks which were recently in use, but Joiner-made Staves about 4 feet long, Painted of a Chocolate Brown Colour, and the running Number Painted on each. Each man's Number was also Painted on the Back of the Great-Coat between the Shoulders, in white-coloured Figures about 6 inches long, and of a proportionate breadth. A Lantern and two Candles were also served out to each man, the one Lighted and the other in Reserve, it being understood that the "Candle-Doups" became the Perquisites of the man himself. This first Turning-out of the Force was a great Event, and before being Told off to their respective Beats, a number of the men exercised their Lungs in Calling the Hours, to show how rapidly they had acquired proficiency in this important part of the Watchman's functions. It is proper to state, that before *Beats* were assigned to the Watchmen, or Lights served out to them at all, they did duty a little while after they were Embodied, by Patroling the Streets in Squads of a Dozen or more, headed by Officers. Our Staff of Officers, as contra-distinguished from Watchmen, amounted actually to only 9, and even these were divided into Three Divisions of Three men in each, namely, a Sergeant and two Officers. The duties of the Sergeants, so far as they went, were exactly similar to those now performed by the Lieutenants of Police. The Clothing of the Officers consisted of Blue Cloth Coats, as at present, with Blue Vests and Blue Knee Breeches, but the Seams were Welted over with Red Stripes; and the Sergeants were distinguished from the Common Officers by having Shoulder Knots of Red and Blue mixed-worsted Thread. In this small Corps there were three Reliefs. One Sergeant and two Officers were on duty in the Office for 24 hours; one Division on Patrol Duty, which was, however, very imperfectly done, as the men could take a rest for an hour or two in their own Houses and no one be wiser for it; while the third Division was entitled to rest for 24 hours.

Our Second Police Office was up one Stair, in the Locality long known as "*The Herald Office Close.*" It was on the North-West Corner of Bell Street, with a Front to Candleriggs. Our Third Office was in Candleriggs, over the Main Guard House. Here we got on swimmingly; for, not content with one large Room, as before, for Sergeant, Officers, and Prisoners, we had two large Walled Presses or Closets, one for Males, and the other for Females, into which the Refractory might be Locked up. But more than this, we had a large Room underneath, in which no less than 7 Wooden Cells were Constructed, sufficient for the Accommodation of 7 different Prisoners. We thought there was no danger of us now, and that we had provided Prison Accommodation to serve us for a Generation. But our Business increased amazingly, so much so that in two years we were obliged to Remove to more commodious Premises, viz.: an old Packing-Box and Joinery Establishment, situated exactly on the Site of our present Police Buildings. In about 15 years, however, our Trade had increased so tremendously that we conceived the bold

intention of pulling down the Joiners' Shop and Re-building entirely from the Foundation. We resolved no longer to occupy any Patch-Work Concern as Tenants, but to Build a Structure for ourselves, which should be a Terror to Evil-Doers, and, at the same time, the Pride of the whole Kingdom. Accordingly, as it was better to Pull down the Old before Building the New, it behoved us to look out for temporary Accommodation, and this was found in the Vagrant Office, immediately adjoining the Site of the Premises at present occupied by our Surveyors and Collectors. This made our Fifth Move, and when our present Building was completed we entered it as sole Proprietors, making Move the Sixth; but so much have the Criminal Wants of our City increased, that even this splendid Establishment needs Extension and Improvement.

At the commencement we had no Fire-Brigade, that Department being specially under the Charge of the Magistrates. Neither had we any separate Scavenging-Squad. The Watchmen were engaged to do the duty of Scavengers on two days of the Week, and for two hours each day. In the Summer mornings they were relieved at 4 o'clock, but instead of going to bed they Plied the Broom till 6. In the Winter mornings they knocked off at 6, when they immediately went to bed for a comfortable sleep, and, with renovated strength, they commenced their Sweeping Operations at 12 noon. As there were no fewer than 68 of them, they went rapidly over a large extent of Ground, and two hours each day, for two days in the Week, were found quite sufficient for the Cleansing Operations. The Squad was Superintended by one of the Officers, who appeared on duty in a Short Blue Coat with a Red Neck. This Jacket was Manufactured out of the Uniform Coat of last year, which had been turned, and had the Tails rumped off; and in this way he preserved the Uniform of the current year, in which to make a Figure before the Citizens. The Sweepings were taken away by Carts and Horses belonging to the Establishment, but after a few years it was found not suitable for the Police to take charge of Live Stock, and, accordingly, the system of Contracting for Carting was Resorted to, which still continues—the Manure remaining the Property of the Police. The latter was then Deposited on the North side of the Clyde, a little above Stockwell Bridge, on a Spot at present occupied by Convener York for his operations in connection with the Re-building of the Venerable Structure. The Site of this Dung-heap was then called "the Wee Ree." Although the Police then Swept the Streets, it was their duty then, as now, to see that the Shopkeepers and others kept the Pavements clean opposite their own Doors. Accordingly, shortly after the Act came into operation, when an Officer entered a Shop and Warned the Master to get his Pavement cleaned forthwith, the latter looked upon the Interference as a case of the most unnatural Oppression. He could not understand why he was not entitled to Sweep his own Pavement when he liked, and how he liked, and to leave it Unswept altogether if he liked. But, by-and-by, the Police gradually gathered strength, and their Regulations were submitted to in the most kindly manner by every respectable Citizen.

There was no Causewaying Squad, originally, under the charge of the Police. The Magistrates managed this Department, and kept it up from a small Assessment called "Road Money." I may also add, that when

the Fire-Brigade was under charge of the Magistrates, before being added to the Police, the Superintendent of the Fire-Engines was a Master-Slater, carrying on his business in Town and Country as a Slater, and residing within the City wherever he might please to choose a Dwelling-House. In those days the Fire-Drum was Beat off from the Main Guard House, Candleriggs, by the Regimental Drummer on duty. On Mid-night Alarms he was Escorted by two men of the Military Guard; and it was usual for the Guard to turn out to assist at the Fires, by keeping the Ground clear, and, on occasions of large Fires, and of several hours' continuance, we had a reinforcement of sometimes 200 or 300 men from the Infantry Barracks, for the same purpose, viz., to keep a clear Space and Course for the men employed.

In these early times, the Officers and Watchmen assumed a discretion in the performance of their duty which would look rather queer at the present day. It was nothing uncommon then for a Watchman to take a man to the Office and Lock him up for a few hours, and then let him out again, without any Charge being entered or any Record kept of the Proceedings. I remember well a stern old Pensioner, named Jaikey Burns, who officiated as an Officer. Jaikey had a mortal antipathy to Irishmen, and whenever, in the case of any Street Disturbance, he heard *the Brogue* uttered, he was sure to take the unhappy Owner of it into Custody, whether he was the Assaulting or Assaulted Party, holding it to be sufficient Evidence of Guilt that the man was a *Patlander*. In fact, it was alleged that, in these times, many a poor Fellow was Locked up for no other offence than that he was *an Irishman*. Jaikey, as a good Patriot, did all he could to discourage and repress the "Ecrish," by Locking them up in Cells and *Cracking their Croons* with his Truncheon; but the effort was like that of Dame Partington Sweeping out the Atlantic Ocean with her Besom. The Huns overspread the Land notwithstanding. Each Watchman had a Wooden Box, called a Sentry-Box, for Resting in when he felt Fatigued, or when the Weather was cold and rainy. The wild Youths of the Town used often to Lock *Dogberry* in his Nest altogether, and sometimes they even Tumbled the Box over on its face, in which position the poor Fellow lay till relieved by his Fellow-Watchmen. In these times there was no Regulation to prevent all the Watchmen in the City being in their Boxes at one and the same time; and it was well known that many a Snooze they took in those Retreats, while the City took care of itself. This System would be considered the height of Absurdity now-a-days; but, not very many years ago, when it was resolved that not more than every alternate Watchman should take Shelter in his Box, this modified Arrangement was thought to be one which savoured of Inhumanity. The Watchmen went on duty at 10 in the Summer, and came off at 4; and at 9 in Winter, and came off at 6. As there was no Retiring Muster-Roll called, however, these Hours were not by any means strictly observed, and many a one was snug in bed when his Betters believed him to be on duty. There were no Detective or Criminal Officers in those days, as distinguished from common Policemen.

The effect of a Police Force in the City Proper was to drive all the Desperadoes into the Suburbs; and the decent Inhabitants of the Outskirts had to endure, for years, the most hideous Scenes of Immorality

and Disorder. A Civil Force became necessary in these Districts also; and, accordingly, *The Gorbals Police* was Constituted, by Act of Parliament, in 1808; *The Calton Police* in 1819; and *The Anderston Police* in 1824. At the Outset, some of these Concerns were Managed in a primitive way; and, as a Specimen, we may give a few Details regarding *The Calton*.

The First Police Office in this Quarter was formed out of part of the Lancasterian School in Green Street; and consisted of an Officers' Room, with two or three small Cells adjoining. In a Court outside, *The Stocks* were erected for the purpose of reducing camstary Prisoners to Reason, and as a Terror to Evil-Doers in general. The Calton people shortly thereafter Feued ground for themselves, and erected thereon the recently taken down Court-House, Bridewell, and Police Office, in Stevenson Street. The Calton was for many years an exceedingly lawless and unruly Place; so much so, that for a long period the Officers perambulated the Streets, two and two, armed with Cutlasses—and they used them too; for, one Occasion is well remembered on which a Rencounter took place with a Gang of desperate *Resurrectionists*, who were Robbing the Clyde Street Burial Ground; and as one of the Body-Lifters got his arm nearly cut off, this wholesome Blood-Letting cleared the District ever after of these Wretches. In more peaceful Times, the Cutlasses were displaced by Staves or Cudgels, which were regularly Polished, and Disposed so as to form a Circular Ornament on the Wall of the Superintendent's Room in that District.

The Gorbals Police "opened shop" in the old Baronial Hall, in which, in other times, Sir George Elphinstone lived in high estate; and which afforded shelter to the declining years of Sir James Turner, the old Captain of Gustavus Adolphus, and the Prototype of Dugald Dalgetty. Here *The Stocks* were mounted also, and did good service in their day; but the Building was a most insufficient and awkward one, and those who had charge of it do not seem to have been much better; for an Occasion is still had in remembrance, on which a Mob took possession of the whole Concern, burned the Books, and kicked the Policemen into the Street. By-and-by, the Gorbals Authorities built and lodged themselves in the present handsome Structure in Portland Street, at an expense of £8000.

The Anderston Authorities commenced Proceedings in an old Methodist Chapel.—*Dean of Guild Court*, 1850.—*Glasgow Herald.*

LIST OF CAPTAINS OR CHIEF SUPERINTENDENTS OF POLICE.

1. John Stenhouse, 1800-1803.	7. John Watson, - 1833-1836.
2. Walter Graham, 1803-1805.	8. Henry Miller, - 1836-1844.
3. James Mitchell, 1805-1821.	9. Archibald Wilson, 1844-1847.
4. James Hardie, 1821-1825.	10. Wm. Henry Pearce, 1847-1848.
5. John Graham, 1825-1832.	11. James Smart, - 1848-1870.
6. F. G. Denovan, 1832-1833.	12. Alex. M'Call, - 1870.

The Family Property in which we ["Senex," *i.e.*, Mr. Robert Reid's Relations] resided 80 years ago [1852] was situated in Candleriggs Street, opposite the present Bazaar. The South part of the Bazaar was

then a Bowling Green. My Grandmother, who was Born in 1718, remembered this Street being a Corn-Field. Our House contained Dining-Room, Drawing-Room, Kitchen, Pantry, Closets, and 7 Bed-Rooms, including Attics, with sunk Cellars and other Accommodations underneath. On the back Premises we had what we called our Brew House, for the manufacture of our home-made Ales; and also our Washing-House (fitted up with Rain Barrels, &c.), to which a Pump-Well of Spring Water was attached; and lastly, the usual Out-house Conveniences. This Property extended from the Candleriggs westward to the front of Brunswick Street. The present No. 120 Brunswick Street was about the centre of its boundary from North to South. The Western part of the Lands in question formed our Garden, which, at its extremity, was enclosed by a Parapet Wall, having white-painted Railings in the Chinese style above the said Wall. On the South side there was a boundary quick-set Hedge, separating our Garden from the Garden of Mr. Dunlop. The late John Laug, Dean of Faculty of the Glasgow Procurators, had his Writing Chambers in the Hay Loft of the Stables in the back Court attached to Mr. Dunlop's House. John Fleming, Writer, served his Apprenticeship with Mr. Lang in this Hay Loft. To the North of Mr. Dunlop's House there was an old House with a Wooden Front, and then followed a Thatched House; after that two or three old Houses with outside Stairs; and last of all a respectable Three-Storey Tenement, being the North-West Corner of Candleriggs and the old Cow Lone. This Tenement had Dutch Gables and Corby Steps and Double Front—the principal fronting the Candleriggs and the other facing the Back Cow Lone. There was a Court behind, to which there was a Cart Entrance by the said Back Cow Lone, and the Stable with Hay Loft, as well as the smaller Offices, were situated in that Court, all of them, however, communicating with and fronting the Back Cow Lone. This Tenement probably was erected by one of our ancient wealthy Citizens, and was occupied as his Mansion. But latterly it was divided into two Dwellings, the Entry to the Upper Floor being in the back Court. The Ground Floor was entered by the Close in the Candleriggs, and was Rented, at the Period I am speaking of, by Alexander Wilson, who was Employed as Town's Slater, and by John Brown, then Master of Works for the City. The Upper Floor and the Attics were occupied by two old Ladies, whose Names I have forgotten. When the Candleriggs was opened, in 1724, this Tenement appears to have formed the North-West Corner of the Street; but previously to that date, the main Access to this ancient Mansion must have been from the High Street, by the way of Bun's Wynd and Shuttle Street, and by the Grammar School Wynd and Shuttle Street. On a Stone through the Close, No. 125 Candleriggs, is this Inscription:—

1595.
BLISSIT.BE.YE.LORD.OVR.
GOD.FOR.AL.HIS.GIFTIS.

REBUILT 1824.

The old Mansion, therefore, must have been 127 years in existence before the Candleriggs was opened. It has been generally supposed that, previously to the year 1724, the Candleriggs was an enclosed Corn-

Field; but I am inclined to think that there must have been a narrow Lane, of old date, communicating from the Trongate to the Back Cow Lone, and running along the Western side of the present Candleriggs. My Reasons for this Conclusion are as follow:—Nearly opposite to the Entrance of the City Hall there stood two old Houses (one of them was covered with Thatch, and the other one had a Wooden Front), the upper portion of which hung over the Footpath of the Street like a Canopy. The Father of the late Rev. James Smith* then lived in the Thatched House, and the Father of the late Rev. Archibald Glen lived in the Upper portion of the House with the Wooden Front. The Rev. Gentlemen in those days were known only as "Jemmy Smith" and "Baldy Glen." Immediately after the Great Fire in Glasgow in 1652, an Act of the Scotch Parliament was passed Prohibiting the Building of Houses with Wood, or Covering them with Thatch, within the Burgh; consequently, it may be inferred that those two Houses were Built before the Candleriggs was formed in 1724, and that (besides by the Cow Lone) the Access to them was by an ancient Lane communicating with the Trongate, into which Bell Street was opened.

At the end of our Garden an artificial Mount was raised, with a Summer House or Seat on its Summit, sufficient to give accommodation for a dozen of people. We kept the greatest portion of this Garden in Grass. At this time our back Premises might have been said to have

* This Divine was a prominent Reformer in his early days. At this time a leading Reformer was generally considered a sort of Demagogue, and a Disturber of the Peace, seeking notoriety. Such, at least, was the universal opinion of the Aristocratic Class of our Citizens. When Mr. Smith was attending the Class at our University, he became one of the Leaders of certain Students who had adopted Reform Principles. These young Gentlemen, accordingly, set on foot a Scheme to bring about a thorough Reform of the University; and, in furtherance of this object, they got up a Petition to the Crown and to Parliament, craving a Royal Commission to be Issued for the purpose of Examining into, and Reporting as to the then state of the University, and as to the Mode in which its Funds were applied by the Principal and the Professors; also, as regarded the Management of the Library, and in respect to the Compulsory Fees exacted from the Students for the liberty of using the said Library, &c., &c. Nearly the whole body of the Professors, including Principal Leechman, were most intensely hostile to this Movement. One or two of the Professors stood neutral, and refused to interfere either on the one side or the other. Professor John Anderson alone, of all the Heads of the University, joined the Party of the Reform Students; and this he did in earnest and with right goodwill, for he invited the whole Body of the Petitioning Students to Breakfast with him in his own House by Squads, and there Discussed the important Affair of Reforming the Glasgow University. These Proceedings were so offensive to the majority of the Professors, that many of them even refused to Speak to Professor Anderson upon casually Meeting him; but they had no power to go further, in so far as regarded the venerable Founders of *The Andersonian Institution.* It was intended by him that it should form a rival University, in so far as its Funds would go. However futile and nugatory were the proceedings of the Professors in opposition to Professor Anderson individually, it was far otherwise when the Question came to be one of a Dispute between the Professors and the Students—more particularly if these Students happened to be Poor. Accordingly, the Professors, after having Met and Consulted together what was best to be done, in order to put a stop to this Reform Movement, selected a few of the leading Reform Students, and, *in Terrorem*, Expelled them from the University; and amongst this number was the Student Mr. James Smith. This was a sad Blow to his Prospects; for, without Attending the Divinity Classes, he could not become an Established Minister. Necessity has no Law. After Consulting his Friends, he was Advised to cease taking a Lead in the University Reform Movement, and to endeavour to Conciliate the hostile Professors. Accordingly, after some Negotiations, he got Restored to his former Status of a Divinity Student.

been in the Country; for, the Western part of our said Garden was Bounded by the Garden of Mr. Baird of Craigton, who resided in the Tenement now No. 138 Trongate, and his Garden extended behind it towards the North, as far as Ingram Street, then a narrow Lane called *The Back Cow Lone.* This Gentleman's Garden now forms Brunswick Street. Mr. Baird was a Sportsman, and kept his large Garden always in Grass, principally for giving his Horses air and exercise. At the South part of it he had a Leaping-Bar covered with Furze, erected for the purpose of training his young Horses to clear Hedges when in the Field, and a soft Walk for them, laid down with Tan-Bark, the whole length of the Ground. The Area here mentioned being always in Grass, frequently formed our boyish Play-Ground, and Mr. Baird kindly winked at our Trespassing on his Property.

The next Garden to the West of Mr. Baird's was a Pertinent of the Tenement in the Trongate, immediately adjoining Mr. Baird's House; and, like Mr. Baird's Garden, it extended Northwards as far as Ingram Street. This Garden was separated from Mr. Baird's by a quick-set Hedge, and was Rented by old Druggist Wright in the Trongate, a regular Character, whose Shop is now distinguished by being marked No. 133. The Ground referred to was usually kept partly as an Orchard, partly as a Vegetable Garden, and partly for raising Medicinal Plants and Roots suitable for a Druggist's Shop; and, amongst the latter of these, were Liquorice Roots, better known by Boys under the name of "Liquory Stick." I remember once of being such a Rogue as to creep through the above-mentioned quick-set Hedge, and to steal a Root of Liquorice from the Druggist's Garden; but I never repeated my Roguery; for, in truth, I felt ashamed of what I had done, although the Plunder was not perhaps of more value than One Farthing—but still it was Stealing. The Place where I committed this Depredation now forms the Site of our Sheriffs' Chambers; and it is singular that I can never pass that Court without associating a piece of Liquory Stick with it.

The Garden next to the Druggist's, Westwards, was a narrow Stripe extending from the back Tenements of the Trongate to Ingram Street. It was planted as an Orchard, and also used for raising Vegetables. There was a quick-set Hedge on its Eastern boundary, which separated it from the said Druggist's Garden. Then continuing our line Westwards, there came the large Garden of Hutcheson's Hospital (now forming Hutcheson Street), at that time occupied by Bailie John M'Aslan as a Nursery Garden. There was a handsome Sun-Dial erected in this Garden at the spot where Wilson Street intersects Hutcheson Street, which was originally placed there by the former Patrons of the Hospital. The Patrons of the Hospital were, and still are, the Lord Provost, Bailies, Dean of Guild, Deacon Convener, and the ordinary Established Ministers of the City. Mr. M'Aslan kept this Nursery Ground in very trim order—a neat gravel Walk running up its centre, and the Garden otherwise very prettily laid out. Here I have whiled away many an idle hour in the boyish Pastime of bygone times. In 1788, the Hospital Garden was Sold to Bailie Robert Smith, Dugald Bannatyne & Co., for the Sum of £1495, and a Ground Annual of £74 15s. Mr. M'Aslan removed his Nursery to his own Property at the head of John Street, called "The Hill," and Built as a Family

Mansion, the first House that was Erected upon that now crowded Locality. Mr. M'Aslan's Grounds extended from the modern Cathedral Street to the old Dobbie's Lone, or "Love Lone," as it was then also called, in consequence of its being a retired Walk for our Grandmammas and their Lovers in the Courting and Flirting days of their youth.

To the West of Hutcheson's Hospital lay the extensive Garden of Mr. Glassford of Dougalston, which, like the others already named, extended Northwards from the Buildings in Trongate to Ingram Street. This Garden, with the Mansion-House, now forms Glassford Street; but at the period in question, they were so Fenced in with Iron Palisades and high Stone Walls, that the Public had no access to them. On this account I am unable to give any Particulars regarding the mode in which the Garden was laid out. The House and Grounds were Sold in 1792 by Henry Glassford to William Horn, Builder, for £9850, who opened up the present Glassford Street. The extent of Ground was about 15,000 Square Yards in all, and, deducting the old Materials, it was calculated to have cost Mr. Horn 10s. 6d. per Square Yard, a Price then considered very high.

Continuing our course Westward, we now come to the Site of our present Union Bank (see Page 551), this Site then bearing the princely Mansion of Mr. Spiers of Elderslie, at the head of Virginia Street. It was kept separate from all the other Houses of the Street (then but partially Built) by a Parapet Wall having an Iron Railing above it, and in the centre a massive Iron Gate 15 feet high. This Iron Front crossed Virginia Street from East to West at Wilson Street, and the Area in front of the Mansion was laid out in Shrubbery. There was an oval Drive laid with Gravel up to the Mansion-House; but there was no Access for the Public from Virginia Street back to the Back Cow Lone. Mr. Spiers' Garden was not very large compared with Mr. Glassford's. It fronted the present Ingram Street; its Boundary Wall here was a double Wall, having a Stove at the East end of it, and a Flue running Westwards along its whole extent in the centre, between the two Walls. The double Wall and Flue ran in front of the present Union Bank. In Summer, the exposure of the Wall being to the South, there was no occasion to light any Fire in the Stove; but, in Winter Weather, a Fire was kindled which tended to keep the said Wall in a due degree of Heat for Ripening the Fruit of the Trees trellisated on it. There was a little paltry Door from Mr. Spiers' Garden into the Back Cow Lone, which Lone at that time was as insignificant as any of our narrow Meuse Lanes. See that Spot now, adorned by the showy Pillars and superb Entrance to the Union Bank! It must, however, be kept in mind that Ingram Street is double the Width of the old Back Cow Lone.

Looking still Westward, I have to remark that Miller Street, at the period under consideration, had lately been opened, and that Houses had commenced to be Built upon both Sides of the Street, but more particularly on the East Side. Since I have got amongst Family matters, I may mention that my maternal Grandfather was Proprietor of part of Miller Street, and that his Malt Barns and Kilns were Situated right opposite Miller Street, being the Corner of Dunlop Street. Shortridge Land, and the Land lately occupied as *The Reformer's Gazette Office*, were Built upon the Site of the Barns and Kilns, which old

Buildings I remember very well. My Grandfather's Dwelling-House was at the South-East Corner of Queen Street, and his Garden fronted the Cow Lone of old times.

From this digression I must now return to Ingram Street, on which, at the period first mentioned, there stood but one Building, erected in 1743. This was *The Inkle Factory*, which was situated next to the present Hutcheson's Hospital, and which has just been taken down. A new Erection is now [1854] proceeding on its Site. The Ground on which the Factory stood extended on the South to the centre of the present Ingram Street; but when the Back Cow Lone was widened, the Pailing before the Factory, which then formed its South Boundary, was taken down, and the Ground of the Spot taken to widen the new Street. The South of the Factory itself thus became the Building Line of Ingram Street. The old Factory was a pretty extensive Square of Buildings, and extended backwards nearly to the present Cochrane Street. The Ground belonging to the Factory originally consisted of three Roods, and was Feued from Hutcheson's Hospital at the yearly Feu of £2 16s. 3d. Stg. In 1763 the Company Feued other two Roods of these Grounds at the rate of £2 13s. 9d. annually, besides a Grassum every 19th year.

From the foregoing Sketches, it will be seen that the Back or Western part of our Family Property in Candleriggs was then, in reality, in the Country.

I shall now take some notice of our immediate Neighbours to the North and to the South of us. On the North, our Property was bounded by the Property of Dr. Baird. His House was an old-fashioned House fronting the Candleriggs. This Locality had not yet been dignified by the additional Appellation of *Street*. The Doctor's House was entered by a long outside single Stair which jutted upon the Street. At the top of this Stair there was a double Door and a small wooden-framed Cabin, which jutted upon the Street, and was supported on the North by a stone Pillar, the space below being open to the Street. Behind this House was the Doctor's Garden, in which were some fine Fruit Trees. Now, it so happened that one of those Trees always bore large Crops of Apples, and some of its Branches hung over our Court in a most tempting manner. It is wonderful how all Boys have a quick Instinct, and an immediate intuitive perception of the Scotch Law Aphorism, "Cujus est solum, ejus est usque ad Cœlum;" for, whenever any Fruit happens to project from a Neighbour's Grounds upon Papa's Grounds, every Boy considers the Fruit to belong to Papa as hanging in the Heavens above his Property; and so I argued in this Case, and therefore felt no repugnance at throwing Stones at the Branches of this Tree which overhung our Court; but my motions were frequently carefully watched by Miss Betty Baird, the Doctor's Sister, from her Bed-Room Window, which looked right upon the said Tree. Now, Miss Betty was a cankery old Maid, and never failed to give me a most tremendous Scolding whenever she found me Transgressing; but I set her Scolding at nought, as the Apples which I brought down always fell upon Papa's Ground, and there was a high Stone Wall between Betty and me. There once happened rather a curious Story connected with this Apple Tree. One of my Brothers chanced early

one morning to be going into our Court-Yard, when, immediately below this said Apple Tree, he found *a Man's Leg*, which he brought into our Dining-Room and laid it upon the Table there, to the no small horror of the Female part of our House. A grand Consultation then took place amongst us, and the result was, that we concluded that Dr. Baird had been Dissecting some dead Subject, and that a Dog had run off with the said Leg and deposited it under the Apple Tree. Under this belief, the Leg was sent to the Doctor, with a Notification of the Circumstances under which it was found; but the Doctor immediately returned the Leg to us, saying that it was not his Leg, and that he knew nothing about it. A second Consultation now took place amongst us regarding how we should dispose of the Leg. Some were for Burying it in our own Garden, while others were for sending it to the Council Chambers—there being no Police-Office in those days in Glasgow for depositing *Choses Trouvées*. At last, however, we fixed upon sending it to the Grave-Digger of the Ramshorn Burying-Ground, with a Message to him requesting him to Bury it in the Strangers' Burying-Ground. This Plan was accordingly adopted, and the Leg was Despatched to the Grave-Digger with the necessary Instructions. At this time there were several Lairs in the Ramshorn Burying-Ground reserved for Strangers, and on the Walls which at one end enclosed them were Printed, in large Characters—"Burying Ground for Strangers of Fashion." Now it so happened that we could not vouch that this Leg belonged to a Man of Fashion; the Grave-Digger, therefore, declined giving it so honourable a Place of Sepulture, and unceremoniously Buried it in some ignoble Corner of the Church-Yard, where I presume it lies till this day. The place where this famous Apple Tree grew is now occupied by *Buchanan's Calender*, No. 95 Candleriggs.

I shall now briefly take notice of our next Neighbour on the South. Our Garden, at the period in question, was separated from the Garden of this neighbouring Gentleman by a quick-set Hedge; his Name was James Dunlop, and I believe that he was a Cousin or near Relation of Mr. Dunlop of Garnkirk, and a Partner in the Dumbarton Glass Works. His Garden lay behind his House, which fronted the Candleriggs. His Garden was pretty large, and extended Southwards to near the present Wilson Street. It was Enclosed on three Sides by quick-set Hedges; but on the East it was bounded by the back Offices of his House in the Candleriggs. The back Premises contained Coach-House, Stabling, and Hay Loft, and was entered from Candleriggs by an eight-feet Passage, with an outer Gate hung on square stone Pillars. Like our own, Mr. Dunlop's Garden had for its Western Boundary the Eastern Boundary of Mr. Baird of Craigton's Garden (now Brunswick Street), throughout its whole extent from North to South. Mr. Dunlop's House was the best House in the Street, and it not only had a rural View to the West, but also was open and airy to the front of the Candleriggs, in consequence of being Situated directly opposite to the Bowling Green there. It commanded a complete View of the Gentlemen Bowlers at Play on the Green Sward of that Place of Sport; and, from his front Windows, Mr. Dunlop could hear the crack of the Balls and the well-known Cry of "Bowler you, Sir!"

This House was a substantial Building, erected with Stones from the

Black Quarry, upon the old Glasgow Plan of having a large outside double Stair jutting into the Street, similar to that of the Buck's Head Inn, and otherwise was a counterpart of the said Inn, but on a smaller scale. In olden time, our Tobacco Lords and great Merchants appeared to think that they had a perfect right to occupy the Street opposite their Houses with their fine outside Stairs, jutting frequently even beyond the line of the Footpaths. Such was originally the case with the Stair of the Buck's Head Inn, which, in my remembrance, was curtailed to its present dimensions. But it must be remembered that this last-mentioned House was built by a great Merchant, and a Lord Provost to boot, viz., Provost Murdoch.

Mr. Dunlop died about 1780, and, soon afterwards, his Executors let his House to Mrs. Brown of Langside. She was a Miss Bogle of Daldowie, who had Married Dr. Thomas Brown. This Gentleman, after having been in India for a number of years, returned to England, and took up his Residence in London; but, shortly after his Marriage, he Purchased the Property of Langside from Mr. Crawford of Possil, and Built the present Mansion-House of Langside, upon the celebrated Hill not far to the Eastward of which Queen Mary is reported to have stood and to have seen her Army defeated by her Brother, the Regent Murray. My Grammar School-Fellow, the late Alexander M'Gregor, Esq., Writer, in early life occupied a Cottage upon this Hill for many years as a Summer Retreat; and the Locality (by an Advertisement in the Newspapers) is now about to be turned into an additional Suburb of Glasgow. Dr. Brown did not live long after making the Purchase of Langside. He was the Brother of Bailie John Brown, of the well-known Firm of Brown, Carrick & Co., and the Father of the late Dr. Thomas Brown of Lanfin, whose Death occurred in April, 1852. Mrs. Brown occupied Mr. Dunlop's House for nearly eight years, and then purchased the House that was first Erected in the New Town of Glasgow. This House was built about 1785, upon the face of the Hill below Bell's Park, and between the present John Street and North Frederick Street. It was a double Tenement, forming two self-contained Houses. Mrs. Brown Purchased the Westmost of these two Houses, and the Eastmost one was Rented from the Builder, Bailie Robert Smith, by John Orr, Esq., of Barrowfield. Here our respected Fellow-Citizen, Gilbert Kennedy, passed his juvenile days, under what might have been called the parental charge of his Uncle, Mr. Orr, whose Representative he now is. The Tenement in question, for several years after it was Built, stood alone in the Field; but soon after this time a spirit of Building arose, and then the New Town of Glasgow increased with great rapidity. Mrs. Brown's House has been taken down to make room for the modern Improvements in George Street; the House, however, which was occupied by Mr. Orr of Barrowfield still remains a Memorial of the first Building erected in the New Town of Glasgow. It stands behind the Shop No. 262 George Street, and already it appears in a melancholy state of decay. I remember that, in order to prevent dampness, the outside Walls, which were all of Rubble Work, were first well coated with Tar, and then Plastered over in the usual manner to resemble Ashlar Work. Time, indeed, even in my own day, has here been doing its work, for the Tar of 1785 is now making its appearance

through the Plaster on the front Walls of the House, and causing it to stand like a sombrous and gloomy Monument of decrepit old age. After Mrs. Brown had Purchased the above-mentioned House, she Feued the whole front Steadings on the East side of North Frederick Street, at the rate of 1s. 8d. per Square Yard, and attached them to her House as a Vegetable Garden, believing that she had acquired a Country Villa and Garden; but, in a very few years afterwards, she Sold or Sub-Feued these Grounds to Bailie Robert Smith for 2s. 6d. per Square Yard, and Mr. Smith erected the greatest part of the Buildings which now form the Eastern side of North Frederick Street, upon the Site of Mrs. Brown's Garden. Bailie Smith having erected a long narrow Lane of very common-place Tradesmen's Houses upon the West side of North Frederick Street, the Public, by universal consent, dubbed the Locality "Botany Bay," as being fit only for the Residence of Convicts. This place, however, in modern times, has acquired the more euphonical name of *Dempster Street*, in honour (if so it be) of George Dempster, Esq., of Dunnichen, then Member of Parliament. Although this Street is in the immediate neighbourhood of the Royal Exchange, I doubt if one-half of its Subscribers ever set foot in it; and many of them, I am sure, never heard of such a Locality here as "Botany Bay." I remember of the first Batch of Convicts being Transported to Botany Bay in 1788, under the charge of Governor Phillips, and amongst the Squad were three Criminals condemned at our Circuit Courts. It was intended that the chief Settlement of the Colony should have been made in Botany Bay, as recommended by Captain Cook; but, after the arrival of the Expedition there, a superior Harbour close at hand was discovered, and accordingly the present Sydney was fixed on as the future Capital of Australia. For a number of years after this time, any Person that voluntarily Emigrated to Australia was considered to have been a Crack-Brained Person. What a wonderful change has taken place in this Colony since that time! Now-a-days, Ship-loads upon Ship-loads of Emigrants, of a respectable class, are hurrying over with the utmost eagerness to reach these now Golden Regions.

I have already stated that the Back Cow Lone was a narrow Country Road, leading Westward from the High Street, being a continuation of the Grammar School Wynd and Canon Street. On the North side of it, next to the Ramshorn Church, there stood two small Thatch Cottages, in which Allan M'Aulay, Gardener, resided (on which afterwards the Weigh-House was erected). He rented from Hutcheson's Hospital the Grounds, now of South Montrose Street, Cochrane Street, and South John Street, &c., as Sale Gardens. Allan M'Aulay's Cottages were Situated upon a line with the iron Railings of the old Burying-Ground of the Ramshorn Church. The Lands to the North and to the East of this Burying-Ground were shortly before this time open Fields, and were Purchased, in 1767, by the Magistrates of Glasgow, and formed into additional Burying-Ground.

Those Lands then got the name of *The Ramshorn New Burying Ground*. With the exception of the Inkle Factory, built in 1743, there were no other Buildings on the North side of the Back Cow Lone (now Ingram Street), from Allan M'Aulay's Cottages to Queen Street. This unbuilt Space was enclosed by a quick-set Hedge. The Inkle Factory

(or rather its Remains) has just been taken down by our spirited Citizen, Sir James Campbell, and spacious Warehouses erected upon its Site. Sir James has also Purchased another Property, on the South side of the Back Cow Lone, opposite Montrose Street, and intends, in like manner, to fill up the space with extensive Mercantile Buildings. Sir James Campbell has thus put an Extinguisher upon the Back Cow Lone of my early days, for none of the ancient Buildings of the Back Cow Lone now exist, except part of Sir James' last Purchase, of which I will speak by-and-by. The Magistrates of Glasgow, having, in the year 1772, Purchased from Hutcheson's Hospital the Lands which afterwards formed the New Town of Glasgow, got Plans of the said Lands drawn out for Building on; but nothing further was done with them for a number of years subsequently. The first of what I call the new Buildings of the Back Cow Lone (which had then been Widened and called Ingram Street) was Erected in 1783. This was *The Gaelic Church*, on the Site of which now stands the British Linen Company's Bank. The Price paid for the Ground was 1s. 6d. per Square Yard, and, if report speaks true, the said Ground was Sold to the Bank for Twelve Guineas per Square Yard. Now, what with this Windfall, and what with that from the Black Bull Inn, I must say that our friend John Highlandman has got his *Spleuchan* tolerably well replenished in our City in my time. I have already stated that the only ancient Building which now remains in the Vicinity of the Back Cow Lone is part of the late Purchase of Sir James Campbell at the North-East Corner of Brunswick Street. This, in my younger days, was a spacious *Granary*, which stood in the back part of a pretty extensive Court fronting Montrose Street, on the West side of which Court there were some Dwelling-Houses or Offices of a single Storey in height, occupied by an old Woman who had the charge of the Granary. On the East side of the Court there was a large Tree, around which it was usual to arrange the Sacks of Victual on their being either brought to, or delivered from, the Granary. The Centre of the Court was Causewayed to the extent of about six feet from the Back Cow Lone to the folding Doors of the Building. The Court in question reached Westward nearly to Brunswick Street, then a part of Baird of Craigton's Gardens. When Brunswick Street was opened by Robert Smith, Builder, I understood that the Proprietors of the Granary Purchased the adjoining corner Steading at present forming part of Sir James Campbell's late Purchase. The old Granary-Property, which fronted the Back Cow Lone, was enclosed by a stone Wall, except at the Entrance into the Court, which Entrance was kept shut at night by a massive outside Door. About 50 years ago, Hunter, Rainy, & Co., either Purchased or Leased this Property, and converted it into extensive Warehouses for the Sale of Goods on Commission. At this time they were the largest Commission Agents for the Sale of Dry Goods in the City.

The old Granary was a large Building occupying nearly the whole extent of the South portion of the Court from East to West, having merely a narrow Passage round its East, South, and West Boundaries, in order to secure Light.

It may be remarked that, before our Glasgow Banks were Established here in 1750, it was customary with Farmers, when they Sold their

Grain (which was Thrashed out) to a Grain-Merchant, to allow the Price thereof to lie in his hands till the Farm-Rents became due. Grain-Dealers then were generally Master-Bakers, many of whom were wealthy.

Including the before-mentioned Grounds of the Granary, the Back Cow Lone, all the way Westward to Miller Street, was one continued Stone Wall, enclosing, on the North, the Boundaries of the respective Gardens of Baird of Craigton (now Brunswick Street), Druggist Wright's Garden, and the one next to it. The Wall in question also ran along the North Boundaries of Hutcheson's Hospital Garden, Glassford's Garden, and Spiers' Garden, the whole way to Miller Street. This lengthened Stone Rampart was of different heights, erected according to the pleasure of the respective Proprietors upon their own Grounds as their Northern Boundary; but from each of the said Gardens there was an Access kept open to the Back Cow Lone by a small Door, such as we now see is the case in most of the present Properties requiring Access to Meuse Lanes from back Premises. All these Doors, however, were kept Locked, and the Public had no right of Entry through them. Miller Street, at this time, was partially Built upon the East side; the West side of it was nearly all vacant Ground, except a small Portion near Argyle Street. From Miller Street to Queen Street, the above-mentioned Stone Wall was continued on the South side of the Back Cow Lone, but this Wall was merely a loose Stone Dyke about 4 feet high, which enclosed a Piece of vacant Ground in Grass, which Ground was quite accessible to the Public, in consequence of there being Slaps here and there in the Wall. For upwards of 20 years, this Piece of Ground remained in the above-mentioned dilapidated state. The first Building erected on this last-mentioned Ground was a Sugar House, occupying the corner Steading of Ingram Street and Queen Street. It was Built by the late Mr. James M'Nair, Grandson of the well-known Robert M'Nair, of the quaint Firm of Robert M'Nair, Jean Holmes (his Spouse), & Co. This corner Steading, with the Buildings erected thereon, was Sold by Auction, in May last [1853], for £28,000.

In my younger days, there were no side Footpaths in the Back Cow Lone, the centre of it only being used as a Country Road. Along its whole extent, from Candleriggs to Queen Street, the Grass was growing next to the Stone Walls on the South side of it, and also next the Hedge on the North side, except the Portion before the Inkle Factory. These Sidepaths became the Receptacle of all manner of Filth, and here and there might have been seen Cart-loads of Rubbish laid down, and all manner of Nuisances committed there, sufficient to have made His Majesty at *The Cross* blush, even as deep as he does at present, on account of the daily Defilements going on both before and behind him.* After the Cow Lone was Widened and Opened up, in 1782, by the Magistrates of Glasgow, for the purpose of Feuing the Ground on its North side, few Buildings were erected on the line of the Street (now called Ingram Street) for several years afterwards. The most important

* "Senex" alluded to *The Urinals* which had just been Erected on either side of The King William Statue—combining the Useful with the Ornamental, in honour of "The Orange Prince."

Building among the early Erections was the Assembly Rooms, now *The Athenæum*, which was built by Subscriptions in 1796.

The Ground betwixt the Candleriggs and the Cow Lone (Queen Street) consisted of a long Range of narrow Stripes of back Garden Ground, attached to the front Properties in Trongate and Argyle Streets. At the bottom or North extremity of these Stripes of Ground, there was a narrow Road leading from Canon Street to Cow Lone (Queen Street). This Road was commonly called *The Back Cow Lone*. When Provost Ingram was in office, this Road was Improved and Widened; and, in honour of him, it received the name of *Ingram Street*. It remained long without Building. The only Building now existing in Ingram Street, which can at all be called old, is the Two-Storey Range of Buildings East of Hutcheson's Hospital. These were Erected for an Inkle Factory, and had a Plot of Ground in front, enclosed by a wooden Railing. This Ground was taken into the Street when it was Widened. The different Stripes of back Garden Ground, betwixt Candleriggs and Queen Street, gradually came to be formed into Streets running Northward from Trongate and Argyle Streets to Ingram Street. These were Opened in the following manner:—Virginia Street, Miller Street, Hutcheson Street, Glassford Street, and Brunswick Street. Virginia Street was so Named by Mr. Spiers in honour of the Tobacco Trade. Miller Street got its Name from Mr. Miller of Westerton, through whose Property it was carried. Hutcheson Street was so called, because it occupies the Garden of the Hospital. Glassford Street received its Appellation from Mr. Horn, Builder, who Purchased Mr Glassford's House and back Garden. About this time, John Street, commencing at Ingram Street, was Opened. It was so called from the circumstance of there being, at that time, a great number of Gentlemen in office as Magistrates and Councillors, whose Christian Names were *John*.

[The Wesleyan Meeting House was Built in 1786. In the year 1799, the Methodists rented a Hall in Stockwell Street, where Mr. John Wesley frequently Preached, in his Tours through Scotland.]

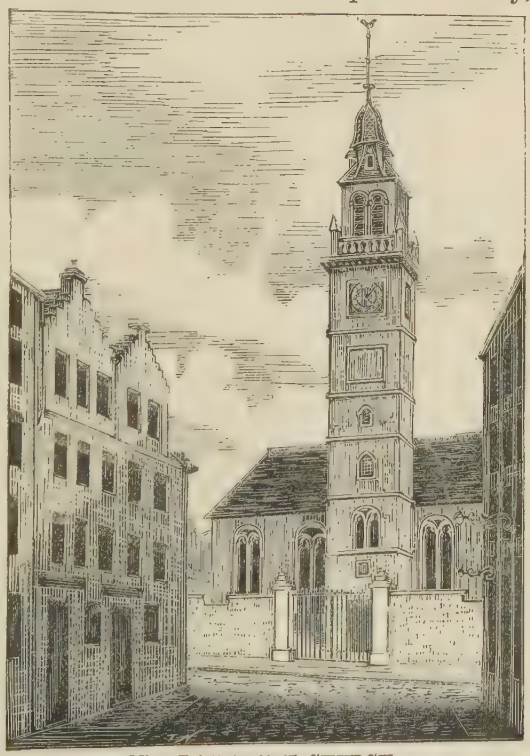
The Price of the early Feus in John Street was 1s. 6d. per Square Yard; and in George's Square (opened by the Magistrates) 2s. 6d. per Square Yard. I rather think that the West Compartment of George's Square was Feued at 1s. 8d. At this time, there was a waste Piece of Ground forming the West corner of Queen Street (on part of which the Jewellery Shop of Mr. Gray stands), with a decayed Malt Kiln on the back Portion of it. The Proprietor held this Ground at £3 3s. per Square Yard, which was then considered so outrageously absurd that the Price so asked became a standing Joke in the City. The Proprietor, however, stuck to his Prices for upwards of 20 years, when as last he got it from Bailie Morrison, Builder, who erected thereon the present large corner Tenement. This was the commencement of high Prices for high Building-Ground in Glasgow, which probably has been brought to its grand climax by the London Street Company paying at the Rate of £50 per Square Yard for the Ground which forms the West Extremity of London Street.—*Loose Memoranda by "Senex," Glasgow Herald*, 1854.

LONDON STREET.

On the 30th April, 1824, the Foundation Stone was Laid of the first Tenement in London Street. There was a grand Masonic Procession. After a Sermon by Principal Macfarlan in the Cathedral, the Procession moved towards *The Cross*, passing through George Street and Buchanan Street; and, on arriving at its destination, the Stone, containing a Plate with a suitable Inscription, was Deposited by the Lord Provost as Substitute Grand Master. It was supposed there might be 50,000 Persons in the Streets.

ST. DAVID'S, OR THE NORTH-WEST KIRK.

There are two considerable Buildings lately finished within this City, viz., that stately and magnificent Structure *The North-West Kirk*. It lies at the head of the New Street, in a pleasant Valley, and is of Length, from East to West, 27 Ells, and in Breadth, at the West end, 26 Ells. It has stately Wainscot Lofts round, and a curious Pulpit opposite to the Magistrates' Loft; and below contains about 174 Seats or Pews for the Hearers. It is illuminated with curious shorn Windows, and a fine Roof curiously Painted. It hath no Pillars to support it. Yet this and the New Church contain more people than any two Churches in the City, and it is beautified with a stately high Steeple of 141 feet high. It has a curious Prospect decoring 4 Streets, viz., the New Street, Tron Street, King Street, and Bridge Street. The Steeple hath 4 Dial Plates, and a large Clock and Bell, with a Burial-Yard and Dyke about 230 Ells round, with the Proprietors' Burial-Places and Inscriptions.



OLD RAMSHORN CHURCH.

The Minister of this Church is the Rev. Mr. John M'Laurin.—*M'Ure*, p. 230.—*M'Vean's Edition.*

. . . . . But these Churches being too few to contain and accommodate the Inhabitants, the Community thought fit to Build and Erect another new Church at the head of the Street called *The Candlerig*, of a handsome Model, with a Pavilion Roof, of Ashlar Work, a high Spear or Steeple of considerable height, covered with Lead, with a good Clock, and a Bell that Rings in the Morning and at 9 at Night, and on Sundays for Divine Service. It was Founded in the year 1721, and finished in a year or two thereafter.

Mr. Anderson, who was formerly Minister at Dumbarton, was Transported from thence to be the first Minister of this *North-West Church*, as it is ordinarily called. The first day he preached in it, he had a kind of Consecration Sermon, devoting the Church, which had been but common Ground before, from henceforth to the Service and Worship of God. The thing, however indifferent or innocent in itself, yet gave great offence to the Stricter or more Bigoted sort of the People, who look upon all these *Consecrations* to be Superstitions and a Popish Rite and Ceremony, however early it was practised in the Primitive Church, as a thing without any Warrant or Foundation in the Holy Scripture, which the Presbyterians, beyond all others, make the only Rule of their Faith and Worship.—*M'Ure*, p. 61.—*M'Vean's Edition.*

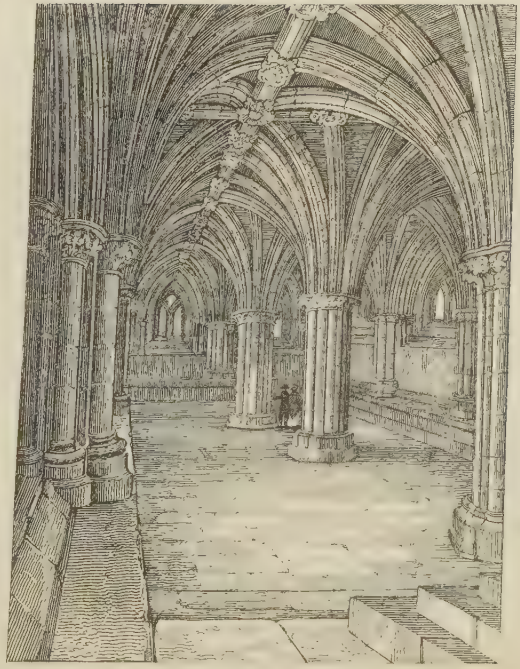
THE RAMSHORN CHURCH

Was Built by the Community in 1724. It is a plain, commodious Building, having an Aisle upon the North side. The Length, from East to West, is 85 feet; the Breadth, 32 feet. Length of the Aisle, 27 feet; the Breadth, 41 feet. The Tower is conform to the Building, and is 140 feet high. In it there is a good Clock and Bell. This Church is well enlightened by one Series of large Windows; and to the North is a very spacious Burying Ground, much too nigh the Houses of many of the Inhabitants in that Quarter of the City.—*Gibson's Glasgow*, p. 141.

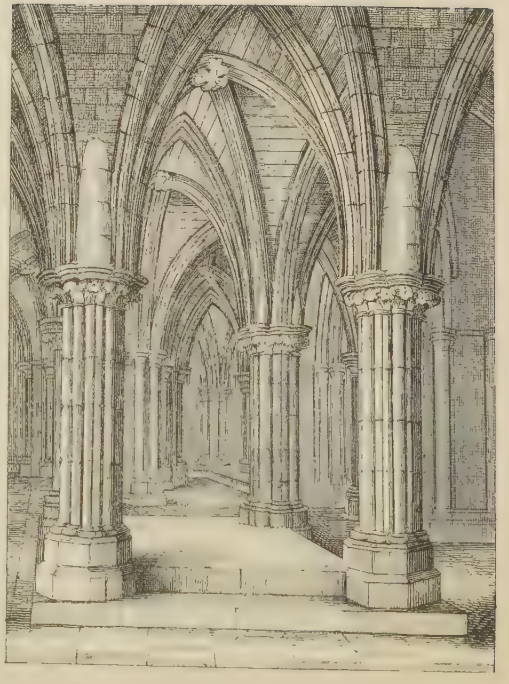
ST. DAVID'S CHURCH.

The North-West or Ramshorn Church, which was a plain Building with a Tower 140 feet in Height, erected 1720, had become insufficient, and was taken down, in 1824, to make way for the present magnificent Edifice.

This Church is admitted by universal concurrence to be one of the greatest Ornaments of the City. It is in the Gothic Style of Architecture, from Designs by Messrs. Rickman & Hutchinson of Birmingham, who have displayed a most correct taste and judgment in all its parts and proportions. The Church is in the form of a Cross, it having been found necessary, from local circumstances, to retain the precise Shape and Dimensions of the former Building. The Tower, which is constructed so as to contain a complete Ring of Bells, is 120 feet in Height, and has a grand and impressive appearance. The Front of the Church



LA LADYE'S CRYPT



JOCELINE'S CRYPT

is adorned with Embrasures and Pinnacles, and the Mullions and Tracery of the Windows are peculiarly light and graceful. Indeed, there is a degree of Beauty and Symmetry stamped in every feature of this Building which is very rarely to be met with.

There is a Vaulted Cemetery below, which is one of the most complete, for its size, of any in the Kingdom. It is constructed with groined Arches, which are supported by Pillars of Cast Iron; and Light and Air are introduced by means of small Gothic Apertures in the Basement of the Building.—*Glasgow Delineated*, p 71.

It is Seated for 1183. The Clock was made by Samuel Telfier, Glasgow, in 1720. The Bell is 7 ft. 9 in. in Circumference, and has the following Inscription:—"Let Glasgow Flourish by the Preaching of the Word." The Date upon the Bell is 11 years prior to the Opening of the present Structure.—*Cleland's Annals*, I., 353-355.

With the exception of the old Granary alluded to at Page 892 (now about to be demolished by Sir James Campbell), there does not exist upon the line of Ingram Street a single Building, nay, I may say, one Stone on the top of another, which has not been Erected in my day. Even the venerable *Ramshorn Church* and *Steeple* have been Swept away, and this ancient Fabric, of which the Father [?] of Professor Anderson was the first Pastor, has been Transmogrified by Dr. Cleland into a very uncouth-looking Affair, with its ugly Tower and neck-breaking Steps. After the Plan of the present St. David's Church and Tower had been given in to the Magistrates by the Architect, Dr. Cleland took the said Plans home with him *ad Avizandum*, and he gave strict Injunctions that no Person whatever should have access to him for three days, so as to give him full leisure to Improve the Plan of the Architect: and the Result of these three days' labour was *the present Crypt and neck-breaking Stair*. I must, however, do the Dr. justice, by saying that he improved the Walls of the old Church-Yard.—*Loose Memoranda by "Senex"—Glasgow Herald.*

Brunswick Street, which, from the Southern side of Ingram Street, runs towards Trongate Street, is next left on the right. A little beyond it, Lower Montrose Street quits, in an opposite direction, that in which we are proceeding. On its Eastern side are Premises, once Markets for Meal, Cheese, Butter, Poultry, and Eggs. The Square into which chiefly the Premises are Formed is small, and Fenced from the Street by an Iron Palisade. Formerly the principal Vendition of these Articles took place at *The Cross* and in Saltmarket Street, greatly to the inconvenience and annoyance of the Lieges. Adjoining to the Markets was *The Guard House*, a convenient Structure, by which a former one on the Western side of Candleriggs Street had been Superseded. Nearly opposite to it, at the North-East Corner of Cochrane Street, a rather singular kind of Market is held at certain Seasons, viz., one for Singing or otherwise curious Birds. At this end of Cochrane Street are also Sold, at the proper time of the year, various kinds of those Shrubs and Plants with which it is usual to Embellish Drawing-Rooms, Windows, &c. On reflection, however, we think it likely that the Venders of these *Commodities* now frequent the Bazaar, as do those of Poultry, Eggs, Butter, &c. To proceed, therefore. No sooner do we, going Eastward, get

clear of Montrose Street, than we are abreast of *The Trone* or *Weigh House*, which stands on the North side of Ingram Street, in the shape of a Quadrangular Pavilion-roofed Edifice, trimmed up at the Corners, and on each side of the Door, with Pilasters of the Ionic Order. East of it, almost immediately adjacent, is

THE NORTH-WEST CHURCH,

With giving to which its two other frightful Appellations we could most willingly dispense—Ramshorn Church! Candleriggs Church! Such are quite current Names of the Place of Worship before us—the former derived from the strange Name borne by the Field on which, in 1724, this Church was Built; the latter having an Etymon with which we confess ourselves to be not positively acquainted, although the Word itself appears to suggest a pretty obvious one.

Nothing in the Architecture of the Church is, however, calculated to deepen our regret at its having such barbarous Names. Standing, to be sure, as it does, at the end of a pretty long and good Street, its Front marked by a Projection in which the Portal is contained, and a tolerably lofty Steeple shooting up above that Portal, the Building itself is Ornamental, in a degree, to the City; but its own Architecture is in a decidedly bad taste. The Church is, in fact, almost a Counterpart to the College Church; and, in its Windows, to both this Church and that of the Barony Parish. It stands East and West, but has a Transept on the North.

The Steeple is a long Tower consisting of six equal Stages—equal, *i.e.*, in breadth; for both here and elsewhere we mean thus to restrict the sense of the expression "Equal Stages" (the height of those Stages often varying considerably), surmounted by a smaller Tower that rises within an antique-looking Balustrade which crowns the former, and supports one of those insupportable Terminations—an Ogee-form Cupola.

A few neat, small Windows relieve a little the insipidity of the Steeple in front, and in the upper part. The Church within is spacious and lightsome enough. From its Roof, which exhibits a sort of Decoration created by the Painter's Brush, depend Chandeliers. A Clock is in the Gallery opposite the Pulpit. The Bell in the Steeple of this Church tolls, with mournful frequency, to proclaim the Interments that take place in the extensive Cemetery behind and on each side of the Church. This Cemetery, as well as some of the adjoining Streets and Lanes, is formed on Lands formerly termed *The Ramshorn Fields* or *Grounds*—a Name originating, says Brown (in substance), from a furious Battle waged one night by Rams against Rams, at a time when it was customary to fold Sheep in considerable numbers upon the Grounds. So desperate was the conflict that the Shepherds, on coming to the ground next morning, found it covered with the Horns of their Rams. *Credat qui vult.* Were it not giving the reins too much to conjecture, one might be disposed to assign a different origin to this strange Name. If we do not deceive ourselves, it was usual about the time of *The Reformation* to liken to *Jericho* Monasteries or Buildings that, in the eyes of the people, had been polluted by Roman Catholic Rites or Usages. On the Eastern borders of the Ground referred to, stood a Monastery belonging to the Grey Friars, and this Monastery was destroyed by the Duke de Chater-

herault with an Army of *Covenanters* about the commencement of *The Reformation*. The Demolition appears to have been instantaneous and complete. Is it not, then, somewhat probable that, at that Period, the Destruction of the Monastery here by the Duke and his Forces, may have been likened to that of *Jericho* by Joshua and the Israelitish Army, so far as to have led to a Naming of the open Grounds on which the Walls of the Friary were thus suddenly and totally overthrown, *Ramshorn Grounds*, in immediate allusion to *those* Rams' Horns, the Sounding of which by the Israelites was the Signal for the Almighty's causing the Wall of Jericho to fall down flat before the Army that fought under His Direction?—*Wade's Glasgow*, p. 175.

MINISTERS IN THE RAMSHORN CHURCH.

1. John Anderson—1718: Died 17th Feb., 1721, æt. 53. Spent 25 years of his early life in Edinburgh. Was Preceptor to the famous John, Duke of Argyle and Greenwich. Called to Dumbarton, 1698. Translated from Dumbarton. Was Grandfather to Mr. John Anderson, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University, and Founder of the Andersonian Institution. He carried on a Printed Correspondence, in the way of Dialogue, with the Rev. Robert Calder, Episcopal Clergyman at Forres. He is said to have written the "Answer to Scotch Presbyterian Eloquence Displayed"—fathered upon "Curate Calder."

2. John M'Laurin—1723: Died 8th Sept., 1784, æt. 61. Translated from Luss.

3. Robert Findlay, D.D.—1756: Died 15th June, 1814, æt. 94. Translated from Laigh Church, Paisley. Formerly at Galston. Professor of Divinity in Glasgow University, 1783.

4. Archibald Bonar, D.D.—1783. Translated from Newburn. Translated to Cramond, 1785.

5. Alexander Ranken, D.D.—1785: Died 23rd Feb., 1827, æt. 72. Translated from Cambusnethan. Moderator of the General Assembly, 1811.

6. David Welsh, D.D.—1827: Died 24th April, 1845, æt. 52. Translated from Crossmichael. Appointed Professor of Divinity and Ecclesiastical History in the University of Edinburgh, 1831. Moderator of the General Assembly, 1842. Was appointed Professor of Church History and Librarian to the Free Church College, 1843.

7. John Gordon Lorimer, D.D.—1832. Translated from Torryburn. Joined the Free Church, 1843.

8. Robert Paton, D.D.—1844.

CANON STREET CHAPEL.

For a number of years previous to 1766, the people of Glasgow had a certain share in the choice of their Ministers, through the representation of their Elders. At this Date, the Magistrates and Council, of themselves, Presented Mr. George Bannatyne to the Wynd Church; which giving offence to a number of Elders and others, they Built the Chapel

in Canon Street, and gave it the Name of *The Meeting-House of the Free Presbyterian Society;* and its Members joined the Presbytery of Relief in 1764. On the 3rd June, 1767, the Society made choice of Mr. William Cruden to be their Minister, who remained with them till 1774, when he left Glasgow to be Pastor of a Presbyterian Religious Society who met in Crown Court, Bow Street, London. At this Period, *the Society* in Canon Street applied to the Presbytery of Glasgow, and was received into the Established Church under the Denomination of a *Chapel of Ease.* It was constituted a *Quoad Sacra Parish* by the Act of General Assembly, on the 31st May, 1834. The Chapel was Closed in 1850, and is now a *Leather Warehouse.*

MINISTERS IN CANON STREET CHAPEL.

1. James Furlong—1775: Died 18th May, 1806. Translated to Rutherglen, 1780. At his Ordination, Thom of Govan being too far off to join with his Brethren in Laying his Hand on Mr Furlong's Head, put forward his Walking-Stick, and, being Reproached for so doing, quaintly rejoined, "*Timmer to Timmer is gude enough.*"

2. John M'Leod—1782: Died at Balgray, 10th June, 1831, æt. 81.

2. James Steven—1782: Died 21st June, 1801. Translated to Lochwinnoch, 1788.

The above were Conjunct Ministers.

3. Archibald Williamson—1791: Died 14th Feb., 1810, æt. 45. Elected Ass. and Coll. to Mr. M'Leod.

4. William Thomson—1821: Died 16th August, 1841, æt. 57. English Master of the Academy, Kilmarnock, 1814. Translated to Old Monkland, 1822.

5. Archibald Bennie—1823. Promoted to the Third Charge at Stirling, 1824.

7. Archibald Nisbett—1826: Died 10th April, 1866. Deposed for Drunkenness, 4th Oct., 1848. Emigrated to America, but Returned to and Died in Glasgow.

INGRAM STREET GAELIC CHAPEL,

Or *The Hielan Kirk*, was Opened 18th Feb., 1770, and Constituted a *Quoad Sacra Parish* by the Act of General Assembly, 31st May, 1834. The Congregation removed to *St. Columba Church, Hope Street*, which was Opened 14th July, 1839, and Constituted a *Quoad Sacra Parish* by the Court of Teinds, 3rd Dec., 1851.

The Piece of Ground next the Back Cow Lone belonged, in 1766, to Provost Hugh Wyllie. In 1769, the Northmost portion of it, measuring 120 feet along Queen Street, was Sold to the Trustees for the Highland Kirk. This Bit of Ground is Described as "part of that yeard on the east side of that lone commonly called the Cow Lone," and is said to reach backwards to "the yeard of John Miller, Maltman." When the Kirk Trustees made their Purchase, there were two Tobacco Cellars on the Ground, and it was Fenced from the Back Cow Lone by a low Stone Dyke running from West to East. These Trustees proceeded forthwith

to Erect, on the Plot thus Acquired, a primitive-looking Place of Worship, in the grim Anti-Burgher Style. It faced Queen Street, and stood a little way back within a Parapet Wall. When it was Built, Ingram Street had not been formed. The Back Cow Lone was still in its prime. Where it approached Queen Street, it took a short turn Northwards, so that *The Highland Kirk*, at that time, stood on the *South* Side of the Lone. But when the old Thoroughfare was Amplified, Improved, and Named after Provost Ingram, the Bend at its West end was cut through, and the line carried straight on to Queen Street. In this way the Kirk became placed on the *North* Side of the new Ingram Street, while the crooked part of the old Lone was thrown into the Kirk Ground. The elegant Tenement of the British Linen Company now stands on the Site of the old Highland Meeting House.—*Desultory Sketches in Glasgow Past and Present*, III., 638.

MINISTERS IN INGRAM STREET GAELIC CHAPEL.

1. Hugh M'Diarmid—1772. Translated to Arrochar, 1780.
2. John Fraser—1783. Translated to Kiltarlity, 1792.
3. Angus M'Intosh—1792. Translated to Tain, 1797.
4. John M'Laurin—1798: Died 8th Aug., 1835.
5. Norman M'Leod, D.D.—1835: Died 25th Nov., 1862, æt. 79. Moderator of the General Assembly, 1836. Appointed one of Her Majesty's Chaplains in Ordinary, and one of the Deans of the Chapel Royal, 1841. He was an excellent Preacher, and exerted himself much for his Highland Countrymen. He was also fluent in the native Irish Tongue. He and Principal Dewar of Marischal College, Aberdeen, Published a Dictionary of the Gaelic Language in 1831.
6. Neil Strachan—1858.
7. Norman M'Leod, Jun.—1861.

BURGHER MEETING HOUSE, SHUTTLE STREET.

"The Burghers" were the first Religious Body that had broke off from the Established Church of Scotland that had a Place of Worship in Glasgow. The *Seceders* (originated by Ebenezer Erskine and others in 1733) had their first Place of Meeting at Crosshill, near Cathcart; thence they removed to a vacant Space of Ground on the North side of the Rottenrow, which they Enclosed, and upon which they erected a Tent wherein they Assembled until the Meeting House in Shuttle Street was ready for being Opened in November, 1742. It was a very plain Structure, like a Barn, with Pavilion Roof, and two round-headed Windows in one of the side Walls, between which was the Pulpit. Almost all the Religious Edifices of this Date were of this debased Architecture. This old *Meeting* was taken down about 1844; prior to which "the Irvingites," or "Catholic Apostolic Church," occupied it. It was Situated in a narrow Lane called *Inkle Factory Lane*, which led from North Albion Street, but which has merged into College Street. "The United Secession Congregation" met in this House till the 18th November, 1821, when it

assumed the Title of "The Greyfriars' Secession Congregation," and vacated the old Place for the superior Fabric in North Albion Street, Designed by John Baird, Architect, which cost £8300. (See Page 546.)

MINISTERS IN SHUTTLE STREET BURGHER KIRK.

1. James Fisher—1741: Died 28th Sept., 1775, æt. 79.
2. George Henderson—1771.
3. Alexander Pirie—1782.
4. John Dick, D.D.—1810: Died 25th Jan., 1833, æt. 69.
5. David King, LL.D.—1833.
6. Henry Calderwood, LL.D.—1856.
7. James Buchanan—1869.

THE FRIENDS, COMMONLY CALLED QUAKERS.

From the year 1716 down to the present day, *The Society of Friends*, although often but few in number, have had a Meeting House and a separate Burying-Ground near the East end of Stirling Street. The Ground was afterwards Disponed by the Society, on the express Condition that the Bones of their Friends should not be Disturbed in all time coming. From that Period down to 1815, they uniformly Rented an Apartment to meet in; and in 1815 they Built the present Meeting-House in North Portland Street, and are now in the habit of Burying their Dead in a separate Piece of Ground in the Neighbourhood of Partick.—*Cleland's Annals*, I., 142.

The Meeting House remained to a much later period; for, about 20 years prior to 1815, "The Friends" met in a "Hired House," and at the latter date built their present Meeting House, in Portland Street (George Street), which, according to Dr. Cleland's estimate, would accommodate 400 persons. It is constructed, like all the Meeting Houses belonging to the Body, in a very plain and simple manner, without either Pulpit or Pews, the Seats being merely Forms with Backs. The Men and Women occupy opposite Sides of the House. The Sittings are all *free*, and there is no distinction in regard to them, except that "The Friends" who are appointed to the office of Overseer or Elder, or who are approved as Ministers, occupy Seats in front of the rest, which are a little elevated, and are termed *The Overseers' Seat and Ministers' Gallery*. The Meeting Houses of "The Friends" are also so fitted up as to admit of Males and Females meeting separately at the same time—that being the practice of *The Society* on occasions of holding their Meetings for Church Discipline, the Females having the charge of their own Sex. "The Friends," for upwards of 50 years, Interred their Dead in a Burying-Ground at Partick, that Place having been left many years ago for the purpose by some of the Members. For the last 15 years, however, that Ground has not been used, "The Friends" preferring to Inter in one or other of the new Cemeteries. The number of Members at the present time in Glasgow is upwards of 140.—*Authoritative Statement in "The Daily Express,"* Aug., 1870.

HUTCHESON'S HOSPITAL.

THE next Foundation, in point of Antiquity* to the Trades' Hospital or the Convener's House, is that of Hutcheson's Hospital. It was originally Founded and Endowed by Hutcheson of Lambhill, a public Nottar and a Writer here, and Mr. Thomas Hutcheson, his Brother, who was also a Writer by his Profession, and Keeper and Clerk to the Registration of Sasines of the Regality of Glasgow, and its District. These two worthy men were sons of one John Hutcheson, an old Rentaler under the Bishops of Glasgow in the Lands of Gairdbreed. Their Mother was Janet Anderson. The Father, being a man of substance, made the Feu of the Lands of Gairdbreed, when Walter, Commendator of Blantyre, was empowered by the Crown to Feu out the Barony of Glasgow, which he did generally to the old Rentalers, the old real Rent being mostly turned, and converted into a Feu-Duty. Mr. Hutcheson, the eldest of the Brothers, was the man who acquired all the great wealth that he diffused so largely to his Relations and the Poor.† He was reputed a very honest man in his Profession, and was very moderate in his Fees. It is credibly reported that he would never take above Sixteen Pennies Scots for the Writing of a common, ordinary Bond, be the sum never so great. The Stock for the Foundation of the Hospital is all of his vast Means that is now remaining; for though he gave considerable Estates to three Nephews by his Sisters, yet they quickly mouldered away. Two of their Heirs died poor men in the Hospital; the Heir of the third has but a small Share of the

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* Our Author is mistaken here. The Merchants' Hospital was Founded as early as 1601. In 1632, Archbishop Law bequeathed the following Legacies:—"*Item*, I leive to the puir of Sanct Nicholas hospitall in Glasgow, foundit by the archibischopis thairof, the sowme of ffyve hundridthe mkis, money of Scotland; And to the merchandis and croftis hospitallis thair, equallie to be devydit amangis thame, ffyve hundridthe mkis, money."—*Com. Records.*

There appears to have been another Hospital in the High Street; as in 1625 William Maxwell of Kowglen bequeaths, "To the Lipper folk at ye Brigend of Glasgow xx*s.* *Item*, to ye men of ye almous hous y^{t} is *nixt adjacent to ye Colledg* of Glasgow xx*s.*"—*Ibid.*—*Ed.*—*M'Vean.*

† George Hutchesoune of Lambhill appears as "Commissar deput of Hamiltoun," Oct. 22, 1630.—*Com. Records* of Glasgow.

"Elizabethe Craig, spous to George Hutchesoune of Lambhill, within the Bur^{t} of Glasgow the tyme of her deceis, deceist vpon the xxix day of October, 1632."

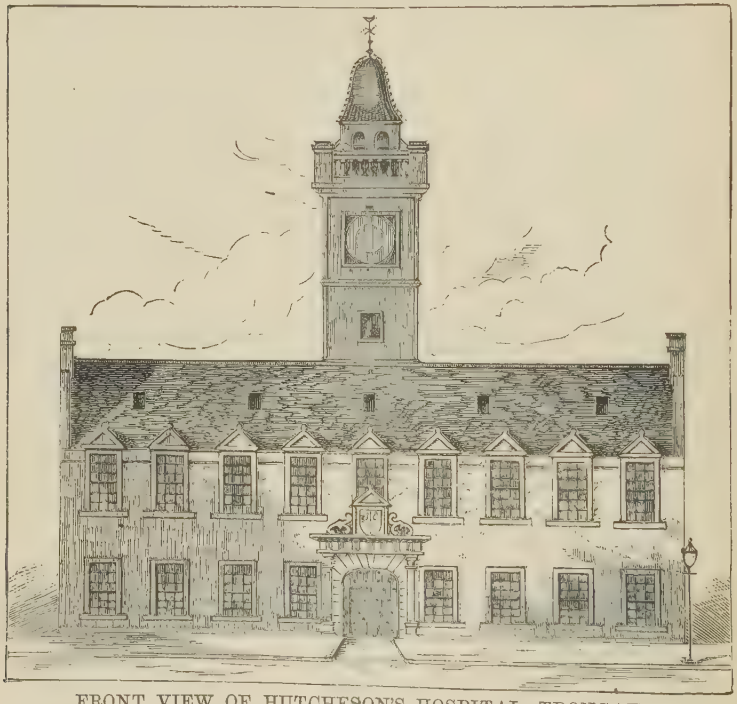
The following Particulars of Mr. Hutcheson's Means at this period occur, and may therefore seem curious:—

"*Inuentar.*— * * * *Item*, of reddie money besyd thame, ffyve thowsand pundis money. *Item*, the insy^{t} & plenisching of thair houss in Partick and Glasgow, in vtincillis & domicillis (by the airschip), to iij^{c} xxxiij li." &c.

"*Debtis awand Out.*— * * * *Item*, to the ex^{ris} of vmq^{ll} James archbischope of Glasgow, the half few dutie, the crop 1632, for the lands of Gairbraid, Ramshorne & Orchard, xlv li. v s." "Orchard of Partick, Yocker & Blawarthill," also appear amongst his Possessions alluded to in this Document. Hutcheson acts as "Depute to John Boyll of Kelburn, Commissar of Glasgow," March, 1633.—*Ibid.*—*Ed.*—*M'Vean.*

Estate given by Mr. Hutcheson to his Predecessor, though it happens to be the Lands of Gairdbreed that was the first Property the Hutchesons had.

This brings to my remembrance a Story I have had very well Vouched. The celebrated and ever famous and renowned George Heriot, who was the King's Jeweller, who left such incredible Riches that made such a famous Hospital at Edinburgh, as still bears his name, had only one Daughter,* whom he Married, in



FRONT VIEW OF HUTCHESON'S HOSPITAL, TRONGATE

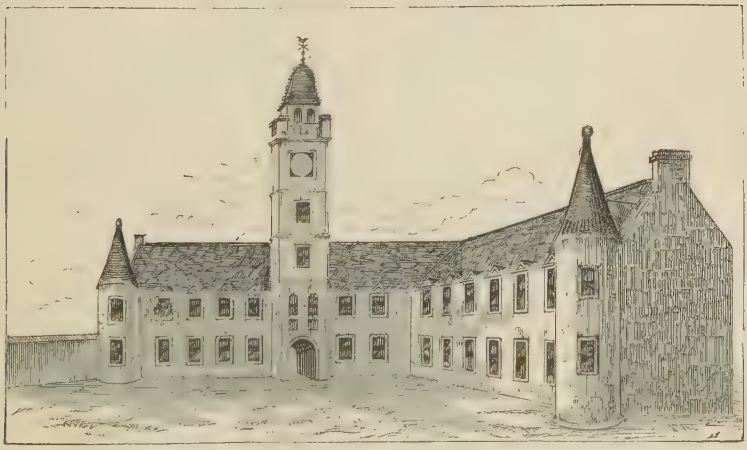
his own Lifetime, to an English Gentleman of a very considerable Fortune, and gave her £5000 Stg. of Portion, which is more to the proportion of Money now-a-days than twice the Sum; but, in a few years, by his Profuseness in his Living, in all the ways that Money could be squandered and thrown away, he so entirely consumed his Estate that he left nothing; so that his Wife came to Scotland, and applied for Charity to the Directors of her Father's Hospital. The Gentlewoman's Circumstances were so

* Elizabeth, the Natural Daughter of Heriot, was only about eleven years of age at the time of her Father's death, and could not have been Married at that time. He left another Natural Daughter called Margaret.—*Ed.*—*M'Vean.*

Clamant and Necessitous, and they had such a regard to the Memory and Merit of her worthy Father, that they allowed her 1000 Merks of Charity.

But to return to Mr. Hutcheson's Hospital.

This Hospital is a very handsome Building, of Ashlar work. It is not high, but beautiful; it has been at first intended to be built Court-ways, but there are only two Sides of the Court finished; for besides a spacious Hall, with the accommodation for 12 Old Men that are therein maintained, and a Public School where the 12 Boys that are on the Foundation are taught gratis, the Hospital has a pretty Steeple, 100 feet high, bearing a proportion to the Building of the House, which is covered with Lead, with a Clock and Bell that are serviceable to the Town. And from and towards the North of the Hospital there are very pleasant and delectable Gardens, that are well kept and much resorted to for the recreation of Walking in them. All the 12



BACK VIEW OF HUTCHESON'S HOSPITAL, TRONGATE.

Old Men of the Hospital go together in a body to the Tron Church, and have a convenient easy Seat apart for themselves. They have no Distinction or Habit either on Men or Boys from any other people of their rank in the Town; but, on the Lord's Day, the Men have Dark-Grey Cloaks with Green Necks and Sleeves; but the Wearing of them is not strictly imposed, because many decayed Burgesses of respect and credit retire thither in the decline of their age. And this Mortification proves, with any other Industry they can make, a right comfortable Subsistence for a single man. Above the Gate, which is very spacious, and to which you ascend from the High Street by some Steps, there is an Inscription to the Memory and Honour of the worthy

Founders upon Marble, in golden Letters, above the great Entry to the Hospital fronting towards the High Street, [*i.e.*, Trongate.]

GERONTOCOMEION ET ORPHANOTROPHEION
DUORUM FRATRUM
GEORGII ET THOMÆ HUTCHESONORUM
MUNIFICENTIA DEDICATUM
MDCXLII.

NOBILIS HOSPITII SI FORTE REQUIRIS ALUMNOS,
ORPHANUS HIC HABITAT PAUPER, INOPSQUE SENEX;
TU NE TEMNE DOMOS IGNARUS SORTIS: EGESTAS
FORTE TUUM SENIUM PROGENIEMQUE PREMET.
QUIS SCIT, AN HINC VENIANT QUOS PUBLICA FAMA CELEBRET,
SIVE ARMIS SURGAT GLORIA SIVE TOGA?

Within the Inner Court, fronting towards the Garden, there are in two different Niches, on each side of the Steeple, the Effigies of the two Brothers, Mr. George and Mr. Thomas Hutcheson, the Founders, on Marble, to their full bigness, with this Inscription fixed, with gilded capital Letters, fronting towards the Court and Gardens:—

ADSPICIS HUTCHESONOS FRATRES: HIS NULLA PROPAGO
CUM FORET, ET NUMERO VIX CAPERENTUR OPES;
HÆC MONUMENTA PII, VOTUM IMMORTALE, DICARUNT
DULCIA QUÆ MISERIS SEMPER ASYLA FORENT,
O BENE TESTATOS! HÆREDES SCRIPSIT UTERQUE
INFANTES INOPES INVALIDOSQUE SENES.

The Revenue of this Hospital is uplifted furth of the Lands of Gorbals, Ramshorn, and Meadowflat, for the maintenance of 12 Old Men and 12 Boys, by Mr. John Robertson, Elder, Merchant in Glasgow, present Preceptor thereof, by the appointment of the Magistrates and Town Council of Glasgow. The capital Stock is so far increased, that it maintains 3 Old Men and 3 Boys besides the ordinary number, which, added to the former, make up 30, old and young.—*M'Ure.*

Translations by Edward John Gibbs of Wolverhampton, a Student in the Humanity Class at Glasgow University, in Session 1849-50, being a Prize Exercise:—

I.

These Hospitable Walls exalt the Name
Of George and Thomas Hutcheson to Fame;
Their Princely Bounty built this Place of Rest—
For whom? you ask—for those by Want opprest;

'Twas thus they sought the Sorrows to assuage
Of Orphan Poverty and helpless Age.
Scorn not this House, unvers'd in Fate's Decree,
Grim Want may yet oppress thy Sons or thee;
While those whom Fame shall sing—the Brave or Wise
In War or Peaceful Arts—may hence arise.

II.

Behold the Brothers Hutcheson! who came
Heaven-sent, the Wretched and the Poor to Bless.
This Home they Built—Memorial of their Name—
A Resting-Place of Sorrow and Distress.
For when no Offspring blest their lot below,
And boundless Store of golden Wealth was theirs,
Nobly they chose the Sons of Want and Woe,
Old Men and helpless Orphans, for their Heirs.

The following is another *Translation* of each *Inscription*, which also appeared of so much Merit that a second Prize was subsequently Adjudged to Francis L. Mackenzie of Belmont, Edinburgh:—

I.

Here the Aged shelter find,
Orphans here a Home most kind.

Two gen'rous Brothers of a worthy line
Have here to Charity uprear'd a Shrine;
Thomas, the one, and George the other's Name,
Of both their Deeds perpetuate the Fame.
This noble Hospital gives Refuge sure
To whom? you ask—Orphans and Aged Poor.
Perchance chill Penury shall press severe
Thine own old Age, or Children lov'd and dear;
These Houses, therefore, do not thou despise,
Whence Men renown'd, some future day, may rise
The Civic Robe or Martial Helm to grace,
And prove an Honour to their Country's Race.

II.

The Brothers Hutcheson before you Stand,
Whom Riches favour'd countless as the Sand;
And since no Children rose to Grace their Line,
Here have they raised an ever-during Shrine—
A Spot for Refuge to the Wretched meant,
Where Misery's footsteps ne'er in vain are bent.
O blest Testators! whose Co-Heirs shall be
Weak tott'ring Age and helpless Infancy.

Translation of the Inscription on the Tomb (see Page 707):—

Here Lies whom Innocence had always blest,
Though Wealth then only when he near'd his rest;
He well redeem'd short Lease of earthly Hoard,
By ample Blessings on the Needy pour'd.
False Joy, he knew, all Human things impart,
And vain the Solace which they yield the Heart.
He Departed this Life on the 1st Sept. A.D. 1641.—Aged 52.

Another *Translation*:—

Here Sleepeth Thomas Hutcheson, at rest
From all the crowd of human Hopes and Fears;
His Life's whole course attendant Virtue blest,
And Wealth, with Virtue, crown'd his later years.
Brief were those years;—he wisely sought t' obtain,
Instead of Life-long Luxury and Pride,
Those Joys which Charity alone can gain—
He gave his Riches to the Poor—and Died.
Ah! human Bliss is transient and unstable;
Days, Months, and Years are but a tiny Span;
And Human Life a false, feign'd, fleeting Fable—
The Vanity of Vanities is Man.

HUCHESONIANA.

By Laurence Hill, Esq., LL.B.

The Name of Huchison seems to have been that of a numerous Clan in this Neighbourhood. The earliest is one Richard Hugonis or Hugh'sson, who, with the Bishop of Glasgow, Witnessed a Charter extant at Pollock House to a Predecessor of Sir John Maxwell, or to Robert, the Son of Maccus (Maccifilius), on 28th December, 1202; and, at a later date, 7th September, 1471, in the Archives of the College, a pious and worthy gentleman, one "George Hucheson, Merchant Burgess of Glasgow," gave 20 shillings from his Tenement in the High Street, to their Predecessors the Vicars of the Choir, in order to put up Prayers annually on St. Constantine's Day, for the Repose of himself and his Family in all time coming.

Various are the ways which the numerous Families, or supposed Descendants of Hugh, have at different times chosen to have their Names written. It may be only of importance to state with certainty, that George "Huchesone" of Lambhill, our Founder, invariably so Spelt his Name, in order, I suppose, to distinguish it from another respectable Family, the "Hutchisons" of Scotstoun. As some Writers on Heraldry have subsequently noticed the different Spellings of this Name, it is not impossible the difference to a *t* or an *iota*, or their omission in its Orthography, may very probably have been more important in his eyes than in ours, or those of even the immediately following Generation; yet so it is, that the very earliest and in almost all subsequent Hospital Records, the opposite Spelling, not to say the very opposite Name from that of the Founder's, has been adopted, the latter having almost become obsolete. Hutchison of Scotstoun, it seems, was Town Clerk of Glasgow when the Hospital was founded, and was the first Clerk or Secretary to the Patrons. At Engrossing the Deeds of Mortification into the Minute Book or Records, the Transcriber somewhat carelessly, though naturally enough, used the Spelling of his Patron or immediate Employer the Town Clerk, to which he might be most accustomed. But he amply made up for the Error by the extreme beauty of his Penmanship, and his finely Illuminated or Embellished Letters. The Amanuensis was Mr. James Clark, Teacher of "ane wrytting scole," patronised by the

Council; he received £13 6s. 8d. Scots, for the Transcription of the Deeds. Good Penmanship was thus both practised and appreciated in Glasgow at that Period.

Our Founder's Father, it is stated by M'Ure and others, was John Huchesone, an old Rentaller of Gairbraid, or a Residenter there. This is quite a Mistake. Their Father was Thomas Huchesone of Hucheson or of Huchesonton and Lambhill. The Founder afterwards acquired Gairbraid; and certainly appears to have been of more consideration than might be inferred from M'Ure's misnomer. Neither was the Founder's maternal Parent, as M'Ure and his Followers have alleged, Janet Anderson, but Helen Herbertson. There was, however, a John Hucheson, a Residenter in Gairbraid, and a Connection or Relative, no doubt, of the Founder, and to whom a Charter was granted by the Archbishop of Glasgow on 19th November, 1582. This Charter is to "Johanni Hucheson in Gairbraid, filio quondam Joannis Hucheson in Gairbraid," and is of the 40/20d. Lands of Gairbraid, as then possessed "per dictum Joannem et Mariotam Wilson, aliter Jarden, ejus matrem."

Besides the better known Lands of Lambhill, Thomas Huchesone, the Father, was, as I have alluded to, Proprietor of other Lands on the River Clyde, to which at that early date their Family Name of *Hucheson*, or *Huchesonton*, was then and happens still to be given. These are Valued in the old Cess-Books along with the Rest of the Carmyle Estate, of which they are a part, at £122 Scots, and now belong to Mr. Sligo, and are situated immediately to the east of Messrs. Dunlop & Co.'s Iron Works.

Here is a very old Abstract of Title-Deeds or "Inventar of ye writts of Lambhill" in 1579, *et seq.*, of which the 5th Article is as follows:— "Item, ane chartour granted be Walter Lord Feu-farmurar of y^e^ twa Merkland of Lambhill and 1 Merkland of Nether Carmyle, callit Huchesoneton, in favors of umqll THOMAS HUCHESONE and HELLEN HERBERTSONE *in liferent*, and GEORGE HUCHESONE their eldest son in fee, containing ane Precept of Sasine of ye daitt at Ed^r^ ye 6 of January 1587."

Doubtless, then, the Shades of the Founders must have been somewhat well pleased when the Committee of the Hospital Patrons, in ignorance of the old Territorial name of the Founders' paternal Acres, reported on 6th November, 1792 (as after full deliberation they then did), and the Preceptor and Patrons resolved that the Town then about to be Built or Feued out of their Gorbals Lands opposite Glasgow should bear the Family Name and be called "Hucheson," for that is the name in the Records of the Hospital; while it also seems noticeable that the all-powerful *Vox Populi* has gone further, and insisted on its bearing, as it now does, the older appellative of *Hutchesontown*.

A previous Article in the above old Inventory is in these terms:— "Item, ane chartour of confirmation granted be K. James of y^e^ twa merkland of Lamhill, in favors of the s^d^ umq^lle^ Thomas & Helen his spouse, of y^e^ Halyrud House ye 11 May 1583."

Mrs. Helen Herbertson, the mother of the Founders, was the Sister of a beneficed Clergyman of the name of William Herbertson. Such seems to have been his Profession and Rank from the Prefix *Sir* or *Syr* in some old Genealogical MSS. of no moment here, attached to his Name. The Mistake as to the Mother's Name is the more extraordinary, when, both

in the Deeds founding the Hospital for Old Men, and in those founding that for Boys, the Names of *Huchesone* and *Herbertson* are solely and expressly made preferable among the Candidates. Thomas Huchesone of Lambhill, the elder, was Infeft in an Annual Rent out of a Tenement in Glasgow, on 9th January, 1550; and, again, about three years after *The Reformation* was completed, or after the Act of 24th August, 1560, abolishing the Pope's Jurisdiction, a Notary, dating his Instrument in the month of May, and in the 5th year of the Pontificate of His Holiness Pope Pius IV., in 1563, Infefts this Thomas in the House in the Trongate that was afterwards Inhabited by his son George; and from the old Documents (lately Printed) of the College, there is little doubt that there were other Properties of some value which previously belonged to the Family within the City of Glasgow. That Thomas Hucheson, the elder, was an Educated man is also to be inferred from his Name appearing in the List of Students at the College before the year 1550. He had also some knowledge of Land, and he, it most probably was, who so fortunately impressed on his Son those ideas of its worth which resulted so favourably to him and the Hospital; and that he was at the same time of some repute among his Contemporaries, seems evinced by the fact that he is called to Witness, on the 10th November, 1574, what is termed the *Coutchings* or Division of a Tract of common Land between several Heritors in the Parish of Govan; but they, with exception of James Hill, the Laird of Ibrox, who was a Clergyman, subscribe "be their hands at ye pen led be ye nottar."

Thomas Huchesone, the Father, died *before* 1595; for here you have the principal seizin in favour of his eldest son George, who had by this time been for several years in Business, and is now designed *of Lambhill*. It proceeds on a Crown Charter or Precept dated 2nd January, 1595, for Infefting George in another Merkland in Nether Carmyle, and Fishings in the River Clyde, purchased by himself under the Burden or Reservation of the Liferents of the former Proprietors, who were another John Huchesone and a Janet Huchesone, Spouses, most likely some Relations of the Family, or Clansfolk who did not find it convenient to comply with terms the Crown in those days prescribed for squeezing money from that over-taxed and oppressed Race, as "The Barony Heritors" still think themselves, under the Threat, it would seem, of Forfeiting their Lands. The Crown Charter or Warrant of this Sasine is in favour of Mr Huchison and his Co-Heritors the Laird of Ibrox and others.

21st December, 1579.

The which day John Hucheson is rentalled in a forty-one shilling and eightpenny land in Gairbraid, By decease of the late John Huchison, his father, last rentaller thereof; Malie Jargoun, his mother, enjoying the same during her widowhood. Composition, 61 merks and eightpence, paid.

(Signed) Ja^s. Glasgow.

This Malie Jargon is obviously the same Lady before introduced under the name of Marion Wilson, alias Jardon. She has only Right during her Widowhood, which shews she was Married to John Huchison, the Father of the new Vassal. This Liferent she was entitled to, independently of any Contract of Marriage or Legal Deed, by a peculiar Custom

which necessarily Ceased after the Annexation of the Church Lands to the Crown, and their subsequent Feudalisation. It was called *The Custom of St. Mungo*, and gave the Widow of every deceased Proprietor the Liferent of her Husband's whole Lands within the Manor or Ecclesiastical Barony, but only so long as she remained his Widow.

The precise Date of Mr. George Hucheson's Marriage cannot be discovered. All former printed Accounts say he was never Married; yet it is certain he lived a Married life for more than 30 years. His Wife was Elizabeth Craig, or, as then pronounced, and often written, Elspeth, whom we find on 6th August, 1600, Infeft along with him in a part of the Lands of Gairbraid, which he at that time Purchased. The Marriage was only Dissolved by her Death, not many years before his own. On 29th October, 1632, her Testament or Will was Confirmed by the Commissary. It gives us some insight to his Heritable as well as Personal Estate at the time, her interest in the latter being exposed to the Claims both of her Representatives and of the Ecclesiastical Court.

Here is a List of part of the common Property or Articles of Executry. In the first place, then, they had:—

"Three kye, ane stirk, and ane calf, estimate to £44 Scots.

"Item, standing in the barne of Partick, 39 treaves of Beer, whilk grew upon the orchard, estimate to contain 14 bolls; price of ilk boll with the fodder, £6 13s. 4d.

"Item, 29 treaver mashlock oats, qlk grew there the said year, estimated to contain —— bolls; the price of ilk boll with the fodder, £5 6s. 8d.

"Item, awand be Wm. Barr, tenant in Lambhill, 20 bolls stebbil aits.

"Item, be him for the price of redding and teilling the twa merkland of Lambhill, conform to his tak at the ische thereof, £100.

"Item of insight plenishing, and utensils in the houses of Partick and Glasgow, with the abuilziements of the defunct's bodie, estimate, be the airship, to £330.

"Item of Reddie money lyand beside them, five thousand pounds, £5000."

There are also given up various Sums and Rents outstanding past due by the numerous Tenants in his Estates of Gairbraid, Carmyle, and of Yocker and Barrowfield, to which I will afterwards advert.

The Words, "be the airship," in the estimate of insight Plenishing, as Furniture was called, Utensils and other Moveables, occurring above and in many old Confirmations, indicate that the Deceased held the station of an Heritable Proprietor, or respectable Citizen. In such cases, the Moveables were estimated "be"—that is, "bye," "beside," or "exclusive of" such Moveables as could be comprehended under the description of "the best of ilka thing," which, by the Act 1474, cap. 53, belong to the Heirs, and not to the Executors, of "barons, gentlemen, and freeholders" exclusively; but this description of Parties came ultimately to receive a very liberal interpretation.

The above Inventory also shews, that there were Debts on the common Stock of Mr. and Mrs. Hucheson—viz., to Mr. Hay, the Parson of Renfrew, 3500 Merks, and other Sums, to John Lawson, Merchant, and Patrick Bell, Merchant, besides Servants' Wages and "taxations." The confirmed Testament, then, gives us a peep of the lady's Wardrobe, or some of "the abuilziements of her bodie." Thus, *imprimis*, "Scho leives

to Marion Stewart, spouse of Thomas Huchesone, her best gowne, doublatt, and skirt, in token of her guid will."

"Item, scho leives to Christian Herbertsone her gowne, doublatt, and skirt, quilk scho weirs on y^e^ owlk dayes, and £20 siller."

There seems some reason in this Money Legacy to a Cousin probably of her Husband, in addition to her everyday Gown. But we may be assured that the Dress worn by Gentlewomen on every day except Sunday, was of some very stout and rich Stuff, and well taken care of; for, so late as 1720, a Lady of one of our first Families in Renfrewshire, giving an Account of some of the Customs of other times, says—one Suit even then was worn and remained good "for half a lifetime."

Mrs. Huchesone's next Legacy is handsomer than the last, for "Item scho leives her claith cloak to Elizabeth Pettigrew, her sister's dochter, and 50 merks money, and her gowne of gowfre, and silk, and doublett, with skarlott velvetours," or Velours, or possibly Wylie-Coats. This last Word is too obliterated, or too indistinctly written for us to commit ourselves in so important a matter as a Lady's Toilette.

"Item, scho levis to Margaret Hill, spouse to John Bryssoun, her next best gowne, and forrit of silk, with doublet and skirt." The "Forrit" was a sort of ornamented Apron, seen when the Gown or Robe is thrown back, or drawn through side-loops. She then leaves £40 to the Trades' House, and the same Sum to the Merchants' House, and "to George Huchesone her servand 50 merks provydand he be ane guid servand." One would think she should have ascertained this part of his character before she put him either in her Will or Service, but, doubtless, she meant him to remain with her Husband, who, at his Death, himself left him £100; she next leaves all her free Geir to her Husband. But, unfortunately for poor Mrs. Thomas and their Niece Mrs. Bryson (who, by the bye, was the Mother of the Gentleman who Mortified the Garngad Lands to the Hospital, and Progenitrix of the Craigallion Family), she made a Codicil, revoking their Legacies of her best and next best Gowns and Doubletts, "quilks scho now levis to the sd George, her husband, to be usit by him, as scho has appointed him, & requests him to give her sister's dochter ane laid of meal yearlie." We presume she meant the female Garments to accompany the Meal, although her meaning is somewhat obscure.

It was rather hard on a Widower, in the above circumstances, having to disclose so much of his private concerns, though fortunate for our present purposes. How did Mr. Hucheson keep so much "Reddie Money" as he had lying beside him? He was not wont to let his Capital lie idle. Besides relieving his poorer Friends at Carmyle by securing their Liferent and purchasing the Reversion of their Lands, we find him thus, in like manner, purchasing, and seemingly preventing some other Clansman's Lands from being carried off at an under value. I allude to the following Titles of Gairbraid, contained in the same old Inventory or Abstract, already Quoted.

"Item, ane Contract of Wodsett past betwixt umq^ll^ William Andersone of Stobcors, and Jonet Maxwell, his spouse, on the ane part, and umq^ll^ John Huchison, in Gairbraid, on y^e^ other pt, qrby y^e^ sd umq^l^ Johne wodsett y^e^ equal half of y^e^ foresd lands of Gairbraid, quhairintill Agnes Andersone, his spouse, was nought infeft (sho being infeft in y^e^

other equal half, being ane 20/10d. land), to, and in favour of the sd William, under reversioune of payment, making be the sd umq^{ll} Johne to y^{e} said umq^{ll} William of y^{e} soume of 500 merks, of y^{e} daitt at Glasgow, y^{e} 28th day of Dec^{r} I^{m}v^{c} fourscoire seventiene yeiris, w^{t} ane eike of reversioune on y^{e} bak yrof for ane hundethe mks, &c.

"Item, ane contract past betwixt y^{e} umq^{ll} William Andersone of Stobcors, and Jonet, his spouse, on the one pairt, and George Huchesone of Lambhill, and Elisabeth Craig, his spouse, on y^{e} other pt, qrby y^{e} sd William transfers in favour of y^{e} sd George, y^{e} foresd wodsett, togedder w^{t} y^{e} sd Johne Huchesone's renunciatioune of reversioune of y^{e} samyn for y^{e} paymt making of y^{e} sowme of sax hundrethe thretty thrie pundis, 13/4d., of y^{e} daitt at Glasgow y^{e} 28th May 1600.

"Item, ane contract or disposition past betwixt y^{e} sd umq^{ll} George Hucheson, and y^{e} sd umq^{ll} Johne Hucheson, qrby y^{e} sd umq^{ll} Johne heretablie dispones the sds 40/20d. land of Gairbraid, bot ony reversioun, regress, or redemption to y^{e} sd umq^{ll} George, for y^{e} sowme of twa thousand and twa hundrethe merkis payed, of y^{e} daitt at Glasgow, the 5th of August I^{m} vi^{c} yeirs.

"Item, ane instrument of saisine following yrvpon, of y^{e} 40/20 land of OE of Neddir Gairbraid, in favors of y^{e} sd umq^{ll} George Hucheson, and Elisabeth Craig, his spouse, vndir y^{e} hand-wryte and subscriptione of y^{e} sd umq^{ll} John Craig, of y^{e} daitt y^{e} 5th August I^{m} vi^{c} yeirs, wrettin on ane grit peace of parchment, undir ane other sasin granted be Willm Andersone of Stobcors, to George Huchesone of Lambhill, of y^{e} 40/20 land of Over Gairbraid."

This Abstract of Title seems at the same time to explain the origin of M'Ure's Error about the Founder's Parentage, which it is all the more proper to notice, as there is thus clearly shown to have been a John Hucheson in the Gairbraids, whose Wife's Name was Anderson, from whom and from others George was a Purchaser.

George Hucheson's Dwelling-House in Glasgow, already alluded to, and where he also carried on business, was on the North side of the Trongate, next the old Tolbooth or Market-Place, apparently on the Site of the Tontine Exchange and Coffee-Rooms. It is described in this old Infeftment as "magnum tenementum ex boreali latere vici vocat. Trongate bondan inter pretorium dicti burgi ad orien," &c.; and in this subsequent Liferent Infeftment of Mrs. Thomas, it is called "that large heich tenement, bak and foir, at the corse." He had here the accommodation of a Stable, as other Gentlemen had in this Neighbourhood; for this is a Conveyance to him in February, 1600, by a neighbouring Gentleman, one Norman Mackynie, "of a piece of waiste grund lying between our staibills, and containing sax elnes in length, and the breid of the said Norman's aune tenement, as presently bigget for the price of £24 Scots." The description is unfortunately insufficient for calculating the exact Price per square yard which he gave Mr. Mackenzie for this small Piece of vacant Ground, but it may satisfy us that the Value of such Ground in that Neighbourhood, nearly 300 years ago, was sufficiently understood and appreciated by the Parties. If he had not also the advantage of a Garden at his Tenement at *The Cross*, he had certainly one within the City, independently altogether of the old Site of the Hospital; for here is a Burgage Infeftment in favour of his three Sisters, as his Heirs in a

House and Garden there. His Counting-House or Chambers were no doubt on the first or ground Floor of the heich Tenement. The "Bandis, reddie monie, chartours" and Documents of a valuable private nature were kept in his Bed-Room or "chalmour" above, in it is said a Dutch built spring-locked "kist," still extant, and woven of stripes of stout sheet iron in "comelie forme." In noticing the peculiar and securer locality of this "kist," no acquiescence must be implied in the Statement in the New Statistical Account of Scotland (Article *Glasgow*, p. 228), as to the Domestic Habits and Customs of the Great-Grandfathers and Great-Grandmothers of our Burgal Patricians, who are there represented as using their Bed-Rooms for such alien purposes as eating their Dinners or Meals of any kind, at stated hours, either on invitation or otherwise; nor that the Dwellings "of the highest class of Citizens in general contained only one Public Room, a Dining Room, and even that was only used when they had company." It was surely some great but explainable oversight that sanctioned such Statements, and which have been unfortunately reprinted by other Writers in any professedly correct or authentic "View of the state of Society in Glasgow at different Periods." In many good old Burgal Houses in Glasgow, such as the Huchesons, Louks, Bryssons, &c., the Chamber of Dais was often used or kept, no doubt, as a sort of State Bed-Room, and either there or in whatever might be *The Leddy's own Chalmour or Bed-Room* (our domestic Glasgow Customs being founded on those of Continental Towns with which we had much intercourse), she, as Head of the House and Seated by her own Fire, might and doubtless did receive her Friends and Visitors. This Custom still prevails, at least within these few years did prevail, in Families both old and good and well to do in the world, at such Towns as Blois where the Manners are as refined as anywhere. But all Meals or Eating took place in other Apartments, and if there was not formerly in every Merchant's Family in Glasgow, as still in many of great Respectability both at Home and Abroad, a Saloon for receiving much Company or a Withdrawing Room, it is true that when Tea from our Trade with Holland came to be offered as a rare and parting Refreshment to the Ladies, or perhaps when *Punch*, from the increase of our West India Trade, began to detain the Gentlemen somewhat long at the Board, then of course the Female part of the Family or Company might necessarily have had to withdraw to the Lady's Room or Fireside, and if those who retired with her did get there "a little cup of Tea" while their "Siddans" or Chairs were being got ready, and perhaps in the interim did also less approvingly express their Opinions of what was going on in the Dining Room, there was obviously no such peculiar or gross difference of Manners in Glasgow as these Staticians have insinuated. It may be observed, also, it was a Custom of very ancient standing throughout both Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire, that upon certain interesting Occasions, in which the Ladies neither of George nor Thomas Hucheson had the gratification of being concerned as Principals, to send Invitations chiefly to other married Ladies and their Husbands to what were called *Cummerfeasts*. These were a kind of Civil *Churchings* when the Lady, generally four weeks after her Confinement, first received Company of both Sexes. This she did Seated, and in full White Dress, upon her Bed, with numerous Pillows at her back, when a splendid Castle of cold

Fowls and Game, with Cake and Confects, were demolished, the little Stranger's health was duly Drunk in Posset, and small Bags of Sweetmeats were presented to be carried home by the Visitors.

We may get some idea of the best sort of our former Domestic Architecture in Glasgow from the old Hospital itself, which M'Ure describes as "not high but beautiful." Being intended originally as a Residence for only Eleven decayed Merchants, and the Steeples and Statues being to the Garden Front, or where the accommodation for the Boys, subsequently resolved on, was built, it had, with its Cart or Horse Entrance by a Close through the Building from the Trongate, some resemblance to Blythswood House in the Briggate (referred to at Page 467). There is a Tradition, that in Hucheson's own House and in his Business-Room, situated most likely on the opposite side of the Close from the Dining-Room or Entrance-Hall, there stood a long fixed Oak Table with his Papers at one end, and at the other a large Silver Drinking-Tankard always replenished with Wine or Ale for the necessary Refreshment without the ceremony or the show of particular invitation of Clients, whose Horses came into the Close and had their Drink *au discretion* too. These Closes or Entrances, for Horses as well as Foot, would be indispensable from the many Booths or Crames for Merchandise which continually interrupted the Street. After satisfying the Magistrates for the Market-Dues on these, the adjoining House-Owners seem to have drawn some Rent on their continuance, as in the Accounts of Mrs. Thomas Hucheson, who Liferented and Lived in the House at *The Cross*, there are payments for "The Booth maills" that lead to this supposition. We are, at all events, indebted to the old Custom of Street-Booths for the great breadth of the Trongate, and for several distinctive features of our Street-Architecture, in long subsequently opened and comparatively narrow Streets, where even the built-up covered Passages or Archways of the older parts of the Town seem to be imitated.

The following discharged Account for Glass-Work to Mrs. Thomas, shews us that in "the house at the Corse" there was a Chamber of Dais; as well as that Gentlewomen of her station then enjoyed the comfort of keeping their own Sedan Chairs, as they would now do a Brougham or Carriage for their Visitings and private use; also the simple designation given in the Town to the old Lady, and the Discount allowed for prompt Payment:—

The compt of glesse work to Marion Stewart in Partick and in toune y^e^ 5 of Januar 1663.

First for dressing ane Siddan with thrie losanes of frenshe glase -	0	12	0
Item to y^e^ house at y^e^ Corse in Glasgow, the chamber adeis ane windo tane doune and set in new Lead is sixteen foot with six new losanes in it inde - - - - - - - - - -	2	12	0
Item to the chamber above it ane windo tane doune and mendit with tua losanes in it inde - - - - - - - - -	0	18	0
Item in Partick fyve glase windoes in George Mures house and four wyrees in the forsyd and tuo glese windoes to the house of Partick are fourtifive foots and ane half foot inde - - -	ij	5	0
Item of losanes mendit in the house is four inde - - - -	0	4	0
Suma - - - - -	15	ij	0

Received from Alex^{r} Maxwell the sum of fyftein punds Scots in compleat satisfaction of the foresd compt as witnesse my hand at Glasgow this seventh day of Januar J^{m} vj^{c} and thrie score thrie yeares

Signed J. ELPHINSTOUNE.

Mr. Maxwell, who acted in this and most other matters for Mrs. Hucheson, was one of the Auld House Family, and a near Relation of her own.

It will be in the remembrance of many of our Citizens that, at the Confluence of the River Kelvin with the Clyde, near Glasgow, there stood, till within these few years, an ancient and interesting Land-Mark, set down in early Maps as a Castellated Dwelling-House, and which popular Tradition had inveterately pointed out as "The Bishop's Castle." The indefatigable Chalmers, in his Caledonia (Vol. III. p. 629), states that Archbishop Spottiswoode, who greatly repaired our Cathedral and the Archiepiscopal Palace, "also built, in 1611, a Castle at Partick, to serve

PARTICK CASTLE ON THE KELVIN.—DRAWN BY ANDW. MACGEORGE IN 1828.

as a Country Seat for the Archbishops," as one of his Castles was destroyed at the time of *The Reformation;* and again, the same Author, in speaking of the Religious or Churchmen's Houses, mentions Partick Castle, as built by the Bishops "on an elevated site on the west bank of the Kelvin, nearly three miles westward of the Cathedral Church of Glasgow;" and he notices this Place as used by the Bishops as a rural Habitation. "The Ruins of this Castle" he adds, "are called the Bishop's Castle." It appears from some private personal Papers of the Founders, which, on the death of Thomas Hucheson's Widow, Mrs. Marion Stewart, passed into the hands of their Nephew, Mr. Ninian Hill of Lambhill, that this House, known as *Bishop's Castle*, and which was certainly Built in the year mentioned by Chalmers, was the work not of Bishop Spottiswoode, but built as a Dwelling-House for himself by George Hutcheson.

HISTORY OF HUTCHESON'S HOSPITAL.

(*Reprinted, with Corrections, from Publication of* 1800.)

George and Thomas Hutchesone were Sons of Thomas Hutcheson of Lambhill and Gairdbraid. Their Mother's Name was Helen Herbertsone. Both Father and Mother had a Charter from the Crown, in 1583, of these Lands, which were formerly held by Charter and Infeftment from the Archbishop of Glasgow. George, the eldest Son and Heir, acquired much wealth. He was a Public Notary and Writer in Glasgow, and was reputed a very honest man in his Profession. He was so moderate in his Charges that it is credibly reported he never would take more than Sixteen Pennies Scots for Writing an ordinary Bond, be the Sum ever so large.

He Died a Widower, without Issue, in 1639. Over and above the Property Mortified to this Hospital, he left at his Death a large Fortune in Land and Money, to the bulk of which Thomas succeeded as Heir at Law. Ultimately the Succession yielded considerable Estates to three Nephews, by his three Sisters; but a great part of these, it is said, mouldered away so quickly, that some of the Descendants died poor in the Hospital.

Master Thomas Hutchesone, the Brother and Successor of George, was also a Writer, and Keeper of, and Clerk to, the Register of Sasines of the Regality of Glasgow and its District. His Wife's Name was Marion Stewart. It does not appear that they had any Children. He Died on the 1st of September, 1641, in the 52nd year of his age, and is Buried, by his express desire, beside his Brother George, on the South side of the Cathedral Church of Glasgow, where his Wife is also Interred. (See Pages 707, 908.)

Over and above his Benefactions to the Hospital, he Mortified 2000 Merks for a Bibliothecary to the University of Glasgow; and £1000 Scots, by the same Deed, for re-edifying the South Quarter of the Buildings thereof, which were then in a ruinous state. In the List of the *Laurea Exornati*, or Graduates, in this University, there is a Thomas Hutchesone in the year 1610, no doubt the Person above-mentioned, there being no other of the same Name in this List from the year 1578 to the year 1640, while the term *Master*, always prefixed to his Name, shows that he had taken his Degree.

The above George Hutchesone of Lambhill, by Deed bearing date the 16th December, 1639, by desire of his Brother Thomas, in the Books of the Town Council, Mortified and Disponed a Tenement of Land on the West side of the old West Port of Glasgow, with Yard and Pertinents thereof, for the Building of an Hospital for Entertainment of as many poor, aged, decrepid Men, to be placed therein, as the annual Rent of the Sums after-mentioned would afford, at Four Shillings Scots to each per day, besides Clothing and Fuel; and he also Mortified certain Bonds, amounting to the principal Sum of 20,000 Merks, the annual Rent whereof, from and after Whitsunday, 1640 (which appears to have been then Eight per Cent. per annum), should go towards their Maintenance, &c., after the said Hospital should be Built. The Provost, Bailies, Dean of Guild, Deacon Convener, and ordinary Ministers of

Glasgow to be Patrons; and he requests them to see the Foundator's Will accomplished, and to do their duty therein, as they shall answer to God. The Mortification is declared to be for aged, decrepid Men above 50 years of age, who have been of honest life and conversation, and known to be destitute of all help and support at the time of their entry in said Hospital; being Merchants, Craftsmen, or any other Trade without distinction.

The annual Rent of said principal Sum, for one or more years, was to be applied in Building and Decorating the Hospital in perfect form; and when the Old Men should be placed therein, he calculated that the remainder, at Four Shillings Scots per day for each, besides Clothing, Elding (or Fuel), and Lodging, would maintain Eleven of them.

It appears that the said George Hutchesone died within 15 days thereafter; but Master Thomas Hutchesone, his Brother and Heir, by a Contract betwixt the Patrons and him, bearing Date the 27th June, 1640, not only Ratified the said Deed (which, although Written by George himself, had no Witnesses thereto, and was probably therefore necessary), but also Assigned to the said Patrons the whole bygone annual Rents of the said 20,000 Merks, which was no inconsiderable Sum; and in order that the said Hospital might be Built large and beautiful, he Mortified to the said Patrons a Barn and Barn-Yard on the West gable of the said Tenement of Land.

By this Contract the Patrons, viz., the Provost, three Bailies, Dean of Guild, Convener, and ordinary Ministers of the Town, oblige themselves and their Successors in office to Fulfil the Terms of the Mortification in all time coming, to place as many poor Aged Men in the Hospital as the annual Rents will entertain, and to give a preference to any poor Aged Man of the name of *Hutchesone.*

They further bind themselves and their Successors in office to employ the said 20,000 Merks, as it happens to be got in, upon Land or other Heritable Securities, and to make choice of any honest man who is an ordinary Councillor of Glasgow, to be Collector to the said Hospital, which Collector to be chosen yearly in Council, by advice and consent of the said Patrons and Council of the said Burgh, to whom he shall make Compt yearly, in Council, of his Intromissions.

The said Mr. Thomas Hutchesone, by his Deed dated 9th March, 1641, for the Maintenance and Education of 12 Male indigent Orphans or others of like condition, Sons of Burgesses of Glasgow, likewise Mortified certain Bonds, amounting to 20,200 Merks, the annual Rent whereof to be bestowed upon said Boys; upon a Master to Teach them; and upon a sufficient number of Women to make their Meat ready, Wash their Clothes, and keep the House clean; the whole of whom to be Entertained in the House. The Patrons of this Mortification are appointed to be Four Persons out of their own number, to be Elected, yearly by the Town Council of Glasgow, with Four of the ordinary Ministers of the Town for the time, together with the Master of the House, to be Elected (upon a day which the Deed leaves blank) by the Town Council out of their own number, and who, upon being Elected, must give his Oath *de fideli administratione.*

Boys of the Name of *Hutchesone* or *Herbertson* are to have a preference. The Instructions to the Patrons relative to these Boys are very particular;

they were, however, at variance with what had long been found the most beneficial and practicable mode of carrying the Testators' benevolent views into effect; and one Object of the late Royal Charter was the removal by its general Terms of any Doubts or Inconvenience in this respect.

The said Mr. Thomas Hutchesone, by an Addition, dated 3rd July, 1641, to the preceding Deed, also Mortified certain Bonds, amounting to 10,000 Merks, to the foresaid Patrons, as a farther help to the 12 Boys, and Old Men here called *Twelve*, as the said Patrons may find needful; and he authorises the Provost, Bailies, and Council, with consent of the Ministers of the Town, to lay out the whole preceding Sums, Mortified by himself and his Brother, upon the best and cheapest Arable Lands they can get to Buy near the Burgh.

The said Mr. Thomas Hutchesone, by an Addition dated 14th July, 1641, written on the back of the original Deed of Mortification by George Hutchesone, his Brother, further Mortified certain Bonds, amounting to 10,500 Merks, for the better help and supply, in the Hospital then building, called *Hutchesone's Hospital*, of the 11 poor Aged Men, in manner contained in said Mortification; and constituted the Provost, Bailies, and Town Council of Glasgow, as Patrons of the said Hospital, his Assignees thereunto; with power to them to apply the annual Rents for behoof of the said Founded Persons, and to Lend forth or Bestow the principal Sums upon the best and cheapest Arable Lands they can get to Buy near the said Burgh.

Thus it appears that these Brothers, besides the Tenement of Land, Barn, and Yards thereof, for Ground to Build the Hospital upon, Mortified as follows:—

		Merks.
George Hutchesone, 16th December, 1639, for Poor Aged Men,	-	20,000
Thomas Hutchesone, 14th July, 1641, as an Addition to ditto.	-	10,500
Do. 9th March, 1641, for Poor Boys,	- -	20,200
Do. 3rd July, 1641, for Men and Boys,	- -	10,000
Over and above bygone Interest on Mortification by George.		
And it appears by the Sederunt Book of date the 12th November, 1641, that the said Master Thomas Hutchesone, then deceased, Mortified for the use of the Hospital, for which no Deed appears, the farther Sum of - - - - - - - -		8,000
		68,700

These Mortifications were ratified by Janet, Bessie, and Helen Hutchesone, Sisters to the deceased Thomas Hutchesone, with consent of James Pollock, Cooper, Husband to the said Bessie, by their Deed dated 15th October, 1641.

Mr. Thomas Hutcheson having prepared the Materials in 1640, laid the Foundation of the Hospital upon 19th March, 1641; and on the 17th August of that year, he appointed Colin Campbell, younger, late Bailie, to be Master and Collector, and to take the charge of Building the said Hospital. This Election was Confirmed by the Provost, Bailies, and Council, forming the first Minute upon the Records; and in November, 1642, after Mr. Hutchesone's death, he was re-elected into the same office by the Provost, Bailies, and Council, for a year to come; since which time there have been Annual, or nearly Annual, Elections

of the Master or Preceptor; and, so far as the Records bear, it would appear that Provost Cochrane was the first exception of the said Preceptor's being a Member of the Town Council, according to the Will of the Founder; which is the more remarkable, because his immediate Predecessor, Mr. John Robertson, was discontinued from that office owing to his being *no longer a Councillor.*

The Building was accordingly carried on, but was not finished till 1650, having cost, from the time when Mr. Campbell took the charge of it, the Sum of £26,194 8s. 11d., including £99 for two Marble Stones from London, and £100 for cutting the Stone above the Entry, all Scots Money.

It appears that there then remained due to the Hospital the principal Sum of 33,829 Merks, besides several years' annual Rents (which seem to have been very ill paid) owing on a considerable part thereof, with four Riggs of Land at the back of the Hospital, and a small Feu Duty of 20 Merks per annum, owing for 9 or 10 years bygone. During the period that the Hospital was Building, Oatmeal was at no less a price than £12 to £14 10s. per Boll, while the Wages of common Labourers were no higher than 6s. to 8s. per day, although the Wages of Sawyers were at 15s. The Prices of various Articles were as follow:—Lime, 4s. 6d. per Load; Sand, 16d. per do.; Herring, £11 per Barrel; Beef, £22 per do.; Boys' Shoes, 22s. per Pair, &c., all Scots Money.

The Hospital was a very handsome Building of Ashlar work, about 70 feet long, fronting the Trongate where Hutcheson Street now is. It had a Steeple upon it about 100 feet high, and on the North of it, towards the Garden, there were two sides of a Court on the East and West, finished for the accommodation of the Poor placed therein; but the North side of the Court was never Built. (See Pages 904, 905.)

But the Building falling into decay, and it being in a very proper situation for opening a new Street in the City, the Patrons judged it prudent to take it down in 1795, and to Sell or Feu the Ground thereof, and of the Garden, for the formation of Hutcheson Street; and they Purchased, at the Price of £1450 Stg., and £1 annually to the Town (the £1 doubled every 19th year in name of Grassum), a Steading in Ingram Street, fronting Hutcheson Street, on which the new Hospital was intended to be Built. This Steading is about 81 feet from East to West along Ingram Street, and about 54 feet from North to South along John Street. The Statues, Tablets, Clock, Bell, Weather-Cock, and such like, were reserved for the use of the new Hospital.

Upon the Foundation Stone of the old Hospital there was no Inscription, nor did it appear that any Coins had been placed therein.

The first Pensioners were placed on the Funds in 1643, when *one* Old Man and *one* Boy were admitted. From that time the Number was gradually increased, though sometimes more and sometimes less, until the year 1660, when the Number of Old Men was made up to Eleven, in conformity to Mr. George Hutchesone's Mortification, and in 1662 was completed to Twelve, agreeably to the Mortification of Mr. Thomas, at the Pension of £100 each.

In 1667 the Boys were completed to Twelve, at £50 per annum each. In 1691, owing to the increase of Funds, one Old Man was added at 100 Merks per annum, and six Boys at 50 Merks each; but it was

expressly declared that these were only to continue during pleasure, and it does not appear that any were Elected afterwards in their place.

From the year 1667, with the above exception, the Number of Old Men and Boys was regularly continued at Twelve each, at the annual Pensions of £100 and £50 respectively for Maintenance; and when any Vacancy happened therein, it was immediately filled up by a new Election.

In 1723, the number of Old Men and Boys was increased to Thirteen each.

In 1728, the Funds continuing to increase, the number of Boys was raised to Fifteen.

In 1734, the number of Old Men rose to Fourteen.

Upon the 15th September, 1737, the Patrons made an Act that, for the Reasons therein mentioned, such part of the Surplus Funds as they may judge convenient (after Paying the Repairs, &c., of the Hospital, and the stated Maintenance of 12 Old Men and 12 Boys, being £100 and £50 to each respectively), should be applied towards the Maintenance of poor Old Decayed Women of 50 years of age or upwards, Widows and Relicts of Persons who had been in credit and reputation in this City, during their Widowity, or so long as they are not otherwise provided.

In 1781, poor Women of any age were declared eligible, though not Widows. They must be resident in the City, and their Husbands or Fathers Burgesses, other than Honorary. Each of these Women thereafter named was to be allowed the like Sum as was given to each poor Old Man.

The Pensions to some of the Women, however, were soon reduced below £100 per annum, although those to the Old Men were continued uniformly thereat till the year 1758. After this time no fixed rule appears either in the number of Men or Women Pensioners, or the Sums given them.

It has been seen by the Mortifications that Thomas Hutchesone authorised the Provost, Bailies, and Council, with consent of the Ministers, to lay out the Sums Mortified by himself and his Brother upon Lands in the neighbourhood of the City. Accordingly they, in 1642, Purchased from the College Four Riggs of Land, containing Three Roods, at the back of the Hospital, for the Price of £333 6s. 8d. Scots.

In 1650, they Purchased from Sir Robert Douglas of Blackerston One-half of the Lands of Gorbals and Brigend, at the Price of £40,666 13s. 4d. Scots, the Town and the Trades' Hospital having Purchased the other Half betwixt them. The Rent of the Hospital's Half of these Lands, in Bear, Meal, Capons, Coals, Multures, &c., with a very small Sum of Silver, produced at that time no more than £1604 Scots yearly, upon an average of Nine Years from 1650 to 1658, there being several Life-Rent Tacks upon the Lands. Interest of Money was then Six per Cent.

This Purchase was, for a time, the source of much distress to the Hospital, owing in part, no doubt, to the Civil War which then raged in Scotland betwixt Charles II. and Cromwell, during which the Crops upon the Ground were trodden down and eaten up by the different Parties, without any Recompense being allowed. Not only were the Patrons unable to pay more than £14,000 of the Money at the Term of Payment, from the difficulty of getting in the Money owing them, but

they were even under the necessity on the 3rd June, 1652, of authorising the Preceptor to Dismiss the Poor Boys from the Hospital, upon the best Terms in his power.

The Town of Glasgow, however, stepped forward to their relief, and, by advancing the remainder, saved the Funds of the Hospital from Ruin. At a final Settlement of Accounts on the 27th of September, 1659 (after having, in 1654, taken an Assignment, from the Hospital, of Bonds to the extent of £5289 Scots), the Hospital owed the Town £17,876 5s. 2d. Scots, which the Hospital had no means of Paying, unless the Town would accept a bond for 10,000 Merks, with seven years' Interest thereon, due by the Marquis of Argyle, which had been Lent him by the Patrons at Whitsunday, 1643; and other Bonds for 8000 Merks, with 16 years' Interest thereon, due by the Laird of Lamont and his Cautioners, which had also been Lent him by the Patrons. "Out of respect to the Hospital," the Town accepted these Bonds, and Paid the difference to the Patrons.

It is somewhat remarkable, however, that in the Minutes of the Town Council of 1st October, 1659, being the first Minutes after the said 27th September, this final Settlement of Accounts at that time is never mentioned; but only that the Bond for 10,000 Merks, with certain bygone annual Rents thereon, due by the Marquis of Argyle to the Hospital, had been accepted in part Payment of the Debt due by the Hospital to the Town, and was ordered to be laid up with the other Bond for £10,000 Scots previously owing by him to the Town; and no notice whatever is taken therein of the two Bonds for 8000 Merks due by the Laird of Lamont, and received from the Hospital by the Town at the same time. Whether the Town ever recovered their Amount does not appear by the Books of the Hospital; but it will be seen from the Council Records that, although the Town did at last recover the latter, they never recovered the Sums due by the Marquis of Argyle; neither did the Hospital ever recover the Sum of £800 which still remained due thereto by the said Marquis. It is presumed that this is the Transaction to which the Patrons refer when, by the Minutes of 15th September, 1737, they formed the Resolution, though 80 years afterwards, of so far varying the Mortifications of the Founders, as to admit poor old decayed Widows upon the Funds of the Hospital.

After the Gorbals Lands were Paid in 1659, and all the Accounts for Building the Hospital cleared, the Revenue of the Hospital from these Lands and other Sources was rather under £160 Stg. per annum, Interest being then Six per Cent. per annum.

In the year 1700, the Revenue had increased to about £300 Stg. per annum, Interest being Five per Cent.

In 1750, it had increased to about £390 per annum, Interest being Five per Cent.

And in the year 1800, the nett Revenue (after deducting Public Burdens, Salaries of Factor, &c., Interest of Money, and such like) amounted to about £1400 Stg. per annum, the whole of which, or nearly so, was applied in Charities to Men and Women, and for the support of the School, the Proportions being at this time as follow:— To Men Pensioners, about 1-4th; to Women Pensioners, nearly 2-4ths; and to the School, about 1-4th.

The other Purchases of Lands which the Patrons of the Hospital made from time to time are as follow :—

In 1663, from John Gilhagie, an Acre and some Falls of Land in Long Croft at the back of the Hospital, for £675 Scots, and £20 Scots to his Wife.

In 1682, from James Muir, a Piece of Ground on the East of the Hospital Yard, for which they paid £66 13s. 4d. Scots.

These, together with the four Riggs of Land formerly purchased from the College, and the Ground on which the Hospital stood, were disposed of as under.

In 1778, the Patrons sold the Hospital Garden to Robert Smith and Partners, for a principal Sum of £1495, and a Ground-Annual of £74 15s., redeemable at 25 years' Purchase.

In 1791, they agreed to open said Garden to the Trongate by a Street called *Hutcheson Street*, upon Mr. Dougall Bannatyne, one of Mr. Smith's Partners, paying them the Sum of £500 Stg.

In 1795, they Sold to Robert Smith and Partners part of the Mortified Property lying upon the East side of Hutcheson Street, at a Ground-Annual of £147 10s.; and to Adam Thompson the part thereof upon the West side of said Street, at a Ground-Annual of £107; also the Materials of the Building for the Sum of £40. Thus it appeared that the annual Revenue to the Hospital, by these Sales of the Building and the Ground at the back thereof, amounts to £431 Stg., including Interest at Five per Cent. upon the principal Sum of £2035.

In 1694, the Town of Glasgow purchased, on account of the Merchants', Trades', and Hutchesone's Hospital, from Ninian Hill of Lambhill, the Lands of Ramshorn and Meadowflat, which had formerly belonged to George and Thomas Hutchesone, the Founders of the Hospital, at the price of 20,300 Merks; and the Merchants' and Trades' Hospitals having resigned their Shares, the whole were made over, by the Town, to the Patrons of Hutchesone's Hospital, in 1695, under certain Burdens and Conditions as to Building, &c., upon their Paying the above Sum of 20,300 Merks. The Rent of these Lands was then $99\frac{1}{4}$ Bolls Beir, which, at the conversion of the average Price of £7 per Boll, is £694 15s.; Money Rent, £5; and 25 Capons, at 8s., is £10— in all, £709 15s. Scots.

In September, 1741, the Patrons purchased from Archibald Gilchrist, Goldsmith in London, $7\frac{1}{2}$ Acres of Garden-Ground in Deanside, all Enclosed, with House and Barn thereon, lying contiguous to, and on the North side of, the Hospital's Ramshorn Yard, at the Price of £369 15s. Stg.

In 1743, from the Representatives of the deceased Walter Stirling, $3\frac{1}{2}$ Acres of Land on Garngad Hill, Rented for £58 6s. 8d. Scots, at the Price of £1240 Scots.

In 1757, from Archibald Ingram, about 3 Acres of Land in Gallowmuir, for 1695 16s. Scots, being 22 years' Purchase, and a half year's Rent.

In 1767, from Walter Neilson, 2 Acres in Cribs, for £3000 Scots.

The whole of these Lands were disposed of by the Patrons as follows, excepting one Acre in Garngad remaining unsold in the year 1800 :—

In October, 1718, they Sold to the Town of Glasgow $1\frac{1}{2}$ Roods of Ground, for the Ramshorn Church and Church-Yard, at the Price of

600 Merks, besides sundry other Benefits as mentioned in the Act of the Patrons relative thereto.

In January, 1743, they Feued to the Inkle Factory Company 3 Roods of Ground in Ramshorn Yard, at the yearly Feu of £33 15s. Scots, or £2 16s 3d. Stg., besides a Grassum of the same Sum, payable at the end of each 19 years, the first Grassum being payable at Martinmas, 1761.

In September, 1763, they Feued to the said Company 2 Roods of Ground in Ramshorn Yard at the Yearly Feu of £32 5s. Scots, or £2 13s. 9d. Stg., besides a Grassum of the same Sum payable at the end of each 19 years, the first Grassum being payable at Candlemas, 1785.

In these two Feus the Patrons omitted to Burden the Inkle Factory Company with the same Restrictions as to their Buildings, &c., that they themselves were Burdened with to the Town, which Omissions have been productive of much inconveniency. These two Feu-Duties and Grassums were subsequently acquired by, and are now payable to, the Town.

In 1767, they Feued to the Town of Glasgow 1 Acre, 3 Roods, and 33 Falls of the Ramshorn Yard, for a new Burying Ground, to the North and East of the Ramshorn Church, at the yearly Feu of £8 Stg., besides a Grassum of £8 Stg. payable every 21 years, the first Grassum being payable at Candlemas, 1788.

In December, 1772, they Disponed to the Magistrates and Town Council of Glasgow the whole remaining parts of the Thirty-three-Shilling and Fourpenny Land of old extent of Ramshorn and Meadowflat, all lying without the Burgh, for payment of the yearly Rent of £113 10s. Stg.; as also the 2 Acres called "Cribs," and 7½ Acres of Deanside, both of these being Burgage Lands, for payment of the yearly Rent of £32 Stg. And farther, the Magistrates and Council granted their Bond to the Patrons for £2020 Stg., in name of Grassum, for these Lands of Ramshorn and Meadowflat, bearing Interest till paid. The Town to pay the Cess, and the Patrons to pay the Feu and Tiend Duties on the said Lands.

When this Sale was made to the Town, there was a Tack on the Lands of Meadowflat, extending to about 11 Acres, which had been granted by the Patrons in January, 1743, to James Wilson and William Bryce, Gardeners, for three 19 years, after Martinmas, 1744, terminating at Martinmas, 1801. The annual Rent was £25 Stg., besides Six per Cent. upon the Money to be laid out by the Patrons for Building two Houses; and the Tenants, at the end of the Tack, were bound to leave the Dykes in a fencible, and the Houses in a habitable, condition, and also the Garden planted with Fruit Trees. Previous to the commencement of said Tack, viz., in August, 1744, Robert Craig was paid £67 Scots for Boring for Coal in the Meadowflat, the Account of which is as follows:—

"The Hospital's Quarry at the Crackling-House being wrought down 5 Fathoms, and it being the opinion of Skilled Men that there might be workable Coal, the attempt was made. The Hospital Bored 17 Fathoms more, and then went through 2 Fathoms of Coal Till, mixed with Dogar-Bands; next, 1 Fathom Freestone Plies about 6 Inches thick, and three Plies 2 inches; last of all, half a Fathom of Freestone,

In all, there were Bored 27 Fathoms from the Grass; and, from the appearances, it was judged proper to give up the Search."

In 1792, they Feued to James M'Lehose the 3 Acres of Land in Gallowmuir, at the yearly Feu-Duty of £50 18s., besides a Grassum of the Sum of £50 18s, payable every 19th year from Whitsunday, 1791, the first Grassum being payable at Whitsunday, 1810.

In 1798, they Sold to John Hamilton half an Acre of their Land on Garngad, at the Price of £55 Stg.; and in the year 1800, they Sold to John and Robert Tennent 1½ Acres, and to James Melvin half an Acre thereof, at the Price of £120 Stg. per Acre.

The remaining Acre of these Lands on Garngad, which were purchased in 1743 from the Heirs of Walter Stirling, is still unsold.

Over and above these various Purchases and Sales of Land made by the Patrons, which proved so beneficial to the Funds, John Bryson, Merchant in Glasgow, and Grand-Nephew to Mr. Thomas Hutchesone, in remuneration of the kindness done him by the said Mr. Thomas, Mortified to this Hospital for the use and behoof of the Poor thereof, by Disposition bearing date the 5th of November, 1705, 3 Acres of Land lying on the North side of Garngad Hill. These 3 Acres were then Rented at 6 Bolls *Stocked*, as it is called, at 10 Merks per Boll, amounting to 60 Merks; and in 1718, they were Let by the Patrons at 40 Merks per annum for the first two years, and at 50 Merks per annum thereafter during the Tack.

In 1766, they were Feued out to James M'Lehose at £2 16s. Stg. of Feu-Duty, and £90 Stg. paid down in Money as a Grassum. They were, in 1800, Possessed by William Thom.

The Gorbals Lands were Divided, in 1789, betwixt the Town Trades' House and this Hospital, according to their respective Proportions; and on the 3rd November of that year the Patrons agreed to employ Mr. Charles Abercromby to make up a Plan of the Hospital's part thereof, which was accordingly done. The Division of these Lands which fell to the Hospital was Let by Public Roup, at the Rent of £613 1s. 4d. Stg., for 16 years from Martinmas, 1789.

In 1790, the Patrons Feued, by Public Roup, to Messrs. James Dunlop and Andrew Houstoun, a part of these Gorbals Lands, called Stirling Fold and Well Croft, containing 29 Acres, 3 Roods, and 23 Falls, at the annual Feu-Duty of £258. And at same time they Purchased from John Lawson 1 Acre and 20 Falls of Ground at the Price of £150, as also a House and Yard, in Rutherglen Loan, from James Urie, for £250 Stg.; and in 1792 they Purchased certain Houses at the South-East and South-West ends of the Old Bridge, at the Price of £698 Stg., besides Burdening themselves with the Payment of two Life-Rent Annuities of £5 each. These Purchases were made for the accommodation of a Town, which the Patrons had resolved to lay off upon their Division of the Gorbals Lands, to be called "Hutchesone," in honour of the Founders of the Hospital, the principal Street of which was named *Adelphi Street*, and the next *Hospital Street*.

The Patrons, in 1792, also agreed to Subscribe £2000 on account of the Hospital, towards the expense of Building a new Bridge across the Clyde, opposite to Saltmarket Street, and to the said Town of Hutchesone.

Many Feus were accordingly Sold therein, at Prices from Four Shillings to Eight Shillings per Square Yard, convertible into a Feu-Duty at Five per Cent.; but, in 1795, the Bridge unfortunately Fell, after being nearly Finished; and although the Patrons recovered from the Contractors the principal Sum they had advanced, no steps have been hitherto taken for Rebuilding it, and, indeed (continues the Authors of the History Published in 1800), the Bed of the River has been so Pooled by its Fall, that it would be very unsafe to Build it in the same Spot. This Disaster put a stop to any farther Feuing till the year 1798, but, during that year and the following one, the Feuing again went on, and Lots to the extent of about £100 of annual Feu-Duty were then Sold. In all these Feus of Gorbals, the double of the Feu-Duty is payable every 19th year in the name of Grassum, exclusive of which the Rents and Feu-Duties of these Lands then amounted to nearly £1000 Stg. per annum.

The Authors of the Publication in 1800 proceed to state that, having here finished their Abstract of the History of the Hospital, they judged it proper to subjoin a Chronological Series of some of the Proceedings of the Patrons, which they thought were either too unimportant or unconnected to be introduced therein.

Many are the Reports of the Committees (say the Authors of the History in 1800) and Resolutions of the Patrons in consequence thereof, since the year 1790, relative to the Feuing of the Gorbals Lands, and to the Building of this Bridge and Embankment at "Hutchesone," as well as about taking down the Hutchesone's Hospital, Building a new one, and Feuing out the Ground on which the Hospital was Built, with the Garden at the back thereof; but these were too Voluminous for their Abstract, and should it be necessary, therefore, to have recourse to them thereafter, reference was made to the Sederunt Book of the Hospital, where they are Inserted at full length.

To proceed with the Historical Narrative since 1800, the Patrons at the some Meeting at which that History of the Hospital was ordered to be Published, Resolved, "that, as it seems highly necessary and proper an Hospital should be built at the head of Hutcheson Street as soon as possible, the Patrons will gradually lay aside a Sinking Fund from falling Pensions, or falling temporary Supply, or other Sources, in order to provide for the same, till such time as said Sinking Fund shall amount to the annual Sum of at least £150 Stg."

In March, 1802, the Plans for a new Hospital Building in Ingram Street, at the head of Hutcheson Street, corner of John Street, made out by Mr. David Hamilton, were submitted to the Patrons; and in June of that year, the Offer of Mr. Kenneth Mathieson, Builder, to execute the Mason Work, with Stone from the Quarry at Possil, for £2525 Stg., was accepted of, and a Contract entered into with that Builder, the Patrons being satisfied with the assurance of Mr. Hamilton that the Wright and other Work would not exceed the one-half of the Expense of the Mason Work. The Work was accordingly Proceeded with, and Finished in 1805, when it appears that there were ultimately Paid to the Mason and other Tradesmen, £5201 5s. 1d., less the Value of the Materials of the old Buildings, which were taken by the Mason at £125. To this Expense may be added the Sum of £168 11s., paid to Messrs.

Hanington for a Clock that was then put up in the Steeple. In February, 1806, however, a Claim was brought forward by Mr. Mathieson for an additional Payment, on the ground of his having made an Error in some of his Calculations, and that the old Materials had yielded less than the Estimate, and that some of his wrought Stone Materials had been wantonly broken in the course of the Work. The Petition being referred to a Committee, the Patrons on their Report awarded him the further sum of £16, for the injury done to the Materials during the Building.

In the course of Erecting the Building, a Proposal had been made and adopted to have the Interior of the Great Hall fitted up for reception of the Books and the accommodation of "Stirling's Library," reserving to the Patrons the use of the same for their General Meetings and other indispensable Purposes. By this arrangement, the Library Directors were to pay 7½ per Cent. yearly "on the *difference* of expense" between finishing the Room for the ordinary purposes of a Hall, and as a Library, and £17 9s. 6d. was accordingly Paid by them down to Martinmas, 1818. But on the Report of a Committee, this Rent was raised to £30 yearly. In the year 1841, the Patrons let the Hall at a Rent of £100, for a Reading-Room to the Gentlemen who Seceded from attending the Glasgow Exchange Rooms, on account of the Refusal to Close the Doors of that Reading-Room on Sundays, and, during that period, the Meetings of the Patrons were held in an upper part of the Building, which had been originally intended for the School-Room. The Library Directors at the same time continued their possession of the Hall jointly with the Reading-Room Directors, but at a reduced Rent of £20. In 1844, the Library Directors removed their Establishment entirely from the Hospital Buildings to Premises of their own in Miller Street. After the Hall had been occupied at a reduced Rent of £70, to Martinmas, 1847, when it was given up as a Reading-Room, it was, in 1849, Let to, and is now occupied by, the various Banks in the City of Glasgow as a Clearing-Room, at the

HUTCHESON'S HOSPITAL.

yearly Rent of £105, the Banks being at the expense of the necessary Fittings; but in consequence of these Fittings being inconvenient for the comfortable Meeting of the Patrons, whose numbers have been considerably increased by the Acts of Parliament extending the Municipal Boundaries, their General Meetings are now held in the Council Chambers. The Hospital, however, has still the use of the Hall or Clearing-Room, for the Feuing or Sales of Property, paying Pensioners, and other Purposes. The Counting-Houses on the Ground Flat or Basement of the Hall have, ever since its Building, yielded a Revenue on yearly Leases. The National Security Savings Bank, for several years after its first Establishment, occupied a part of them; and these, along with the Hall and the old School-Room above the Hall, are now Let at Rents amounting to £184 yearly. The Committee-Room adjoining the Hall never yielded any Rent. It was from the first, while the Magistrates went in state to the City Churches on Sundays, used as their Place of Assembling, and of Refreshment during the Intervals of Public Worship; and from its Central situation, it has afforded much gratuitous accommodation to the Public Authorities.

It may be here noticed that the Statues of the Founders, stated in the former History to be of Marble, were Erected in the Niches designed for them, in Front of the Hospital Building, in the year 1824, at an Expense of £26.

The Part of the Hospital Building above the large Hall was designed for, and sometime used as the School-Room; but it was soon found inconvenient for the purpose; and as it had been proposed to Build a Tenement of Houses for the Accommodation of the Master and other Purposes, on the remaining Ground fronting Ingram Street, on the East of the Hospital Building, a more commodious School-Room was Built there, with a Shop beneath and some Dwelling-House accommodation above, at an Expense of £720 10s. 10d. But this School accommodation also proving so inadequate that, in the year 1839, there were no more than 92 Square Yards of covered Class-Room, and 19 Square Yards open Court, for the Accommodation of the Scholars, then numbering 120, the Patrons resolved to obtain entirely new Accommodation for the School. After various Inquiries and Reports as to the most eligible Site, and the expense of proper School accommodation, they ultimately resolved to Erect the present School Buildings in Crown Street, Hutchesontown, from Plans made out by Messrs. David and James Hamilton, which were completed in 1841, at a Cost of £4236 8s. 4d., exclusive of the Value of the Ground, which, estimated at 7s. 3d. per Yard—being the rate at which the Hospital have Feued the adjoining Steadings—would amount to £1057 1s. further. This School is situated in an airy situation, yet within the distance of five Furlongs from the Cross of Glasgow. It comprises of covered Class-Room 352 Square Yards, and 1497 Square Yards of open Court or Play-Ground for the Boys, whose present number is 160. The old School-Room and Premises adjoining the Hall in Ingram Street are now Let to different Parties at Rents amounting to £52 yearly.

Having thus continued to the present time the Account of the Architectural Works which, alike from Expressions in the Deeds and

the Style of the Building, seem to have been originally designed as "Monumental" of the Hutchesons, we shall now shortly advert to and continue the History of the Constitution or Governorship of the Hospital since the Date of the last Publication.

The Work published in 1800 commences with the then existing Rules and Regulations, the Deeds of Constitution which are here prefixed to the Rules founded thereon, being there given as an Appendix. These Rules, it was at the same time Enacted, were never to be Altered unless after a previous Notice of Six Months. The first Paragraph of these Rules being that, relative to the Patrons, is in these Terms:—

"Patrons.—It must be allowed that the original Mortifications of the Messrs. Hutcheson are rather inconsistent with each other as to the exact description of persons who are to be Patrons; but as the Magistrates, the Town Council, the Ministers, or a part of each, are always mentioned therein as such, expediency and long-established usage have now fixed that the Lord Provost, Bailies, Dean of Guild, Deacon Convener, and the other Members of the Town Council, together with the Established Ministers of the City of Glasgow, are the Patrons, and in them is Vested the Management of the whole Funds and Affairs of the Hospital—the major number being a Quorum."

It appears that on the 18th of February, 1802, the Committee on Lands reported to the Patrons that they had Feued two Building Steadings in St. Ninian's Croft, of Hutchesontown, at 4s. per Square Yard, and four Steadings at 6s. per Square Yard; and since that time, and after the progressive Opening of the different Streets and Communications affecting the Hospital's Lands, the Feuing has gradually continued, although sometimes at Rates not altogether so high as the Sales that preceded, owing, no doubt, to peculiar Causes, yet is still generally and progressively increasing, according to the demand caused by the increasing Population and Exigencies of Glasgow—which Increase, in all probability, was contemplated in the remote distance by the Founder, Thomas Hutcheson, when he directed the Patrons to Invest his Mortified Funds in Arable Lands, in the Neighbourhood of this Trading and well-circumstanced City.

On 12th November, 1801, the Lands of Kirkcroft—extending to 12 Acres, 1 Rood, and 22 Falls Scotch Measure, and of which the Agricultural Rent was £78 18s., were, after a Public Sale and some Competition, Sold to Mr. David Laurie for £470 14s. 9d. of yearly Feu-Duty.

On 17th March, 1802, the Patrons Sold by Public Roup, and after some Competition, to Mr. David Laurie, the two Fields of Tradescroft—containing 7 Acres, 3 Roods, 34 Falls Scotch Measure, and yielding the Hospital £44 8s. of yearly Agricultural Rent, for £30 10s. per Acre of yearly Feu-Duty, the Hospital at the same time agreeing to give him, for an additional yearly Feu of £15 18s. 6d., the old Tollhouse and Buildings at the South-West end of the Stockwell Bridge, which were yielding the Hospital about £24 yearly, to enable him to Open the Street along Carlton Place, between the Old and New Glasgow Bridges.

On 20th August, 1807, the Hospital Sold to the Trades' House, or Crafts' Corporation of Glasgow, one-half of the Grounds fronting that Corporation's Lands, or between the same and Port-Eglinton Street, required for making or widening the Street, at the rate of £12 yearly per Acre.

On 10th August, 1809, a Letter which is Engrossed in the Hospital's Minute Book, to the Preceptor, was laid before a General Meeting of the Patrons, accompanied with a Recommendation from the Committee on Lands, when the Hospital agreed to Sell by Private Bargain, to Mr Macdowall of Castlesemple, a Strip of Ground extending to 18 Falls and 6 Ells, running diagonally through their Lands of Pretty-Three, to enable Mr. Macdowall to make a Railway from the Govan Coal Works (in which he was a principal Partner) to the Paisley Canal Basin.

On 6th May, 1828, the Patrons Feued out, by Public Roup, a Portion of the Eastern part of the Lands of Docanyfauld—extending to 4 Acres, 1 Rood, 3 Falls, and 7 Yards—to Mr. William Dixon, Mr. Macdowall's Successor in the Govan Property, who required these Lands to make a Railway and Coal Depot, for £452 11s. 3¼d. of yearly Feu-Duty.

In December, 1804, the Hospital received from Mr. William Marshall, £9 18s. 6d., as the Price of 5 Falls and 8 Ells of part of the Garngad Hill Lands; and on 24th February, 1819, the Patrons Sold, by Public Roup, the Remainder of these Lands—being 1 Acre and 1 Fall—to Mr. James Wylie, for £6 5s. of yearly Ground Annual, besides a Premium of £100 Stg. Upon these and the other Lands formerly belonging to the Hospital in Garngad Hill, many valuable Factories have been Erected, the Proprietors of the lower Lands having availed themselves of the Powers of the Canal Acts to enable Canal Companies to execute such Works through the Lands of assenting Proprietors.

On 20th September, 1843, the Patrons Feued, by Public Sale, to the Glasgow Gas Light Company, part of Barr's Park, lying immediately to the South of the Gas Works in Tradeston—extending to 6850 Square Yards, for the yearly Feu-Duty of £94 3s. 9d.

On 10th November, 1845, the Patrons exposed to Sale another Portion of Barr's Park to the North of Sheill's Loan—containing 9580 Square Yards, and, after some competition, the same was bought by the General Terminus and Glasgow Harbour Railway Company, at the rate of 21s. per Square Yard. This Ground at present forms part of the Railway.

It may also be observed that an Excambion was proposed, or an Exchange between the City Corporation and the Hospital, of part of the Lands of Craig's Park and others, under reference to an Arbiter, but it has not yet been completed by any Writings on the Hospital's part, although the several Lands have been for sometime respectively Possessed by the Tenants of the different Parties.

The other Sales of Feus made by the Hospital have been chiefly in single Building-Plots or Steadings—the Patrons latterly being strongly impressed with the propriety and advantage of not disposing of their Lands in larger portions than what the Feuar may be supposed capable of immediately and conveniently covering with proper Dwelling-Houses. It may be also remarked that, when several Steadings have been exposed together in one Locality, and fallen into the hands of the same Purchaser at the Roup, the Conditions of the Feu have sometimes not been Implemented by the erection of proper Buildings upon each Steading, along the fronts of the Streets; and as this is, of course, attended with a disadvantage to the Hospital, the Committee have endeavoured to guard against it in subsequent Feus.

Since 1802, the Feuing in Hutchesontown for Building Houses has been gradually and beneficially Proceeding, at Rates averaging from 4s., as above, to 20s., the latter of which high Rates was obtained for a Corner Steading of Ground in the vicinity of the Caledonian and Barrhead Railway Termini, just before completing the present Report. In the Rental which is annexed to the Rules, &c., of the Hospital, is found stated all the various Feus which have been made by the Hospital, not only since 1800, but since the previous Division of the Barony of Gorbals. By referring also to the Plan of the Barony of Gorbals and adjacent Grounds, which has been Amended and Continued, with all the Alterations since that Published in 1800, it will be seen how much of the Hospital's half of the Barony has been Feued out, and how much still remains Unfeued.

For the purpose chiefly of forming different necessary Accesses, and enabling the Hospital to obtain the highest value for their Building Steadings, the Patrons have had to make some Purchases or Excambions of Land at different times since the year 1800.

The first of these was in November, 1822, of a Cottage, and about 700 Square Yards of Ground, lying on the East side of Port-Eglinton Road, bought from a Mrs. Redman, Birmingham, for £300, and Burdened with a Sub-Feu-Duty of £8 15s. to the Hospital's Feuars of the Lands of Stirlingfold and Wellcroft. It was an extreme Corner of these Lands, the whole of which consisted of 29 Acres, 3 Roods, and 23 Falls, Feued out about the year 1790, for £258 of yearly Feu-Duty. This Purchase was made by the Hospital to get access from Port-Eglinton Road to that portion of the Pretty-Three Lands which, in consequence of the Sale of a Strip thereof to Mr. Macdowall, in 1809, for a Railway, was completely cut off from that Street.

As the Pollok and Govan Railway superseded the Line of Railway through Pretty-Three Lands, which Mr. Macdowall acquired from the Hospital conditionally, on its being used as a Railway, this may be considered as another Re-Purchase of Property by the Hospital.

In the meantime, Portland Street had gradually been Built, running from North to South, from the Site of a Bridge at the foot of Maxwell Street of Glasgow, through the Lands of Kirkcroft, Tradescroft, and Wellcroft, which Messrs. D. & J. Laurie had acquired by the successive Feus from the Hospital and Purchase from Dunlop and Houston. But just at the extremity thereof a Cross Street was made, and the Patrons, deeming it of great advantage to have access on this side to the Pretty-Three Lands, resolved, in 1837, to Purchase the Steading immediately opposite Portland Street, containing 2024 Square Yards, which they accordingly did, at the Price of £1362 15s.

For the purpose of continuing Hospital Street and Thistle Street in straight Lines southwards through the Lands of Docanyfauld, the Hospital Purchased, in 1831 and 1832, from Mr. Waddell's Trustees and Mr. Walter Whyte, some old Buildings on the South side of Rutherglen Loan, and the Ground on which they stood, at the Price of £420. They also Excambed with Mr. James Cross a small Portion of the Lands of Docanyfauld, in lieu of some Ground belonging to him on the South side of Rutherglen Loan.

For facilitating arrangements with the Feuars, the Hospital acquired

from Mr. Robert Ferrie, in 1823, a Surplus Feu-Duty of £25, payable out of part of Kirkcroft Lands, and from the Representatives of Dr. M'Leod, in 1824, several small Feu-Duties, amounting to £3 16s. 4d., payable out of part of St. Ninian's Croft.

In 1841, the Patrons, on the Report of a Committee, of which Mr. Preceptor Leadbetter was Chairman, employed Mr. Kyle to make a new actual Survey of the Hospital's Lands in the Barony of Gorbals, Feued and Unfeued, and to prepare a Plan in conformity therewith, on a scale of an Inch to the hundred Feet. This he accordingly did. Each new Feu, as it is made, is exactly Delineated and Numbered on Mr. Kyle's Plan. When Mr. Kyle's Survey and Plan were finished in 1843, it was on the recommendation of the same Committee that a Report was got from Messrs. John Baird, Architect; Archibald Edmiston, Wright; and Thomas Bennie, Builder, of the value of all the unfeued Lands and other Property belonging to the Hospital, and it is upon this Report and Valuation that the Stock Account of the Hospital now proceeds. Every new Feu, as it takes place, is valued and converted into Capital, or added to the Stock at 22 years' Purchase, being the same Rate as that at which the Feus were then Valued; and a Deduction is of course made from the Value of the unfeued Lands, at the Rate at which the Reporters valued the same, so that while a gradual diminution in the value of the unfeued Property is going on as the Ground is Feued out, an increase in the Feued takes place, unless when the Ground is Feued at a less Price per square yard than these Gentlemen valued it. This last state of circumstances is, however, of very rare occurrence.

Till of late years, Lands lying on the South side of the Clyde, or to the Northward of the City, have not been much in favour for the Building of Dwelling-Houses. To make their extensive Grounds as available as possible for Building, the Patrons had therefore not only to make the Purchases before alluded to, but also, at no small expense, to open and form many Communications through them. An Arrangement, it may be noticed here, was entered into in 1825 with the Proprietors of the Lands of Little Govan, lying immediately to the East of Docany-fauld, by which the Parties thereto declared their mutual interest to consist in not making any Feus at variance with the projection of a direct Communication through their respective lands in a straight line from Rutherglen Road to the Road leading to Cathcart Road. The Patrons have, however, avoided, so far as in their power, imposing fetters in these respects upon the Hospital, the Streets being confined to leading Communications, and always Formed and Opened before any Feus were made along the same. Hence there is not a single Obligation on the Hospital, in any of their Feu-Contracts, to open Communications at a future time, nor for the Hospital to perform any future Obligation whatsoever, the slightest engagement of which nature, on the part of Superiors, has often created much Trouble and Litigation. An attempt was indeed made, nearly 50 years ago, to hold the Hospital responsible for an Encroachment which one of their Feuars had made, in narrowing, to the extent of several feet, a part of Thistle Street; but while this attempt did not prove successful, it increased the diligence of the Patrons to prevent future Encroachments. The whole Streets and Lining, as it is technically termed, of all intended Buildings within any

part of the District over which the Municipality and Police of Glasgow has been Extended, also provides a material Safeguard in this respect; for the greatest part of the Barony of Gorbals is now comprehended within the Municipality of Glasgow, and the Supervision of the Police and Statute Labour Trustees of the City.

It may be here noticed that the Hospital expressed themselves somewhat averse to the Proposal, when originally made, for opening the great Road or Street, called Port-Eglinton Street, leading from the Pollokshaws Road to Jamaica Street Bridge of Glasgow. Most of their Property nearest the Bridge had been previously disposed of in large Lots by the Acre; and there only remained to them, unfeued, the Lands of Pretty-Three, on the East side of the proposed Road, and their Lands South of the Cavalry Barracks, which, of course, formed the Key of the Communication. The Patrons, at that time, expressed their fears that the new Road would materially diminish their prospects of Feuing in the neighbourhood of Hutchesontown, and of the Approaches to Glasgow by the upper Bridges, where they considered their interests chiefly to lie. It was only in October, 1805, that the Patrons agreed to the opening of this Street through these Lands, to which they also gave a liberal Subscription. The Street was opened about the year 1809.

HUTCHESON'S BRIDGE AND ROAD.

The same desire to improve the public Intercourse or Communications, particularly in the Eastern portions of the Barony, where they have so great an interest, has caused the Patrons, from their first becoming the Proprietors of that extensive Division, to look with much anxiety to the erection of a Bridge at the foot of the Saltmarket—such Bridge being in the direct line of Street from the Cathedral, by the College, the Cross, and the Justiciary Buildings, and old Crown Street of Hutchesontown, to the South-Eastern Boundary of the Barony, or Junction with the Cathcart or Ayr Turnpike Road near Govan Colliery. Crown Street, accordingly, was one of the earliest commenced Streets in Hutchesontown, and runs through the centre of the old Farm or Lands of Docanyfauld.

The Patrons had taken the whole Feuars of Hutchesontown, from the earliest period, bound to pay 25 per Cent. additional on their respective Feu-Duties, on the completion of a Stone Bridge, for the Passage of Horses and Carriages. This Increase or Percentage on the Feus, on account of the Opening of the Bridge, amounted, in 1830, to £185 3s. 7d.; and it is certainly not an unreasonable assumption that such Bridge added 25 per Cent. to the amount of all the subsequent Feus that have been granted, and to the value of all the still unfeued Hospital's Lands in the same Neighbourhood.

As stated in the former History, from the Fall of the old Stone Bridge, in 1795, down to its Publication in 1800, many Reports had been prepared and Resolutions passed in regard to Building another. The whole Cost of that Bridge was only £6000, and there is too much reason to believe that the Specification was altogether defective, and that no adequate Structure could have been obtained for that sum. The Contractor, however, a Mr. John Robertson, had given Security for Completing the Work; and, according to the usual practice of that

Period, he undertook all Risks and Defects of the Specification, of which he was presumed the most competent Judge, and was bound to deliver a good and sufficient Structure for the purpose required, and to uphold and maintain its Stability for a limited number of years. The Building had not been taken off his hands as complete, when it Fell, during a Flood nearly as great as that which occurred in the River in 1782. Mr. Robertson and his Cautioners honourably fulfilled the engagements they had undertaken, and the Hospital received back all the Advances which they, along with the Town Council, had made for the Work.

In February, 1803, the Patrons had Subscribed £200 towards Building a Wooden Bridge, for Foot Passengers, across the Clyde, near the foot of the Saltmarket. The Hospital's Feuars Subscribed at the same time at the rate of a Penny per Square Yard on their Feus for the same purpose. An offer to Feu the whole of the Lands of Docanyfauld, on the South side of Rutherglen Loan, if this Wooden Bridge were Built, had been submitted to a previous Meeting, but declined. This Bridge was soon after Erected, from an elegant and much admired Design of Mr. Peter Nicholson, Architect; but from the severe effects of the Ice-Floods, and other causes, the Timbers, before the year 1824, were at many places in a state of great decay, and serious apprehensions of its Stability had for several years been entertained. Thus the anxiety for a sufficient Carriage-Bridge was, of course, considerably increased.

In 1814, an Act was obtained from Parliament, by the Magistrates and Council, for enabling them to raise £7000 on the credit of the City, and the Pontages of a Bridge at the foot of the Saltmarket, and whatever additional Sum might be necessary, by Subscriptions, on the security of these Pontages, and to Erect and Maintain such a Bridge, with which it was expressly Stipulated that the other two Bridges were in no ways to be connected. The Act contained a Provision that its powers were to cease entirely as to the intended Saltmarket Bridge, "unless the said Bridge is begun to be Built on or before the 1st of January, 1816; and unless the same is undertaken to be completed without delay, and to be upheld for five years after it is completed, by the Person or Persons who shall Contract for the Building thereof." It provided further, that none of the powers of the Act were to be enforced unless a further Sum of £7000 at least was raised by Subscription, in addition to the £7000 or Sum authorised to be Borrowed. The Expense of a Stone Bridge, and the difficulty of obtaining a good Foundation for the Piers, appear to have been found so serious, that the whole powers of this Act of Parliament were allowed to expire without anything being done to carry it into effect.

In the meantime, a new description of Bridge-Building, by means of suspending Wires or Chains from side to side of Rivers or Ravines, and apparently Costing less than one-half of the expense of Bridges requiring Stone Piers and Arches, had been successfully executed at one or two Places in Britain.

On 18th September, 1820, therefore, while Mr. Thomas Telford was visiting Glasgow, the Land Committee consulted with him on the expense and practicability of Erecting such a Bridge over the Clyde, at the foot of the Saltmarket, and his Opinion was so very favourable,

both with respect to the Security and Sufficiency, and the Expense, that, on being Reported to the Patrons, they appointed a special Committee with the view of further Considering and promoting so desirable a Measure.

In November following, the Committee gave in a lengthened Report strongly recommending the Patrons to apply for authority from Parliament for the Erection of such a Bridge, which Report was approved of; but as some of the Feuars threatened opposition to an explanatory Enactment, or Provision in the Bill, that the proposed Bridge, if Built, so long as Upheld and Maintained for the Passage of Horses and Carriages should be held as Implement of the Conditions under which the additional 25 per Cent. was payable on the Feu-Duties, the Application to Parliament was not then proceeded with. But in September following (1821), the Patrons expressed their desire that the Committee should not lose sight of this important Object.

In the month of October, 1824, it was Reported to the Hospital that several of the Feuars, and others on the South side of Clyde, would gladly Subscribe to the erection of a handsome Wooden Bridge for Horses and Carriages, between Glasgow and Hutchesontown, which might be obtained at a very moderate expense, and which the Pontages might soon be able to Defray, if the Continuation of Crown Street were Opened. The Subject having been taken into consideration by the Committee on the Gorbals Lands, they Reported that, "They observe with considerable regret, that there is at present almost no prospect whatever of a Stone Bridge being Erected, as the expense thereof, however plain the Elevation, has never been and cannot possibly be Estimated at less than £15,000 Stg.; at the same time, from the great probability of the other Bridges having their Tolls reduced or possibly abolished by the diminution of their Debt, there can be no dependence whatever upon any larger Rent than £500 being obtained for the new one. Every year's delay, it is also to be noticed, obviously tends to diminish the security of any return, as the rate of Tolls must always be regulated by those on the other Bridges. In these circumstances, it appears to the Committee that the most advantageous plan which it is at all within the reach of the Hospital to compass, would be the Erection, with as little delay as possible, of a Wooden Bridge, for which a strong desire has been expressed by several of the Feuars, and who are willing to Subscribe and become responsible for One-half of that Expense. It has been credibly Affirmed, and the Committee are inclined to the opinion, that such a Bridge might be erected for the Sum of £4200 or less, and that, while it answered all the purposes of a Stone Bridge, it might be even of a more handsome and ornamental appearance. In this event, after paying all Expenses and Interest, there would be a Sinking Fund to be depended on—exceeding £250 a year—the operation of which alone would, in process of time, afford a Fund for Building a Bridge of Stone, while, in the meantime the Hospital would derive, so far as their Land yet to Feu is concerned, as great an advantage as they could derive from one of that description. This additional Value, if the same Percentage or additional Feu-Duty were got on those yet to Feu as has been obtained on those Feued, is necessarily of much greater amount, and perhaps of more importance than obtaining

the additional Percentage on the Feus already made. The Percentage on the former bygone Feus for a Stone Bridge would amount to about £200, and an additional Sum of £14 6s. 3d. would also be payable for recent bygone Feus, even although the Bridge were of Wood. But the same increase of Value upon the 28 Acres of the Hospital's Lands of Docanyfauld, immediately adjoining Hutchesontown, calculating the Ground, as it has always been, at 6d. per Square Yard, would exceed £600 a year. The Committee, therefore, agree to recommend the Measure to the earliest and most favourable consideration of the Patrons, and for this purpose they also suggest the appointment of a larger Committee, with special powers upon the Subject."

On the 21st of same month, the Patrons, at a very numerous Meeting, concurring entirely in the Opinion expressed by the Land Committee, appointed a large Committee as recommended, with power to give the necessary Parliamentary Notices, and to obtain Plans and Specifications, and to inquire further and Report. On 24th February, 1825, the Committee reported "That they are satisfied the Proposal of a Wooden Bridge should on no account be abandoned, but that, in the hope of some Arrangement being made in next Session, whereby at least a Portion of the Expense of a Stone Bridge may be Agreed to be put on the other Bridges, that it will be advisable to Delay further Procedure at present, and without prejudice to a Proposal made by Mr. Girdwood to the Meeting verbally, to be at the sole Charge of Erecting a Wooden Bridge, on receiving the Tolls for a certain number of years, being also further considered." Which being Considered, the "Patrons remitted to the Committee on the Bridge to proceed as they thought most expedient for the interest of the Hospital, it being the wish of the Patrons of the Hospital that the Committee should take the present season to mature a proper Plan, and see that Notices are given, with the view of bringing into Parliament next Session such a Bill as may secure the Erection of the Bridge, and according to such Plan as they shall, in due deliberation, Resolve to Adopt.

At a joint Meeting of the Hospital Committee, and a Committee of Feuars and other Proprietors South of Clyde, held on 9th August, 1825, a Proposal was Directed to be submitted to the Trustees of the Jamaica Street and Stockwell Bridges, with a view to Building a Stone Bridge at the foot of the Saltmarket, by forming the whole Three Bridges into one Trust. The Proposal, however, was declined by the Trustees of these Bridges. And on 24th August, 1825, the whole Subject being brought under Consideration of a General Meeting of the Patrons, and they being "impressed with the great advantages to result from the speedy execution of the proposed Bridge, in such a way as it may be within their means to accomplish," they again remitted to a Committee "to see that Notices were given, and an Act got so as to Authorise the Erecting a Bridge of any Material which may be afterwards found most expedient," and to take such other Measures as they may find necessary in the Business. The Act of Parliament was, accordingly, obtained on 26th May, 1826, being that of Geo. IV. cap. 133, "for making a Road from the foot of the Saltmarket of Glasgow to the Kilmarnock or Cathcart Turnpike Road, and for Building a Bridge in the line thereof, across the River Clyde from Glasgow to Hutchesontown."

It will be observed that, what are or were respectively termed Bridge Acts and Road Acts, were subject to very different Rules of Procedure. Bridge Acts were in the endurance perpetual, and Plans of the specific Bridge or Structure were Lodged with Parliament, to which Parties were bound to Adhere, in order to secure a satisfactory and desirable Structure. But, in the other Case, or that of Turnpike Roads, the Suitors for the Bill, owing to the necessity of periodically submitting their Proceedings and the renewal of their powers to the approbation of Parliament, were not subject to the same strictness, nor to any particular Plan for their Bridge. It will be observed that, in order to continue Crown Street in a straight direction to the Cathcart Road, a small Piece of Ground, belonging to Mr. William Dixon, required to be Obtained. The Act of May, 1826, was therefore essentially, and to all Intents and Purposes, a Turnpike Act, while this Act left its Promoters entirely Unfettered as to the Specifications of the Bridge, binding them only to Complete a Turnpike Communication from the foot of the Saltmarket, across the River, to the Cathcart Road. It also contained an express Power to continue to levy Tolls until a Fund was accumulated, after Paying all other Expenses, sufficient to Provide for or Secure the Erection of a more durable and sufficient Bridge, in lieu of or on the decay of that which might be first Erected. It is but justice to say that the Plan of a level Wooden Bridge, instead of a Stone Bridge, had many Supporters at the time, for the Reasons before stated, in regard to the comparative inexpensiveness of such a Structure, although it would not have entitled the Hospital to the benefit of increasing their Feu-Duties to the extent otherwise effected. The Patrons, and several of the Subscribers to the Bridge, were appointed Trustees under the new Act. The only Opposition or Trouble which was met with in Parliament arose on the part of the Magistrates of Rutherglen and some Gentlemen who were interested in what was termed "the upper Navigation of the River Clyde," who insisted for the insertion of Clauses, giving to them such control over the Plans of the Bridge as might satisfy them or Neutral Engineers and Arbiters, that none of the new Works or Buildings should Interrupt or Interfere with the future Navigation or proper Improvement of the River Clyde above the City of Glasgow. It may be here noticed that, at a subsequent Meeting with Mr. Colin Dunlop of Clyde Iron Works, who took the active part in this Opposition, on the 12th of June, 1828, when the Plans were under Consideration, he "expressed his perfect satisfaction, provided the Foundation of the Centre Piers were such as to admit of 3 Feet being Scooped out from the present bottom of the River, without danger to the Bridge—so that there might be a Water-Way of 5 Feet on Summer Level—and provided the height of the Arch above the same were sufficient for the passage of Steamboats with folding Funnels, as to which he was to inquire." In the first Volume of the Trustees' Minute Book, there will also be found a Diagram showing the Depth of the River at Summer Level under the Centre Arch, and the Heights or Depths of the River at the various Floods of any importance, since 1782 to 1832, and the Depths of the Foundations of the Piers.

As soon as the Bill was secured, the Trustees directed the Opinion of Mr. Peter Nicholson to be obtained, in regard to the Expediency and

Sufficiency of the Plan of a Wooden Bridge; but before that Opinion could be Procured, it was stated by the then Dean of Guild and another Member of Council, at a Meeting of Trustees held on 6th June, 1826—being the first Meeting appointed to be held under the Act for carrying the Powers into execution—that "they conceived it would be greatly for the interest and most probably the conduct of the Hospital and the City, to Subscribe, the former £5000 and the latter £3000, as postponed Debts on the Funds of the Bridge, provided the Individuals on the South side of the River would Subscribe £3000, or such further or other Sum as would make an Advance adequate to enable the Trustees of the Bridge to borrow the deficient Capital on the Credit of the Tolls alone." After some Conversation, although it did not appear that these Individuals present were prepared to Subscribe the requisite Sum, yet it was thought expedient, on the motion of Mr. Cleland, to give them an opportunity of considering the Subject further for a few days, when he promised to Report the Result of a further Conference with them, whereupon it was Agreed that an Adjournment should take place in order to give time for Mr. Cleland's Report; but that the Trustees should thereafter Meet to take immediate Measures for the Erection of a Bridge either of one description of Materials or another, according to the Funds they shall be enabled to command."

Considerable Delay and a furthur Adjournment took place, without anything decisive being effected, beyond that of the Committee of the Patrons agreeing that they would recommend to the Patrons to make a liberal Advance by way of a postponed Security on the Tolls of the Bridge. Other Subscriptions were, however, still required; but the Hospital having agreed to increase theirs to £6000, and the Town having also agreed to Subscribe £2000, and other considerable Subscriptions being obtained, postponing the Subscribers' Security to the Sums to be Borrowed under the Statute, the Trustees, after numerous further Meetings and Deliberations, ultimately Resolved to Contract for the Bridge, according to a Plan and Specification made out by Mr. Robert Stevenson, the eminent Engineer of the Commissioners of the Northern Lighthouses, and of some of the most important Bridges in Britain.

It is necessary here to bear in mind that, generally, the Bridges nearest the Outlet or Junction of Rivers with the Sea have to Sustain the greatest Pressure of Water, and so require, wherever the Water-Way is Contracted or Interfered with by several Stone Piers, to be Constructed in a much more solid and substantial manner than the Bridges immediately higher up, which sustain only the limited or reduced and broken amount of Pressure from Storms and High Tides. But the very far Inland Situation of Glasgow Bridges, and the great extent of flat Ground over which the River Clyde is dammed back immediately above Glasgow, with its extensive and increasing Drainage and heavy Land-Floods, reverse the above rule of relative Weight and Strength to be observed in the construction of the Saltmarket and Jamaica Street Bridges, the greatest Pressure, beyond a doubt, falling there to be Sustained by the former as highest, instead of by the other as lowest, on the River. "It may be in the recollection (as stated by the Rev. Principal Macfarlan at a Meeting) possibly of some Gentlemen still living who witnessed the Fall of the Bridge in 1795, that it was a

Disregard of these Circumstances that chiefly caused that Disaster, for it took place, to all appearance, by the *Blowing up* as it were of the too slightly built Bridge, which seemed, by the heavy Flood working in under the Piers and other parts of the Building, as if the whole had been actually Raised or Lifted out of its place before it crumbled to pieces."

It was on this account that the Patrons, as Trustees of Hutcheson's Bridge, and their Advisers, ever since the expiry of the Act of 1814, which bears lasting and internal Evidence of how very much Engineering was then in its infancy, had formed the decided Opinion, either that a Bridge here must be solid as a Bulwark in all its Masonry against the force of the River, or that it must, by being either Constructed of Wood or on the principle of Suspension, create little or no Contraction of the Water-Way. It was, therefore, with great alarm that, in an after Discussion which took place about the year 1834, the Engineer heard a Proposal to cut off the present Cordon-Course and reduce a great amount of the heavy Masonry along the whole Bridge, with a view of reducing its Ascent.

It may also be here observed that the Ascent or Gradient of the Stockwell Bridge was, in 1828, at the rate of 1 foot in 17, and that of the other, or Jamaica Street Bridge, at ths rate of 1 in 12, and that the late Mr. Telford, in executing the Improvements on many Communications, had declared himself satisfied with a gradient of 1 foot in 22, where one easier could only be procured at too serious an Expense. In these circumstances, Offers for Building the Bridge were Advertised for, with considerably easier Gradients than those of either of the above Bridges, and the Gangway or Width within the Parapets being 30 feet. The Offers received were all from Builders of high character and reputation. They were Opened by the Trustees on 21st July, 1828, and found to exhibit the greatest variety of Estimate, the highest being by Messrs. Craven, £28,498; Messrs. Forsyth & Co., £23,963; Mr. Dick, £22,000; Mr. Govan, £21,200; Mr. Broom, £21,000; Mr. Laurie, £19,900; Mr. Gibb, £17,432; Mr. Mathieson, £16,280; Messrs. Riddel and Co., £14,880; Mr. Steedman, £14,791. The lowest Offerer, Mr. John Steedman, was preferred, and his Father, a respectable House Proprietor, and his two Brothers, having, after satisfactory Inquiries, been received as Securities, the Contract for the Works was formally entered into with them in terms of the Offer. On the 18th of August, 1829, the Inauguration of the Work took place, with considerable Masonic and other Ceremony.

In the meantime, a good deal of the Public Opinion had, as appears from the Records and other Newspapers of the day, been expressed in favour of a Bridge of wider Dimensions than 30 feet. Each additional Foot of Width inferred a possible additional Expense of £448; but the Trustees, under the expectations held out of further Subscriptions, and the apprehensions that, ultimately, the Bridge might require Widening at a much greater Expense, agreed to its being Executed to its present extended Width of 36 feet 2 inches within the Parapets. It may be here noticed also that, at the Board of Trustees, while the Work was in course of Execution, it was not without Discussion, whether the Ornamental Columns should not be dispensed with and the Piers carried up according to a plain and chaste Design afterwards furnished by Mr,

Stevenson, or his Son, Mr. Alan Stevenson. It was alleged, Columns were not congruous in Bridge-Building, where a continued equality of Height in the whole Colonnade, or in the superincumbent Masonry to be Supported, could not be obtained: and it was further alleged that there would thus be a material Deduction or Allowance obtained from the Contractor on account of the difference of Work. It did appear, however, that this difference of Expense would have been only £26 15s. 1d. in favour of the plain Elevation, which the Trustees did not think warranted a departure from the first or ornamental Design.

Some of the neighbouring Proprietors in Crown Street and Adelphi Street took alarm, however, at the way in which, as they conceived, their Property would be injuriously affected by the Operations of the Trustees; and this caused considerable Expense and Delay after the Arches of the Bridge were Completed. It was Resolved to make such an alteration of the Levels of the Streets as to afford a still easier Ascent, and be more consistent with the improved Ideas that were then beginning to be entertained in respect to the Gradients on Public Thoroughfares.

In the meantime, Mr. Steedman, the Contractor, having met with two successive peculiarly unfavourable Seasons, and other Difficulties in the Foundation-Works, his Cautioners had to dispose of some valuable Heritable Properties to enable him to proceed with his Contract. Even this did not suffice for the Engagements he had come under in reference to the Bridge, and he had, in the course of the Winter 1831-32, to make over his Property to a Trustee for behoof of his Creditors. From the stage at which the Works had arrived at this period, it was found expedient for both Parties that they should still be carried on by Mr. Steedman as Builder, the Trustees being satisfied with his Attention and Ability, and of the Exertions and Advances made by himself and his Cautioners. It may be here noticed that one of these Cautioners, Mr. Robert Steedman, Brother to the Contractor, was Enrolled, in 1842, in the highest Class of Pensioners on the Funds of the Hospital, and, after his Death, his Widow was also Enrolled.

It is needless to detail now a variety of Obstacles encountered by the Trustees, and which were materially Obviated by the Purchasing and Investing of part of the Funds of Scott's and Hood's Mortifications in some of the House Property near the South Approaches. But the Bridge-Works and Approaches being proceeded with, at a greatly improved Gradient, they were finally Opened to the Public on 6th June, 1834.

The following are Extracts from one of the Reports by Mr. Stevenson, the Engineer, before taking the Bridge off the Contractor's Hands, and which appear too Interesting not to be here noticed :—

"The Soundings or Depths of the Water were ascertained along the faces of the two Abutments and round each of the Piers, and also under the several Arches, and across the River immediately below the Site of the Bridge. The Result of these Soundings was highly satisfactory, as none of them at High Water, at a Spring-Tide, exceeded 5 feet in depth, though, during the progress of the Works, while the Stream was much distorted by the Coffer-Dams, the Depths at some Places was upwards of 11 feet.

"Difficulties of no ordinary nature have been encountered in Building

this Bridge, arising more particularly from the Ground on which it is Built. The Foundations of each of the two Abutments and three Piers, upon being opened to the specified Depth, presented what is technically termed a *Running Sand* or Quagmire, which everywhere produces numerous Wells or Springs at the Surface. The Works, therefore, required an extraordinary Pumping of Water and recourse to various methods for securing the Masonry of the lower parts of the Building. Under such untoward Circumstances, it is with no small gratification that the Reporter is now enabled to state that he finds everything connected with this Fabric in a completely substantial and workmanlike condition.

"Among the causes of loss to the Contractor may be mentioned the great Difficulties which were to Encounter in making the Foundation good, as already alluded to, and the uncommonly Wet Seasons of 1829 and 1830, which kept the River Clyde in an almost constant state of Speat-Water. The great Flood also, which happened in 1831, swept away his Service-Bridge, which was not only of considerable value, but its loss occasioned much delay; and, by this Disaster, together with these two Rainy Seasons, the Bridge-Operations were prolonged, and the expense of the Contractor's whole establishment was extended by a Season, in addition to his original Estimate."

The Trustees collected the Tolls on the Bridge from its Opening till the Whitsunday following, at the same Rates of Levy as that exacted at the other Bridges, during which period they yielded £387 16s. 1d.

In April, 1835, the Trustees of the other Bridges becoming alarmed lest the Rate of Levy at this Bridge should be reduced, so as to Compete injuriously with them, agreed to offer £550 for the Tolls for the ensuing year, provided a Condition or Clause were Inserted in the Articles of Roup prohibiting any less Rates being taken than those at the other Bridges. This being assented to, the Roup took place, and no other Offerer appearing, the Trustees of the Glasgow Bridges became the Lessees at the above Sum. At the next Roup, on 13th April, 1836, however, the Trustees of the Bridge altered this above Condition, to the effect of merely prohibiting the Tenant from taking higher Rates than those Levied at the other Bridges, but allowing him to take less Rates if he found it for his interest; and after some Competition, the Tolls were, for the next year, Let to George Peacock for £800. In the meantime, some Negotiations were carried on with the view to a Consolidation of the whole Bridge Trusts into one—some of the Country Trustees, it is believed, of the Glasgow Bridges being, however, greatly opposed to the Measure, it then fell to the ground, and the Clauses which the Trustees of this Bridge had Agreed to in a Bill before Parliament were Abandoned. Negotiations were also entered on, but without success, for Letting by Auction the Tolls of the whole three Bridges in *cumulo*, or in one Lot, and fixing by Arbitration the fair Proportion due to the Trustees for each.

The Proposal of reverting to the former compulsory Obligation to take the same Rate was also renewed, which the Trustees agreed to, on the other Bridge Trustees engaging to offer £1000 of Rent. This they accordingly did, and the Bridge was then Let to them without any Competition. The same Arrangement took place for another year,

the other Trust being Preferred on the same Terms—there being no other Offerers.

Proposals for a consolidation under sanction of Parliament, by this time, appeared to be more favourably considered and a prospect afforded of its taking place. In order not to disturb the good feeling which prevailed between the Trustees, nor any of their Financial Arrangements, and prevent any premature reduction of all the Rates, the Trustees of this Bridge Agreed, in the meantime, to fix the Rates to the same as levied at the other Bridges, and to set up the Lease in the ordinary way, at the pleasure of the Offerers assembled. As was expected, the fixed high Rates did not then, or at any subsequent Roup, enable the Trustees to draw a higher Rent than £1000.

By the year 1845, arrangements were finally matured with the Trustees of the other Bridges, and that to the satisfaction of the other Parties in Parliament, for the consolidation of this Bridge Trust into one with that of the other two Glasgow Bridges.

The following is an Abstract of the total Cost of, and Expenditure on account of, the Bridge and Approaches, and continuation of the Turnpike Road, up to that time:—

Expense of Act of Parliament,					£825	4 7½
Preliminary Expenses before putting Act in Execution, including Boring in River Bed,					255	10 9
Expenses at Laying Foundation Stone,					203	2 8½
Bridge Contractor, as per Engineer's Report,					22,440	3 4
Cartages,					177	15 5
Miscellaneous,					1,259	11 8
Damages and Approaches to Bridge,					1,650	17 0
Hutcheson's Road—Expense of Making, and Damages to Mr. Dixon and Dr. Russell, but nothing Charged by the Hospital for their Ground,					2,585	10 9
Salaries and Remuneration to Officers:—						
Engineer's Department,		£1,355	9	6		
Treasurer's,		250	0	0		
					1,605	9 6
					£31,003	5 9
Interest Paid to sundry principal Creditors,		£8,523	17	1½		
Annual Expenditure (11 years),		2,776	8	0½		
		£11,300	5	2		
PER CONTRA.						
Tolls Received (11 years),		9,912	15	9		
					1,390	9 5
					£32,393	15 2

Accordingly the Act of Parliament "For Consolidating the Management of the Bridges over the Clyde at Glasgow; for Re-Building the Bridge over the said River, opposite Stockwell Street, in the City of Glasgow; for Erecting a temporary Bridge for the use of the Public; for Erecting across the said River an Iron Bridge for Foot Passengers, on the existing Bridge opposite to Portland Street of Laurieston being taken down, and other purposes"—being that of 8 and 9 Vict. Cap. 133—was

passed on the 21st July, 1845, extinguishing the Subscription-Advances, and appointing £20,000 to be paid by the Trustees of the Consolidated Trust for the whole Bridges to the Creditors or Holders of the borrowed Money on this Bridge, in full of their Debts, and the Act 7th George IV. Cap. 133 entirely Repealed—the Bridge and its future Repairs and Maintenance becoming a Burden on the Consolidated Bridge Trust, and the Road and Approaches on the Trustees of the Statute Labour.

It may be added that the Consolidated Bridge Trustees drew for the year ending Whitsunday, 1850, a nett Revenue of £5072 1s. for the whole three Bridges; and they are now engaged in Building a new and handsome Bridge at the foot of the Stockwell, on the Site of the original or the "Great Bridge of Glasgow," as it is designated in ancient Acts of Parliament, which had for a considerable time been Shut up for traffic as unsafe; and the temporary Wooden Bridge to the East of it was Erected, in 1846, in lieu thereof, and is still used.

It seems right also to mention here, that, while Hutcheson's Bridge Trust and its Creditors have suffered by the heavy Expense of Founding the Piers so peculiarly deep, solely for the sake of future Improvements in the Navigation, they have not as yet received one Farthing in the way of Compensation from the River Trustees, or Parties benefited by the extra Expenditure. On the other hand, the River Trustees contributed a very large Sum for this extra Expense at Jamaica Street Bridge, and are bound to contribute for this extra Expense at Stockwell Bridge a Sum to be fixed by the Arbitration of two Engineers. It is, therefore, to be hoped that, while the charitable Institution of Hutcheson's Hospital has not only Written off, for the Public Benefit, the large Amount of their Subscription-Advances, but are also to this day lying out of £2743 6s. 8d., and Arrears of Interest on account of Loans and Advances which were not covered by the £20,000, the Trustees of the River, when they shall receive the benefit of the Depth of Water at Hutcheson's Bridge, will consider themselves, morally at least, bound to make the same Indemnity in respect to this Bridge as was given to the others, and will not allow an Institution whose Funds are devoted to the Education of the young, and the Support of the Aged Poor, to suffer a Loss, whereof the River Navigation is receiving the Benefit.

We may now allude very briefly to that description of Property in the Barony which was not taken into consideration in Valuing and Dividing the Surface in 1789. It would appear that the Clay in the Lands, although, perhaps, it may not be quite equally Distributed, was neither specially Valued nor Excepted from the Division, and it is more than probable that it merely formed an element in Fixing, perhaps Detracting from, the Agricultural Value of the Land. The Trades' House were the first who began to work it for their own advantage in their Division of the Barony, and the other Parties were satisfied that it did not fall within the reservation or excepted rights. Considerable Revenue is now drawn by the Hospital from Working the Clay in their Lands. In regard to the Minerals, being the Coal and Stone, which were distinctly excepted by the Arbiters from their Valuation, and from the several Conveyances of the Barony, these are still held as a *pro indiviso* Property throughout the Barony, by the Hospital to the extent of 2-4ths, and by the City Corporation and Trades' House to the

extent of 1-4th each. Many Investigations and Reports have been made with the view of turning these Minerals, if possible, to some advantage, but they have never proved satisfactory or successful. An Offer, however, was made in 1819, and accepted, for Working both the Stone and the Coal at what was then considered the most favourable Site in the Lands of Coplaw-Hill, part of the Town's division of the Barony. The Operations, however, were the cause of much trouble—the Tenants ultimately became Bankrupt, and the Proceeds of a small Farm which one of them had Conveyed as Security for their Engagements, and all that was Obtained from them, were nearly Exhausted by heavy Claims of Damages arising to the Owners of that part of the Soil. It is clear that the chief Value of the Ground to each Proprietor is for the purposes of Building; and that the Minerals cannot be Wrought without incurring a greater or more considerable Risk and Damage, in such a case, than may arise from such Workings in Rural Districts; and it would therefore require both a larger amount of Lordship, and an easier and safer mode of Working than any which have yet been submitted to the Proprietors, to induce them to resume the Working.

One further Circumstance seems also necessary to be recorded here, in regard to these Minerals, in case of any future Proposal to Sell or Work the same. When the Ordnance Department agreed to Feu the 4½ Acres occupied by the Cavalry Barracks from the Trades' House, they refused to proceed unless they got a Conveyance to the Minerals under the same. That their Fellow-Corporation might not lose the advantage of this Feu, the Hospital and the City concurred in the Conveyance of these Minerals to the Ordnance Department, without receiving any Consideration-Money, upon the understanding, however, that if, at any future Period, the Minerals should fall to be Wrought or Sold or any Disadvantage arise to the *pro indiviso* Proprietors, they were to be Indemnified at the Trades' House Expense, by Retention, to that extent, of their Share of the Profits.

The Bell in the Steeple of Hutcheson's Hospital is 7 ft. 9 in. in Circumference. It was in the Steeple of the old Hospital, and has the following Inscription:—*Cornelis Ovderogge, Rotterdam, Fecit*, 1649.

The Clock in the Steeple was Made by Thwates, London, in 1809.—*Cleland's Annals*, I. 356.

THE POST OFFICE OF LAST CENTURY

Was in No. 57 Princes Street, then designated *Gibson's Wynd*. This Tenement was Built about 1730 by Daniel Montgomerie, then Post Master. Prior to this, our Post Office was in Montgomerie's Land, Saltmarket. The Princes Street P. O. consisted of three Apartments. The front one Measured at 12 ft. square, and the two back ones were *Pigeon Holes*, each 10 ft. by 6, or thereby. The Letter Box was placed where the present Shop Door is, fronting the Street. *The Delivery Bole*, or Wicket Window, was a Hole broken through the Wall of the Close, still visible. Except upon the arrival of the Mail, this *Bole* was generally kept Shut with a deal Board, which, opening inwards and downwards, when laid flat, formed a small Table or Desk, used upon

occasions of payment of Letters. A gentle Tap on this Board caused the immediate appearance of Mr. Haliburton, moving like Mr. Punch at his Opera-Box Aperture. The Private Boxes for Merchants' Letters were placed in the Front Room, now the Front Shop. The East small Room at the back was the general Sorting-Room for the Letters on the arrival of the Mail.* The other small back Apartment was the Private Room of Mr. Jackson, the Post Master. On Sundays, Letters were Delivered to those who called for them, at the back and out of the East small Room Window. This Post Office was a place of no security, and might have easily been Broken into from the back. Government paid for these Premises about £6 or £8 yearly. The Clerks received very poor Salaries—the Chief not more than £30. Besides the Fees for Private Boxes, there were Perquisites obtained to a considerable extent, from a source unknown to the Post Office Officials of the present day. Till the middle of last Century, all Letters to the small Provincial Towns of Scotland were Despatched at irregular times by Boys as Foot-Runners. About this Period, Glasgow came to be a City of considerable importance—her Merchants carrying on not only an extensive Country Trade, but also a Foreign Commerce of pretty large extent. The irregular mode of Delivery by Running-Boys was felt to be a great Drawback to Business; it, therefore, came to be a practice with our wealthier Merchants to send their Letters *Express* by Special Messengers of their own; but as this was rather an expensive Mode of Transmitting their Correspondence, they contrived the means of obtaining the assistance of the Post Master in sending off their *Express* Dispatches under the cloak of the Post Office Seal. A private Party, who had occasion to despatch *an Express* to any Part of the County, applied to the Post Office for what was called "a Dispatch Express." The Post Master, or some of the Clerks in the Post Office, were always so obliging as to accommodate Gentlemen in this respect, and, when the Letters to be sent were ready, they were enclosed in a Cover, and Sealed with the Post Office Seal; upon which *the Express-Boy* proceeded on his way, and, at all the Stages he came to, he obtained Horses by the authority of the Post Office. This practice, so convenient for persons having occasion to send *Expresses*, became so very common, that most Expresses upon private Business, or even private Pleasure, were Despatched through the Post Office in this way. In 1774, Mr. Jackson, the Post Master, gave every encouragement to this Practice, which, of course, met with the approbation of our great Tobacco Merchants, many of whom had country Houses, and who found it exceedingly convenient to Despatch their Messages to their Pillars in this manner. During the currency of

* The first institution of a Post, for the Conveyance of Letters, appears to have been in France, about the middle of the 15th Century, under the Reign of Louis XI. At that Period, France was no Commercial Country, and the Dispatches, it may be presumed, would neither be very frequent nor contain many Letters, nor would they be Sent at stated times; yet all of them got the name of *Malles* (*Malle*, a small Trunk or Portmanteau), in which the Letters were Deposited, and this Word has been assumed in our Language under the well-known Term of *The Mail*.

As for the Word *Post*, it is supposed to have been Derived from the Latin Noun *Positus*, a Station, as there were certain Stations on the Roads where Messengers might Stop or Rest. These Sites or Stations came to be called *Posts*, or Post Houses, and the Messenger who made use of them, a *Post*.

the said year, however, it so happened that the Collector of Pontage on *The New Bridge* at the foot of Jamaica Street, stopped or detained a Horse carrying the Mail or Packet, from Paisley to Glasgow, until he paid One Penny of Pontage for crossing the said Bridge. Upon this being made known to Mr. Jackson, he was grievously offended, and complained to Arthur Connel, then Lord Provost, for redress, who, upon hearing parties, severely Reprimanded the Collector of Pontage for his Misbehaviour, and ordered the Money to be returned. The Class of Merchants to which his Lordship belonged were the great supporters of the system.

Again, upon the 1st December, 1775, David Cross, Keeper of the Paisley Long Turnpike,* and Wm. Ure, Collector of the Pontage on the New Bridge, having laid their heads together, did stop and detain a Horse carrying a Packet or Dispatch, alleged to be *an Express* from the Post Office of Glasgow, and each of the said David Cross and Wm. Ure did hold the Horse by the Bridle, till the Rider paid the Turnpike and Pontage Dues imposed by Law on Single Horses not Drawing. In like manner, on the 14th of the said month of December, Andrew Brown, Keeper of the Toll Bar at the South end of the Village of Gorbals, did stop and detain a Horse, carrying the Mail, or Packet, or Dispatch, with *an Express* said to be upon the Public Service, from the Post Office of Glasgow. Mr. Jackson was in a mighty passion that these paltry Toll-gatherers should presume to stop *the Express* of His Majesty George III.; and, therefore, in Jan., 1776, he brought an Action against the said Tollmen before the Sheriff of Lanarkshire, concluding not only for repayment of the Sums alleged to have been illegally Abstracted from the Post-Rider, but also to make payment to the Pursuer of the Sum of £20, in name of Damages and Expenses. The Tollmen, in their Answers, maintained that the said *Expresses* were not sent *bona fide* upon Government Business, but were Dispatches forwarded by Mr. Jackson to particular country Gentlemen whom he wished to Accommodate, and upon their private Affairs only. The Sheriff, upon advising the Condescendence, &c., ordained Mr. Jackson "specially to set forth whether the persons who were stopped were carrying the Public Mail or Packet, which is regularly sent off at stated times, in the common Course of the Post Office employment, or a Packet despatched by Special Express from the Post Office; and whether such Packet was a Government or Public Packet upon His Majesty's Service, or a Private Packet sent off at the instance of a private person, in regard to private affairs." The Interlocutor seems to have given Mr. Jackson great offence, for he gave in a Reply, saying, "That his duty as His Majesty's Post Master made it impossible for him to Condescend in terms of the Interlocutor, upon account of the impropriety of laying open and discovering *the objects of His Majesty's Service*." At this time, there happened to be a prospect of a vacant Seat on the Bench in the Court of Session, and Mr. Jackson added the

* This Turnpike was situated at the Junction of Bridge Street with Norfolk Street and Nelson Street. The Paisley Lone was a narrow, crooked Lane, being a continuation of Malta Street. It Joined the Paisley Road about the Kinning House. At this time there were no Buildings in Tradeston or Laurieston, with the exception of two or three Thatched Houses.

following singular *Argumentum ad Hominem* for the Consideration of the Sheriff:—"If one of the now expected Vacancies in the Court of Session were an object of your Lordship, and that you had last week committed to the Post Office the transmission of a Letter, or Packet, by Express, to your friend in London upon that Subject, could you, in such a Case, approve of the Pursuers being obliged to discover your Lordship's secret or confidential affairs?"

The Sheriff, however, notwithstanding of this personal Appeal, remained firm, and accordingly Assoilzied the Defenders, and found them entitled to Expenses. Upon this Mr. Jackson thought proper to present a Bill of Advocation, which having been Passed, came in course of the Rolls before the Lord Ordinary, who, upon Adjoining the Memorials, made *Avizandum* with the Cause to their Lordship. It is unnecessary, however, to state the Proceedings which afterwards took place in the Court of Session in this Case. It is sufficient to say, that the Interlocutor of the Sheriff was confirmed, and thus an end was put to the System in Glasgow of the Post Office sending off Private Expresses, under the cloak of the Post Office Seal, and under the Pretence of their being sent upon Government Business.

Towards the close of last Century, the Population, Commerce, and Manufacturers of Glasgow had so greatly increased, that the Princes Street Post Office had become totally inadequate to the wants of the Community. At this time the West India Mail arrived only once a month; and upon the arrival of this Mail, the pressure which took place at the Post Office at the Delivery of Letters was quite overwhelming. It was then customary for our most eminent Merchants personally to attend these Deliveries, and to push and scramble at the little Wicket Window in the narrow Close, for possession of their expected Remittances. Upon one of these Occasions, a *Fracas* took place between Henry Monteith and Robert Watson, in their eagerness first to reach *the Delivery Bole*. From high words they proceeded to downright *Fisty-Cuffs*, and had a regular *Set-to* in Princes Street. So long as the Contest was kept up in Scolding words, the embryo M.P. and Lord Provost had the best of it; but when it came to a Sparring Match, the Banker showed himself to be the better man. Their friends, however, interfered and separated them, and afterwards, notwithstanding of this Misunderstanding, were ever after upon the most friendly terms.

About the year 1800, the Post Office was removed from No. 57 Princes Street to a small Dwelling House on the West side of the Close, No. 28 St. Andrew's Street. The Situation was a very ill-chosen one, but it was understood to have been brought there through the influence of *The Royal Bank*, at that time located in St. Andrew's Square, and then all potent in Glasgow. This Post Office was almost a Duplicate of the former one in Princes Street. The Rooms were the same in number, and situated, respectively to each other, in pretty much the same manner—only they were a trifle larger. Government paid a Rent of £12 for these Premises.

This Post Office was soon found to be as inconvenient as the former one, so that a Change took place about 1803, when it was removed to the back Land of the Court, No. 114 Trongate, called *The Post Office*

Court. This Office was really little or no better than the two former ones, and was soon seen to be quite insufficient for the increasing business of Glasgow. The fault of bad accommodation undoubtedly lay with the Heads of our Government, who would not give a Rent sufficient to obtain proper Post Office Premises in Glasgow. The Rent of the Trongate Post Office was only £20. It was indeed a most uncomfortable Place for transacting Business; for the Lobby was formed by the common back Close, open at both ends, through which in Stormy Weather, as through a Funnel, the South Wind whistled and the Rain drifted, the Covering being scarcely any protection. No wonder, therefore, that Complaints upon Complaints rapidly followed each other from all Quarters, regarding the Inadequacy and disagreeable Site of this Post Office. These soon brought about another Change of our Post Office Premises. In 1810, when Mr. Dugald Bannatyne (father of the late Andrew Bannatyne, Dean of the Faculty of Procurators), was appointed Post Master of Glasgow, he Built the Post Office situated on the East side of narrow Nelson Street, almost underneath *The Lyceum Rooms*, which were kept by two handsome, well-dressed, well-mannered Brothers, John and Wm. Tait. These Rooms were then our chief Property Sale Rooms, and Place for Meetings. Dr. Cleland planned and estimated highly this new Post Office. He thus Describes it, in his *Annals* I. 99:—"The Post Office, situated on the East side of South Albion Street, has an ashlar Front, relieved in the Centre, and terminating in a Pediment. At one end of the Building there is a covered Way, and at the other a spacious Lobby, for the accommodation of the Public. A range of Windows is so placed in the Lobby, that persons having Boxes in the Office can see if they have Letters before the Delivery commences." Government was so liberal as to give Mr. Bannatyne a Rent of £30 for this *Wonder*.

After Mr. Bannatyne's death, the Post Office was removed, in 1840, to Glassford Street, the Site of which is now occupied by the Warehouse of Wilson & Matheson. This Structure was long *without a Roof*, and many "Squibs," "Remonstrances," and Pamphlets were Issued, denouncing such a National Disgrace. In 1856, the present tasteless *Domus*, surrounded with a Balustrade of Stone Egg-Cups, and having a Half-Window blocked up with the Royal Arms, was Reared upon "The Manhattan Buildings" in South Hanover Street. Considering the enormous Revenue which Glasgow yields to Government, such a Piece of Patchwork is simply a *Mock* to such a City.

THE ROYAL MAIL COACH.

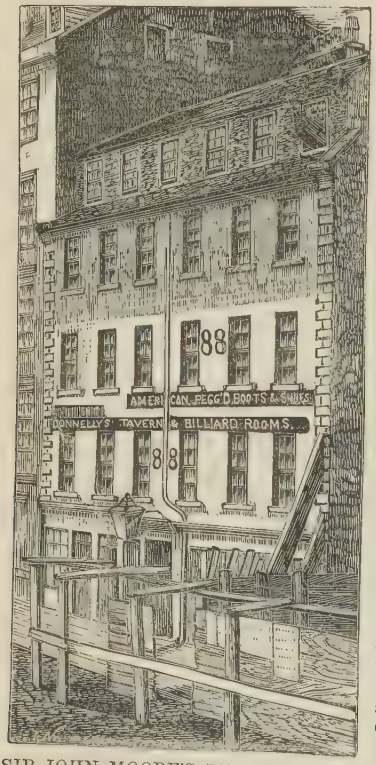
Before Mr. Palmer's plan was adopted of Conveying the Mail by a Mail Coach, protected by a Guard in Scarlet Livery, armed with Cutlass and Blunderbusses, Glasgow was very ill-supplied with the Means of sending Parcels or light Boxes of Goods to London in a quick and safe manner. If Articles were forwarded by Stage-Coaches, there frequently was not only great delay on the Road, but also considerable Risk or Loss or Theft; for they required, on the Route, to be Transferred from one Coach to another, there being several independent Coach-Proprietors to whom the Articles, in progress of Transmission,

required to be Delivered in Succession. "Senex" sent a small Box to London by Stage-Coach—value £100—and although the Direction continued plain and legible, nevertheless, it did not arrive in London for Six Months: in fact, it had been sent to Bristol, and there it lay disregarded, although any School-boy might have read the Address. Heavy Goods, at this period, were forwarded to London by the Newcastle Waggon, which went from Gabriel Watson's, St. Andrew's Lane, Gallowgate (see Page 824). This was a ponderous Machine with broad Wheels, and Drawn by 8 Horses. It Travelled, upon an average, at the rate of 25 Miles a Day, and took 18 Days to reach London, stopping 2 Days on the Road. When the *Leith Smacks* came to be Established, most of our heavy Goods were sent to London by them, the Time on the Way being almost always shorter, and the Expense of the Conveyance less. When Mr. Joseph Bain *Farmed* or took the Mail Contract, he put the Mail Coach Establishment upon an excellent footing; for he kept a distinct Place in the Coach for Parcels and light Boxes, which were regularly and quickly forwarded to their respective Addresses. In consequence thereof, the London Mail Coach was constantly loaded with Parcels and Goods, which, in fact, Paid Mr. Bain better than Passengers. Frequently the whole Places of the Mail Coach from Edinburgh to Glasgow, Outside and Inside, were occupied by *Early Lambs* going to the Glasgow Market! At that time, Inside Seats were 16s., and Outside 10s., from which may be calculated the Price of a Pound of Lamb so Conveyed.

Soon after the Establishment of the London Mail Coach to and from Glasgow, a daring Attempt was made to Rob it at Tollcross. A little way East of this Village, the Road passed through a small Wood of Fir Trees. As the Coach was expected to Pass this Place early in a Winter Morning, a strong Rope had been Tied from one Tree to another athwart the Road, of the height of the Places usually occupied by the Coachman and Guard, so that, in the course of the Coach proceeding rapidly along, both of these Men would have been thrown down by the Rope, and then the Coach could have been easily Robbed. It happened, however, fortunately, that a Waggon of Hay was accidentally coming to Glasgow early in the morning, and was Stopped by the Rope, which extended across the Road, and thus the intended Robbery was Frustrated.—See *Jottings regarding the Post Office by "Senex" in the Glasgow Herald*, 1850.

Our eyes fail to discover any Royal Mail Coach, with the Royal Arms conspicuously Painted in Gold on both of its side Doors, coming jauntily along in our Paths now. Those Vehicles, so respected and admired in the olden time, have been literally driven from the Road, or knocked down, or swallowed up, by that monstrous Leviathan, *The Railway*, snorting over the Realm, and chasing everything before it with such astonishing Speed—not limited with 8 or 10 squeezed, pent-up Passengers, as the Mail was wont to be, but with thousands upon thousands of them every day: and who, we ask, can really tell their Numbers, or the Improvements that may yet take place upon them during the next Quarter of a Century, dating back from the period we have been writing about? For, what is but "a Map of busy Life—its

Fluctuations, and its vast Concerns"—Electric Wires are Linking the World in a way our first Parents in Paradise could scarcely have Imagined. Changed days now from those when the old Glasgow Royal Mail Coach entered the City from the then lowly Suburbs in the East, the Scarlet Guard poised at the Queer projecting Seat stuck up behind the Coach, with a Goat's Skin dangling over, and also a Bear's Skin to cover his legs, together with a Great Coat and ten Tippets to wrap his "outward man" in a wet or frosty day. It was often the case that, if any Lady or Gentleman (few Ladies travelled so far in those days) were necessitated to go from Glasgow to London by the Mail, it was deemed prudent, for Security's sake, to have the Seat taken and the Passage-Money paid, at least 8 or 10 days before the Journey commenced. No one was permitted to Travel in the Mail Coach without being regularly Booked—Name and Designation written down in the "Way Bill," a Duplicate whereof was given to the Guard for his guidance and government upon the Journey. It was frequently ludicrous to see some of those weary Mail Coach Passengers, as they arrived at their long Journey's end, with their Faces besmeared and almost as black as Ink, from want of being Dressed, Shaven, or Shorn. The Gratuities to the Guard and Driver were also part and parcel of the Stage Coach Era. Then did the former proceed to tumble out his Letter-Bags from the "Boots" (as it was termed) of the Coach upon the Pavement of the Street, and these, after carefully counting them at his finger-ends, he would again lift and throw them across his own well-set shoulders, and trot away with them, without help of any kind, forward to the head "Offish," as it was called, in Nelson Street, entering which, panting and blowing, he would throw them deliberately down at his feet on the Floor. We need hardly remark, it is utterly impossible now for any human being in this world to carry the London and Glasgow Mail Bags on his own shoulders, for there are tons upon tons of such now, still rapidly increasing in quantity and quality. The fact may be noticed that, at the Period referred to, next to the Post-Master himself, there was only *one* single, solitary *Letter-Sorter*, *one* single *Stamper of Letters*, three or four *Clerks*, and not more than 8 or 10



SIR JOHN MOORE'S BIRTH-PLACE.
(See next Page).

Letter-Carriers for all Glasgow. But mark the contrast now:—There are 66 Clerks (including Sorting Clerks), 3 Inspectors of Letter-Carriers, 93 Letter-Carriers, 88 Auxiliary do., 2 Feeders, 14 Bag Collectors, 7 Railway and Coach Messengers, 2 Day Porters, 1 Night Porter, 1 Labourer, 3 Female Servants, and 11 Stampers.—See *M'Kenzie's Reminiscences of Glasgow*, I. 205.

DONALD'S LAND—SIR JOHN MOORE'S BIRTH-PLACE.

Various conjectures have been made as to the precise Spot where the renowned Hero, Sir John Moore, was Born—some alleging that it was in the Gallowgate, others at the bottom of Virginia Street, the Stockwell, &c. But, in 1855, John Buchanan, Esq., Banker, showed conclusively in *The Glasgow Herald*, that it was in none of these Localities, but in "Donald's Land"—now Nos. 60-90 Trongate, opposite the Tron Steeple. His Authority for this is Sir John's Aunt, Wife of the Rev. Dr. Porteous of St. George's Church, Glasgow, who told it to Dr. Cleland—as stated by him in the Appendix to the Folio Vol., titled, *Enumeration of the Inhabitants of the City of Glasgow*, 1832. The Birth was in a small Back Room on the First Floor, which was pointed out to Mr. Buchanan by Mr. John Donald, of Kinninghouse, Proprietor of the Tenement, and whose Father was Sir John Moore's Father's Landlord at the time when Sir John was Born. The annexed Drawing of the "Land" was taken in 1855, while it was in the course of Demolition.

Among the first of the Feuars of Mr. Colin Dunlop, of Carmyle, the Founder of Dunlop Street, was Dr. Moore, the well-known Author of *Zeluco*, and Father of Sir John, who fell at Corunna. At that time Dr. Moore had been Practising in Glasgow as a Surgeon, in Partnership, first with his old Master, Dr. Gordon, High Street, and latterly with Mr. Hamilton, Professor of Anatomy. Hitherto Dr. Moore had Resided in the antique Three-Storey Tenement nearly opposite the Tron Steeple, called "Donald's Land," where his brave Son was Born. But, desirous to Move to a more fashionable Locality, the Dr. resolved to Build a Residence in Provost Dunlop's new Street *(Dunlop Street)*, and accordingly he Purchased from him a Piece of Ground for that purpose, on the West side. It was the third Plot behind, or Southwards from, Bailie Shortridge's Tenement. The House was of two Storeys, and Erected soon after 1771. It was a plain, quaint-looking Edifice, and was taken down to make way for *Brown's Royal Music Hall.* Here Dr. Moore's Family resided till he finally removed to London, when it was Sold. In this House the gallant Sir John spent some of his boyish days; and when we look at the Site whereon it stood, now so sadly altered, a feeling of no ordinary interest is excited towards the once favourite Domicile of Glasgow's gallant Son.

FIRM OF WILLIAM M'EWAN, SONS, & CO.

The Warehouse, No. 121 Trongate, corner of New Wynd, was Erected in 1827 by the then Proprietor, William M'Ewan, Merchant, previously Established, in 1794, at High Street and Gallowgate. This Tenement (of lofty Ceiling at the time) was the first Warehouse in the City which had Plate-Glass Windows. The old Building, previously taken down,

was low Roofed, and consisted of two Shops, with a Step down from the Pavement, and two upper Storeys with Garrets, and was acquired from different Proprietors, the Disposition to some parts of the Building dating in 1763.

In this Tenement, Erected in 1827, and in the Refinery in Oswald Street, Erected in 1832, the late Firm of William M'Ewan, Sons, & Co. carried on their extensive Business of Tea and Sugar Merchants, Importers, and Refiners, until 1855.

This Firm, in 1744 and subsequent years, by a Series of Letters on the admission of Foreign Sugar at the same Duty as Colonial—and also on the Reduction of the Tea and Sugar Duties—which they repeatedly

addressed individually to the Ministry of the day, and also to all the Members of Parliament at the time, was thereby Instrumental in Inducing her Majesty's Government, in 1846, to adopt the Views of Equalisation and Reduction of Duties from 66s. per Cwt. on the Foreign to 10s. per Cwt., which they did by a graduated Scale on all Sugars, and on Tea to 1s. per Lb., by which the Consumption of both these Articles was placed within the reach of all Classes of the Community.

The high Duties previously leviable in 1844 limited the Consumption of Sugar to 200,000 Tons annually, and on Tea to 40,000,000 Lbs. Whereas, by Government having adopted and acted on the Views contained in these Letters of Equalisation and Reduction of the Duties, the annual Consumption of Sugar—by further Reduction of Duties followed

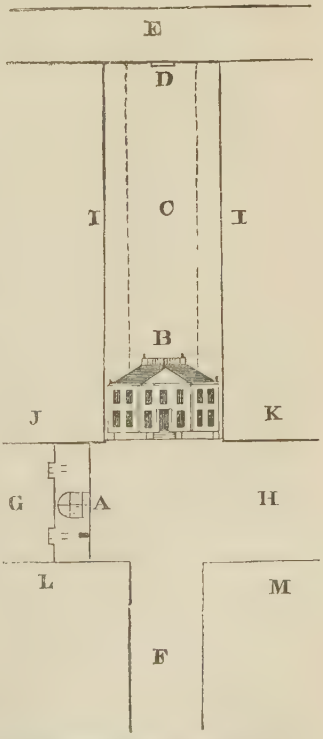
out—has since gradually increased until it has now reached upwards of 600,000 Tons, and on Tea to over 100,000,000 Lbs., while the Trade and Commerce of the United Kingdom have been thereby extended in the same Ratio.

The Partners of this Firm, with one exception, are all dead. William, of Caldergrove, the Founder of the Business in 1794, Died in 1856; James, his Brother, Died in 1849; Alexander, of Sunderland, Died in Islay in 1858, and John, his Brother, survives in Royal Crescent.

William, of Caldergrove, was by his Grandmother—Ann Campbell (Married in 1724)—a Descendant of the Barrychebean Branch of the ancient House of Craignish. He Married in 1796; left two Sons and three Daughters. Alexander, the eldest, Married, in 1835, Jane, only Daughter of William Thomson of Queenslie. John, the second, Married, in 1831, Agnes Juliana, second Daughter of John Thomson of Allan Park, Provost of Stirling in 1822. Ann, eldest Daughter, Married, in 1830, Alexander Moffat of Berbouie. Jane Married, in 1847, Keith Macdonald Macalister of Innishtrynich, Loch Awe. The third Daughter Died in 1858.

THE SHAWFIELD MANSION.

A. West Port.
B. The Shawfield Mansion.
C. Garden behind.
D. Door in Wall.
E. Back Cow Lone, now Ingram St.
F. The Stockwell.
G. Westergait.
H. Trongait.
I. I. Old Garden Wall.
J. K. L. M. Old Houses.
The Dotted Lines show the modern Glassford Street.



Allusion has already been made to the above notable Building at Pages 605, 606, and 759.

This fine old Edifice, which formed a prominent Object in the principal Street of Glasgow during the greater part of last Century, and excited the admiration both of Citizens and Strangers, has long been numbered with the things of the past. Nearly 60 years [1851] have winged their course since "The Shawfield Mansion" was ruthlessly Demolished. But Memory still cherishes its antique Outline, and invests the Locality with more than ordinary interest. A few points in its History seem therefore entitled to a Niche among the *Memorabilia* of "Old Glasgow."

The Shawfield Mansion, as it was popularly named, was Built in 1711, by Daniel Campbell, Esq. He was the Son of John Campbell, an

eminent Notary in Glasgow, whose Office was in the then fashionable Locality rejoicing in the euphonious appellation of *The Goosedubs*. He had amassed considerable wealth, and was Proprietor of the Lands of Shawfield, near Rutherglen.

The position of his Son's great Mansion was on the North side of Trongate, directly opposite to, and looking down, Stockwell. A Retrospect of the Locality, immediately before the House was Erected, seems necessary. At that time this was the farthest West part of the Town. There was no Argyle Street. Glasgow had not gone so far out. A "Port," or Gate, stood across the Road, nearly opposite the Point where the Black Bull Inn was many years afterwards Built, and closed the Town in that direction. What is now Argyle Street was then quite open, with a few Malt Kilns and Thatched Houses scattered at wide distances along the Line, and was commonly called, "the Dumbarton Road." Two "Crofts" stretched along the North and South sides. The Southmost was called "St. Enoch's Croft," and extended from the Backs of the Houses on the West side of Stockwell, Westward, as far as the modern Jamaica Street. The other was named the "Long Croft." It originally stretched from about Candleriggs (not then Opened), West to the "Cow Loan," now Queen Street. These Crofts were principally occupied as Gardens or Corn-Fields. On *St. Enoch's* there was scarcely one single House. It was perfectly Rural. But in regard to *The Long Croft*, the space between what is now called "Spreull's Land," and where the old Guard-House stood, at the bottom of Candleriggs, had been long built upon, along its Southern verge, and facing the Trongate. The farthest west House on that side was an antique Mansion belonging to the old Glasgow Family of Spreull, held under an Entail, and erected near the end of the 17th Century. It very much resembled the fine quaint-looking Mansion still existing at No. 31 Stockwell, East side, near the top. Immediately to the East of Spreull's old Family-House, stood *Hutcheson's Hospital*, built in the Reign of Charles II.; and from thence till near *The Cross*, the Buildings on both sides of Trongate were mean and inconsiderable.

Behind these Trongate Houses, on the North side of the Street, a large Section of *The Long Croft* lay in Gardens, and small Patches, reaching Northwards to what was called the "Back Cow Loan" (now Ingram Street), which was a mere Country-Road between Hedges, and ran from the High Street, at the old Grammar School Wynd, West to the Main Cow Loan, then occupied by a few Mail-Gardeners* and Cow-feeders. But of all the Long Croft Gardens, that of *Hutcheson's Hospital* was by far the largest and most important, occupying a broad space all the way up to the Back Cow Loan, and planted with Apple and other Fruit Trees.

The four Streets which centre at *The Cross* had on each side a Row of Piazzas, starting from the point of Junction, viz., the High Street,

* The Term "Mail-Gardener" signifies, I believe, a Person who Raises Vegetables *for Sale*, in contradistinction to one who Grows Vegetables for his own Consumption; in other words, the former *Sells*, the other *Consumes*, what is Grown. The word "Mail" is also used as an old Scotch Law Phrase to denote *Rent*. Thus, there is "Grass-Mail," or the Rent payable for Grass Parks; Proceedings for recovery of Rents of Land, technically called "An Action of *Mails* and Duties," &c.—[J. B.]

as far North as Bell's Wynd; Saltmarket, South to Gibson's Land; Trongate, West to the Tron Steeple; and Gallowgate, East a few hundred yards; all which had an imposing effect.

The Eastern Limit of the Town, like the Westmost Extremity, was closed by a *Port*, which stood across the Gallowgate. (See Cut, p. 829).

The Centre of Business was the Bridgegate, where *The Merchants' House* was situated, and a number of notable people resided.

Such was the general aspect and character of the main part of the District, at the Western termination of which Mr. Campbell resolved to erect his splendid Town Mansion.

The Ground on which he thus proposed to Build, stretched from the Trongate northwards, to the line of the present Ingram Street. It was Bounded on the East by Mr. Spreull's House and Orchard, as far North as the Warehouse of Messrs. Wilson & Matheson, the Site of the old Post Office; beyond which the Garden of the Hospital carried on the Eastern Boundary. Again, on the West, Mr. Campbell was Bounded by several small Proprietors, all the way from North to South, the principal of which was a Family named Scott, that appear to have long been Owners of a considerable Section of Ground, now forming part of Virginia Street.

This Property of Mr. Campbell's he acquired, partly by Succession and partly by Purchase, from some of the old Crofters, or small Lairds; and having thus become Owner of a pretty extensive Tract of Ground, comprehending the whole of modern Glassford Street, he laid it out, with much taste, into Orchard, Shrubbery, and ornamental Gardens, Surrounding the whole with Walls, and on the Southern Extremity Built, as already said, in 1711, the Mansion facing Stockwell, which, from the circumstance of Mr. Campbell being also Proprietor of Shawfield Estate, was either named by himself, or had the appellation given to it by the Town's-People, of "The Shawfield Mansion."

It stood a short way back from the Line of Trongate, and had a very grand appearance. (See Woodcut, Page 606).

The Space in front of the House was separated from the Street by a high Stone Parapet, carrying an Iron Railing. A massive Gate of solid Oak, thickly dotted with Iron Studs, gave admission to Carriages between two lofty Stone Portals, which equalled in height the points of the Railing. At the South-East and South-West Corners of the Parapet, were Columns of equal height and character with the Portals; and all of these supported curious Pieces of Sculpture, representing Clusters of Human Heads looking outwards round the edges of the horizontal Tablets, and having above them, at the Portals, Human Busts; and at the South-East and South-West Corners, *Sphinxes* facing each other.

Such was Shawfield Mansion, when fresh from the Builder's hands, 140 years ago.

So far as the Writer is aware, no complete Drawing of this celebrated old Glasgow House is extant. But a Bird's-Eye View of its Shape is to be seen on "The Plan of Glasgow," published about 1780, by James Barry, the well-known Land Surveyor of last Century; and a very good Representation of the West part of Trongate, a portion of the Mansion and the Gateway, appears on a rare and curious Engraving in 1792 (just before the Edifice was taken down), by Kent & Son,

who had their place of Business close alongside, designed as a Burlesque on the Procession for Laying the Foundation-Stone of the Trades' House that year. For access to this Curiosity, the Writer is indebted to his Friend, Dr. Mathie Hamilton.

After Mr. Campbell had occupied this princely Mansion for 14 years, during part of which he was Member of Parliament for the City, he incurred the displeasure of the Glasgow Populace, by Voting for the Extension of the Malt Tax to Scotland, and, as is well known, a riotous Mob broke into and sacked his House. But he received from Government very ample Compensation, viz., £6400 for Damage to the Mansion, and £2600 more for minor Items, making £9000; which enabled him afterwards to make the magnificent Purchase of the Island of Islay.

Two years after this Outrage (26th April, 1727), Mr. Campbell sold the Mansion-House and Grounds to Colonel William M'Dowall, formerly of St. Christopher's, then of Castlesemple, near Lochwinnoch. M'Ure, who wrote his grotesque History of the City in 1736, speaks of it as "the great and stately Lodging, Orchard, and Gardens, belonging to Colonel William M'Dowall, on the North side of the Trongate."

He was Succeeded in 1755, by his son, William M'Dowall, also of Castlesemple. He Sold, in 1760, to *The Highland Society*, the Westmost portion of the Ground his Father had last Bought, on which that respectable Body built *The Black Bull Inn*. Hitherto, *The Shawfield Mansion* had stood quite detached, without Wings. But about the time of his Sale to *The Highland Society*, Mr. M'Dowall built, at the South-East and South-West Corners of the Property, in line with Trongate, two Tenements of three Storeys each, harmonising with the Architecture of the old Mansion, and appearing like Wings to it; and then, in July, 1760, he Sold the Mansion proper, Garden, and all the Grounds behind, to John Glassford, Esq., at the price of 1700 Guineas; reserving to himself the two newly-built Wings. In the Eastmost of these, which is still standing at the South-East Corner of Glassford Street, Mr. M'Dowall resided for a number of years, and it was afterwards Sold off in Lots. The Westmost Wing he Sold in 1776 to Moores, Carrick, and Co., who converted it into *The Ship Bank*, of which he was then a retired Partner.

Mr. Glassford, the fourth Owner of the old Mansion, was one of the most extensive Foreign Merchants then in Glasgow. He had a Fleet of no less than 25 Ships of his own, with all their Cargoes, and turned over annually upwards of Half a Million Sterling. He was also one of the largest Importers of Tobacco in Britain. Previous to Purchasing *The Shawfield Mansion*, Mr. Glassford had been Proprietor of the fine old Country-House of Whitehill, on the ancient Road to Carntyne (now Duke Street), which he Sold to John Wallace, Esq., of Neilston-side, on 14th December, 1759; and came seven months afterwards to his new Residence, vacated by Mr. M'Dougall.

Mr. Glassford occupied the old Town Mansion till his Death in 1783, when he was succeeded by his son, Mr. Henry Glassford, under whose directions it, and the whole Ground behind, consisting of about 15,000 Square Yards, were Sold in 1792 to William Horn, Builder, at the great increase of £9,850; and in the Summer of that year, this fine old

Edifice was Demolished, after it had graced the Locality 81 years, to make way for a new Street, named after the princely Merchant who had so long been the local Proprietor. The last Person who resided in it was John Stirling, Esq., who Rented it from Mr. Henry Glassford, several years immediately before its Demolition.

Some minor Relics of this celebrated old Glasgow House are still preserved as Memorials. The two Sphinxes are to be seen at Woodend House, belonging to Mr. Barclay, near Cathcart. Part of the Stone Ballustrade, and a couple of Globes of the same material, are at Slatefield, Gallowgate Road, and were placed there, in 1792, by the late Mr. William Miller; and part of one of the Busts which stood on the Gateway, is in the possession of the Writer of this Sketch, John Buchanan, Esq., Banker.

THE GLASSFORD FAMILY.

John Glassford was the most extensive Ship-Owner of his time in Scotland; for he Possessed no less than 24 Ships trading to America and the West Indies. It may perhaps be interesting to look at the Inscription upon a Marble Tablet, placed at the head of the Tomb of this distinguished Citizen, in the Ramshorn old Burying Ground. It may be read from the Pavement in Ingram Street, and is as follows:—

HERE LIE
THE REMAINS OF
ANNE NISBET, SECOND DAUGHTER OF SIR JOHN NISBET OF DEAN, BARONET,
SECOND WIFE OF
JOHN GLASSFORD, ESQUIRE, OF DOUGALSTON, WHO DIED 8 APRIL, 1768,
ALSO THE RIGHT HON. LADY MARGARET MACKENZIE,
DAUGHTER OF GEORGE, LAST EARL OF CROMARTY,
THIRD WIFE OF THE SAID JOHN GLASSFORD, WHO DIED 24 MARCH, 1773.
ALSO OF JOHN GLASSFORD, ELDEST SON OF THE SAID JOHN GLASSFORD
AND ANNE NISBET,
WHO DIED 14 JANUARY, 1777, AGED 14 YEARS; AND OF
REBECCA THEIR DAUGHTER, WHO DIED 3D JANUARY, 1780, AGED 21,
ALSO OF THE SAID JOHN GLASSFORD OF DOUGALSTON, ESQUIRE,
WHO DIED 27 AUGUST, 1783, AGED 68,
ALSO OF HENRY GLASSFORD, ESQUIRE OF DOUGALSTON,
SECOND, BUT ELDEST SURVIVING SON OF THE SAID JOHN GLASSFORD
AND THE SAID ANNE NISBET,
WHO DIED UNMARRIED, MAY, 1819, AGED 54,
ALSO OF CATHERINE GLASSFORD, SECOND DAUGHTER OF
THE SAID JOHN GLASSFORD AND ANNE NISBET,
WHO DIED 13 NOVEMBER, 1825, AGED 70;
ALSO OF JANE MACKAY, DAUGHTER OF COLIN MACKAY, ESQUIRE,
AND SECOND WIFE OF JAMES GLASSFORD, ALSO OF DOUGALSTON,
WHO DIED 13 OCTOBER, 1840, AGED 67,
ALSO OF JAMES GLASSFORD, ESQUIRE, OF DOUGALSTON,
ELDEST SON OF THE MARRIAGE BETWEEN THE SAID
JOHN GLASSFORD AND LADY MARGARET MACKENZIE,
WHO WAS BORN 12 FEBRUARY, 1771, AND DIED 28 JULY, 1840, AGED 74.

James Glassford of Dougalston, last mentioned as above, was in the Grammar School here at the time when I attended that Seminary; but he was in Barr's Class, three Classes before the one in which I took my

Seat. He was the Companion of one of my elder Brothers, and was of very gentle, pleasing manners.

Henry Glassford is so fresh in the memory of all your elderly Readers that I need say little regarding him. He was Trooper along with me in the Corps of the "Royal Glasgow Volunteer Light Horse," and was a great Favourite among all the Members of our Troop from his affability and gentlemanly manners. This Troop was Embodied in 1797, and consisted of 60 Members. The late Deaths in the Troop were Robert Sheriff, James Oswald, Gilbert Kennedy, and Robert Wallace. There now [1855] remain alive but two Individuals of the once brilliant "Royal Glasgow Volunteer Light Horse," viz.:—James Buchanan, Esq., of Eastfield, and myself.

Scots Magazine, 1769, 21st March.—"Married at Edinburgh, John Glassford of Dougalston, Esq., to Lady Margaret Mackenzie, Daughter of the late Earl of Cromarty."

Weekly Magazine, 1776, 4th March.—"Died at Glasgow, Mrs. Rebecca Glassford, relict of Archibald Ingram, late Provost of that City."

Weekly Magazine, 23rd July, 1770.—"Died at Glasgow, Archibald Ingram, Esq., late Provost of that City."

Glasgow Mercury, 1781, 7th June.—"On Monday last, Henry Riddel, Esq., Merchant in Glasgow, was Married to Miss Ann Glassford, Daughter of John Glassford, Esq., of Dougalston."

Scots Magazine, 1773, 24th March.—"Died at Glasgow, Lady Margaret Glassford, Wife of John Glassford, Esq., of Dougalston, and Daughter of the late Earl of Cromarty."

N.B.—Mr. Glassford purchased Dougalston from John Graham of Dougalston about eighty or ninety years ago.—*Loose Memoranda by "Senex" in Glasgow Herald.*

A Letter from a Gentleman in Glasgow to his Friend in the Country, concerning the late Tumults which happened in that City. Containing a True Account of the Plundering of Daniel Campbell of Shawfield's House, the Slaughter of the Inhabitants by Captain Bushell, the Imprisonment of the Magistrates, and their Liberation by Order of the Lords of Justiciary. Together with some general Reflections upon the whole. Printed in the year 1725.

According to your desire, I now send you a True and Particular Account of the Disorders which happened in this Place in the Month of June last, by which you will perceive that the Accounts thereof Published in the Edinburgh and London Newspapers are, for the most part, False. No doubt you have observed in these Accounts that the Conduct of the Magistrates was Condemned, and, on the other hand, that the Conduct of Captain Bushell, who Commanded the Detachment of Foot then in Town, was Justified; but, by the following Narrative, you will perceive that the Magistrates did, upon that Occasion, all that could have been expected from men in their circumstances, and that, on the other hand, Captain Bushell, in destroying so many of the Inhabitants, acted with the utmost Precipitation.

On the 23rd of June, when the Malt Tax, as regulated in the last Session of Parliament, was to take place in Scotland, there appeared pretty early in the Streets, and about the Skirts of the City, a number of idle Women and Boys, whose design was to hinder the Excise Officers to enter into these Barns, though the Magistrates caused these idle People to be Dispersed when and wheresoever they appeared. Yet, the Officers did not attempt to enter the Barns, fearing that, from these small beginnings, upon such an Occasion as this of Levying the Malt Tax, a more formidable Mob might grow up, against which the Magistrates might not be able to Protect them in that Service. On the day following, being the 24th, the same Set of idle People appeared now and then in the Streets and Corners of the City, but, as soon as they appeared, were Dispersed by the Magistrates. About Six of the Clock at Night, two Companies of my Lord Delorain's Regiment of Foot, commanded by Captain Bushell, came to Town; the Magistrates ordered the Guard House to be Opened and Fitted up for their Reception. While this was adoing, the Town Servants were all of a sudden attacked and driven out of the Guard by a Mob who Locked up the Doors and Carried off the Keys. The Provost, who is the Head Magistrate of the City, getting intelligence hereof, sent his Officers to break open the Doors, and, a little after, was going in person to see it done, but in his way was met by some of the Inhabitants, who told him that his Officers were Beaten and Bruised by the Mob, and driven away from the Guard; that it would be dangerous for him to venture his person among them; and that the Soldiers, being but few, and Fatigued with a long March in very bad Weather, it would be more commodious for them, and would more effectually Quiet the minds of the People and Secure the Peace of the Town, to send them into Quarters for that night, and to cause the Inhabitants to keep Guard as usual. The Provost acquainted the Captain hereof, who appeared to be well satisfied with it, because his Men were much Fatigued, and, as he said, he expected next day to be reinforced with other two Companies; and so the Provost caused the ordinary Guard to be Warned.

This being over, the Provost and Mr. Campbell of Blythswood (the only other Justice of the Peace then in Town), the Dean of Guild, and the other Inhabitants of the Place, waited in the Town-House till near Nine of the Clock at Night; and, there being no appearance of any Disorder, they Retired into a Tavern, leaving Orders with their Officers to Watch in the Streets, and, if any Tumult appeared, to acquaint them thereof.

After Ten of the Clock at Night, the Provost and Company with him received an Account that the Mob had Assaulted the House of Daniel Campbell of Shawfield, Member of Parliament for the City, which *Stands in one of the Extremities of the Town.* This Account was exceedingly surprising to the Provost and all that were with him, because they had not the least knowledge nor apprehension of any such Design.

However, they all immediately Repaired to Mr. Campbell's House, where they found a more formidable Mob than heretofore had appeared in the Streets, consisting of a good number of sturdy young Fellows, armed with Clubs and other Weapons, and having also large Hammers, and other such Tools proper for Breaking up the Doors and Beating

down the House. Not one of them were known to the Provost and his Company. However, they dealt with them, partly by Intreaties and partly by Threats, to Desist their Enterprise, and, after a long time spent with them, they at length prevailed upon them to Retire, which they did accordingly; but, as they were going off, they were Met and Turned back by a great many Rioters, who were coming towards Mr. Campbell's House upon the same Design. These Insulted the Provost and the Gentlemen that were with him to the highest degree, Beat down the Town Officers, and threatened to Cut the Provost and his Company in Pieces; and, because they did not Retire at these Threats, they were about to lay violent hands upon them, so that at length they were obliged to Fly for their lives, being in their Flight pursued by a good number of the Rioters, from whom they Escaped with great difficulty.

The Provost, as I told you before, had caused some of the Inhabitants to be Advertised to Mount Guard as usual, yet this unfortunate Accident falling out before their ordinary time of Mounting Guard, which is between Ten and Eleven of the Clock at Night, diverted them from going to the Guard that Night, though, in reality, they were twice Warned to it both before and after the Soldiers came to the Town; but, supposing they had been upon Guard, they could have been of no use upon such an Occasion as this, or against such a formidable Mob, because they were but few in Number and consist of the poorer sort of the People, who are hired to that Service by the other Inhabitants; and they are no other than so many Watchmen, whose business is to Alarm the Inhabitants in case of Fire, and to prevent Disorders by Drunkards, Thieves, and other such Persons in the Night-time.

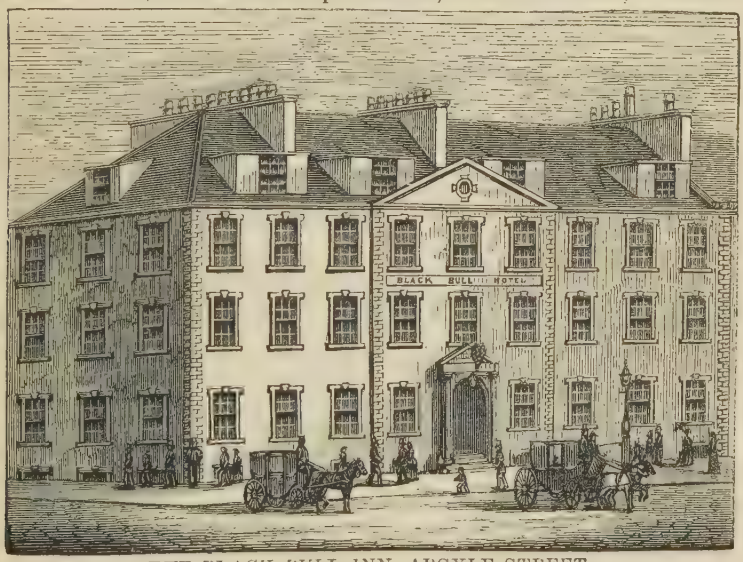
When it was near Twelve of the Clock at Night, the Provost, being then deliberating with the Gentlemen that were with him about calling for the Assistance of the Military, a Sergeant came to the Provost from Captain Bushell, offering him his Assistance if there was any occasion for it. The Provost said that he was most willing to accept of the Captain and his Soldiers, but asked the Sergeant how he Proposed to Gather his Soldiers together. The Sergeant answered, by Beating their Drums. The Provost replied that the Rioters, who were now most numerous and outrageous, would be Alarmed; that they would Assault the Drums, Beat down and Disarm the Soldiers one by one as they came severally out of their Quarters, so that they should not be able to Repair to any Place of Rendezvous; also the Men being in bed, and the Rioters in full possession of the House, going through every corner of it with lighted Candles, the Mischief would probably be over before the Soldiers could be Gathered. To all, the Sergeant answered that things might so fall out; for that was the case, the Men were all in bed.

The Rioters being thus absolute Masters of the House, spared nothing but the Walls, Floors, and Roof, which they could neither so easily nor so suddenly Pull down. Of the Household Goods, some part they Destroyed, and other part Carried off, yet a good part of the most valuable Furniture was saved for Mr. Campbell's use, being carried off by honest People who went in to Save what they could.

While all this was adoing, Mr. Campbell and his Family were at his Country-House of Woodhall, eight Miles distant from the Town. He

Route to the Family Vault at Kilmun. It was attended to the Inn by a very numerous Company of Noblemen and Gentlemen, the Magistrates of Glasgow, and several of the Professors of the College.

James Graham left *The Black Bull* at Whitsunday, 1766. He was succeeded by George Harrison, who, among other things, established a "Fly on Steel Springs," to Run thrice a Week to Edinburgh. The Rent of the Hotel was £100. A person named Heron followed him, on a 19 years' Lease, at Whitsunday, 1768, the Rent being increased to £130 per annum. On the expiry of that lease, in 1789, some Repairs were made, and the Inn Let, for other 19 years, to George Durie, at a still farther increase of £245. When his Lease ceased, Additions were made, and two of the front Rooms converted into Shops, under the directions of Dr. Cleland—the Inn proper being Let, in 1806, to George Burn, at £575, one of the Shops at £100, the other at £75, to different



THE BLACK BULL INN, ARGYLE STREET.

Tenants, and all on 19 years' Leases. At the expiry of these Leases, other two Front Rooms were converted into Shops, and the whole Let on Tacks of 7 years, from Whitsunday, 1825, at a total Rent of £1168.

These Rents afford an Index to the increased value of Property in the Street, during an early and subsequent important Period in its History. *The Black Bull*, after being 80 years a Hotel, ceased to be so at Whitsunday, 1849, and was converted into a Warehouse, the Tenants being Messrs. Mann, Simpson, & Byars, No. 12 Argyle Street.

After the old *Saracen's Head Inn*, Gallowgate, had ceased to be a Hotel, *circa* 1791, the Lords of Justiciary, who, during a long series of years previously, took up their residence there while on the Glasgow Circuit, transferred their Patronage to the Saracen's West-End Rival, *The Black Bull*, and occupied Apartments there. They continued to do

so nearly half a Century; and their Lordships uniformly Walked from the Inn in their Judicial Robes, and wearing the dreaded Cocked-Hat (assumed in Court when pronouncing Sentence of Death), along Trongate, to the old Justiciary Hall at *The Cross;* and after 1812, down Saltmarket, to the Hall in the New Jail, accompanied by hundreds of Spectators.

Reverting to the Period of the Building of *The Black Bull*, in 1758, 7 Tenements, of Four Storeys each, in Flats, were soon after Erected in the Space between Provost Dunlop's Mansion, before alluded to, and the head of Stockwell. One of these was Built by James Graham, the Black Bull Landlord. Most of these "Lands" still exist, and may be recognised by their antique aspect, and the Rows of chequered Stones with which the Corners were ornamented, a feature common to many edifices of the same Era in this and other parts of the Town.

The Tenement still standing at the South-West Corner of Virginia Street, and intended to harmonise, in its Architectural Outline, with *The Black Bull*, was Built about 1761, by John Robertson, a Wright, on Ground acquired by him from George Buchanan, Esq., of Mount Vernon.

The "Wester Gait" gradually filled up with Tenements, in Flats, erected principally by Wrights and Builders, on Speculation, though several Gentlemen, following the example of Provosts Murdoch and Dunlop, erected along the line Town Mansions for their own exclusive Residence.

One remarkably fine Specimen of these Street Mansions stood at the South-East Corner of what is now Queen Street, with a Garden, and belonged to John M'Call, Esq., Virginia Merchant. Another, which I well remember, stood nearly opposite, close to the North-East Corner of Maxwell Street, a little way back, with a Parterre, Iron Railing, and Gateway in front. This fine old Edifice was the Town House of Mr. Houston of Jordanhill. In common parlance, these Gentlemen's Houses were distinguished from the "Flats," by the very odd phrase, "Self-Contained," perpetuated to the present day.

A number of the Closes derive their Names from those of the original Proprietors, or Builders of the "Flats" or "Lands" along the Street—such as *Moodie's Court*, *Buchanan's Court*, *Turner's*, *Craig's*, *Adam's*, *Morrison's Courts*, &c. The Tenements themselves generally shared the Appellation. One of these may be selected as a Specimen, viz.—

SHORTRIDGE'S LAND.

This Tenement still exists at the North-West Corner of Dunlop Street, next *The Buck's Head.* It was Built, in 1761, by Bailie John Shortridge. This bustling old Magistrate was a great Improver of Argyle Street. He built the "Land" just mentioned on speculation; but, with an apparently profound knowledge of the queerish habits of the Burghers within the old City, he laudably resolved to introduce a Code of Rules and Regulations, reformatory thereof, within the extensive jurisdiction of his own Four-Storey Land in the New-Town. His zeal took effect in the new Title-Deeds granted by him to Purchasers. It is rather instructive to read the worthy man's views on Reformation, guided, as he seems to have been, by the excellent principle that Prevention is better than Cure. For example, it was solemnly provided by Bailie John Shortridge, that People are "Not to fix any Broads or

Boxes without the Kitchen Windows, either for Throwing out of Water, or any Nestiness, or Dropping of Bottles, the Foul Water being to be Conveyed from the Kitchen, in the said Tenement, by a Lead Pipe; no Nestiness or Water shall be thrown out at any of the Windows, nor shall any Carpets or Floorcloaths be Shaken or Cleaned over any of the Fore-Windows looking to Argyle Street, but shall be Cleaned over the Pass-Windows, under the Penalty of Five Shillings for each Transgression. The Dung or Fulzie to be made in the Tenement is to be carried to the Middenstead belonging to the Land, and to be laid down thereon;" but it was then to become the exclusive Property of the Bailie, who, on his part, "undertakes to keep the Midden decent, by Carrying away the Contents four times each year, or oftener, if needful!"

The Style of the Flats appears in the following Advertisement by Shortridge, in the *Glasgow Journal* of April, 1766:—

Two Stories of that large Tenement of Land, newly Built by John Shortridge, on the South side of Argyle Street, each Storey consisting of a Kitchen and Eight Fire Rooms, with Closets to most of the Rooms, and Two large Cellars and a Garret to each Storey, to be Sold Unfinished, that the Purchasers may Finish them to their own liking. The Rooms and Presses are all well Lighted, the Braces and Bedplaces well Disposed, Two Rooms in each Storey have Private Doors from the Stair-Head, for Writing-Rooms or Kitchens, and each Storey is laid out so as to serve Two Families, if needful. Several of the Rooms are large, and the Roof high, and at the head of the Close there is a private Well, with very fine soft Water.*

The New-Town Flats became occupied by a very respectable class of Citizens, and, when Sold, brought in general good and increasing Prices. Thus, in "Shortridge's Land," the second Floor was Sold by the Bailie, in 1771, to Robert Barclay, of Capelrig, Writer in Glasgow, at the Price of £854. After residing in it 12 years, he Died, and the Testamentary Trustees of this well-known and most respectable old Lawyer, consisting of William Mure, Esq., of Caldwell, and others, Sold the Flat to Mr. Peter Blackburn, Merchant, who removed thither from a Flat in King Street, and resided there nearly 20 years. The same Floor was Sold again, in 1804, to Mr. Matthew Taylor, Writer, Son of the then Principal of Glasgow College, for £1100. In 1810 it passed to Patrick Carnegie and Robert Muirhead, Merchants, for £1180, who, in two years afterwards, resold it at the still higher Price of £1365.

VIRGINIA STREET.

This was the first of the New-Town Streets, branching off Argyle Street, opened to the Public. That took place in 1753, very soon after the removal of *The West Port*, and the erection of the Mansions of Provosts Murdoch and Dunlop, noticed in the previous Section. Immediately before Virginia Street was laid off, the Ground was Possessed by a Gardener, named Dougal, for raising Vegetables. It lay immediately outside of Colonel Macdowall's spacious Garden, behind *The Shawfield*

* Bailie Shortridge was Father of Mr. J. Spreull, senior, long the City Chamberlain, the Surname having been changed on occasion of Mr. Shortridge succeeding to an Entailed Property in Trongate, on which "Spreull's Land" was afterwards Built.

Mansion (now Glassford Street), from which it was separated by a Hedge. The Boundary on the West was a narrow Park belonging to John Miller, Maltman, while the Back Cow Lone (now Ingram Street) skirted the three on the North. At the South end of Dougal's Cabbage Garden, facing the Wester Gate, was a small thatched House and a small Kiln. The whole extended to about two Acres.

The *Solum* of Virginia Street had belonged to several small Proprietors; but a few years previous to *The Rebellion* of 1745, the whole was Bought up by Andrew Buchanan, Esq., of Drumpellier, Provost of Glasgow. His intention was to erect a Town Mansion at the upper or North end, similar to that of his Friend, Colonel Macdowall, and to lay off the rest of the Ground on both sides of a proposed Avenue up to the Mansion, in Plots, for Gentlemen's Houses. The last part of this Plan was, however, commenced first.

Reserving for the Site of the intended Mansion a large Area at the North end of the Ground, Mr. Buchanan caused the small Houses facing the Wester Gate to be removed, a Road-Way to be formed, 40 feet wide, up the centre of the old Cabbage Garden, and Building-Plots marked off on both Sides. The Road or Avenue reached from the Wester Gate up as far as about the point where Wilson Street now branches off. The first Ground sold by the Provost in the new Street, consisted of two Plots on the East side, to his Kinsman, Mr. Archibald Buchanan, of Silverbanks, now Auchentorlie. This was in 1753. These Plots had each a Frontage to the proposed new Street of 68 feet; they stretched back 111 feet to the Hedge, along Colonel Macdowall's Garden; and each contained about 840 Square Yards. In old Papers, dated 1754, the two Plots are described as "lying and situated on the East side of that *new Street* in the Burgh of Glasgow called Virginia Street."

On the Southmost of these Plots, "Silverbanks" built a handsome Dwelling-House, with a short double Stair in Front, projecting beyond the plane of the Edifice—a favourite Style of Approach to Glasgow Mansions of the last Century. This House was Sold 11 years afterwards by Mr. Peter Buchanan, the Son and Heir of Silverbanks, to Sir James Maxwell of Pollok, Baronet, James Ritchie, Esq., of Busbie, and other Partners of the Thistle Bank, and it was occupied by that respectable old Company nearly 80 years. The Price paid by the Bank for the House and Plot, in March, 1765, was only £810.

The Thistle Bank had commenced Business in the old part of the City about three years previously, viz., on 3rd November, 1761. Sir Walter Maxwell, the original leading Partner, died at Pollok, on 29th April, 1762. His place in the Bank was supplied by his Son, Sir James, the Firm being changed to Sir James Maxwell, James Ritchie, & Co., and the Bank Office removed to Virginia Street, in 1764, on occasion of the Purchase, from Mr. Peter Buchanan, of the House and Plot.

The Office of "The Thistle" was very quaint-looking Inside. A short double outside Stair, with an Iron Railing, led up to the yellow painted Door, which opened in Halves, into a darkish square Lobby. On turning to the left, an open Door revealed the little Telling-Room. The Counter ran parallel with the Street, so that the solitary Teller stood with his back to the Street Windows. At each end of the Counter were green baise Curtains, to conceal what was behind; but a certain

Fistling, occasional "Hems," and incipient Groans, formed reasonable *Data* for conjecture that Human Beings were there, though what they were doing was a Mystery to the uninitiated. These invisible People were the Clerks, busy with the Books, whom it was "not convenient" to reveal to the Vulgar Eye. A little brown Box, with a Slit, received the Bills left for Discount. The Teller was the only Bank Spokesman in that Room; and a brisk, active Body he was. The Managers sat in another Apartment, opening off the Lobby, and one of them was very deaf. This Room looked into the Bank Garden behind, and not unfrequently there was a small Bouquet of Flowers, in a Jug with a broken Spout, on the Mantelpiece. These Flowers had a withered look, probably from the Heat, for this was the "Sweating-Room."

The City of Glasgow Banking Office, built after a fine Classical Model, now occupies the Site of this first of the Virginia Street Houses.

On the Northmost of Mr. Archibald Buchanan's two Plots, he Built another Dwelling-House, which he sold to Dr. Alexander Stevenson, Physician. It still stands, and has been for a great many years known as the "Old Apothecaries' Hall."

Provost Andrew Buchanan did not live to see his Building Plans carried out. He was Succeeded, in the Virginia Street Property, by his Son, Mr. George Buchanan, of Mount Vernon, a Gentleman of much enterprise. He and his Father belonged to the Aristocratic Class, so well known to the Citizens of last Century as the "Virginia Merchants," of Scarlet-Cloak and Cocked-Hat notoriety. Both were large Importers of Tobacco, then a principal feature in the Business of Glasgow.

Mr. George Buchanan advertised for Sale, in September, 1755, the Building-Plots at the South-East and South-West Corners of the new Street. They had double Fronts to Argyle and Virginia Streets. In the *Glasgow Courant* of February, 1757, the former of these Corners is described as "a Piece of Ground on the West side of Mr. Macdowall's Lodging, fronting Argyle Street of Glasgow, on the South, and the Virginia Street on the West." It is stated to be "very properly and finely situated for Buildings, and will admit of several Lodgings or Tenements." This Lot was purchased by Wm. Macdowall, Esq., the Son and Successor of Colonel Macdowall. It comprehended the whole Space, from the Southmost of Mr. Archibald Buchanan's two Plots, along Virginia Street and round along Argyle Street, as far East as the West Wing of Shawfield Mansion. This Piece of Ground was Resold towards the end of the year following, by Mr. Macdowall, to *The Highland Society* for the erection of *The Black Bull*, as formerly stated. The opposite or South-West Corner of Virginia Street, was Sold shortly after by Mr. Buchanan to John Robertson, Wright, who Built thereon, *circa* 1761, the large Tenement, in Flats, still standing, as already mentioned. The extensive Tobacco Cellars of Mr. Buchanan were situated in rear of Robertson's Plot.

At length Mr. George Buchanan, probably stimulated by the example of the elegant House built in Argyle Street by his Brother-in-Law, Provost Colin Dunlop, alluded to in last Section, resolved to carry out his Father's original Design, and, accordingly, erected a splendid Mansion at the upper end of Virginia Street, for his Town Residence. It faced the South. In fact, a large space was left, ornamented with

Shrubbery, and a wide oval Carriage-Way led from two Porters' Lodges, on opposite sides of the Street, to the Broad Stairs of the Mansion. The whole was enclosed by Walls, against which were Grape, Peach, and Green-Houses, the latter filled with rare Plants, some, probably, from Mr. Buchanan's far-distant Virginian Estates. The name given to the Edifice was *The Virginia Mansion.* Without doubt, it was the most spacious and elegant House then in Glasgow, excepting, perhaps, the adjoining one of Mr. Macdowall's. The position of the two Lodges, and the Parapet Wall which ran across the Street in front of the Mansion, was nearly in line with the Opening to what is now Wilson Street.

Immediately outside the Gates, four Plots were given off by Mr. Buchanan to two of his Friends, viz., Mr. John Bowman of Ashgrove, afterwards Provost of Glasgow, and Mr. Alexander Speirs, who subsequently Purchased the Estate of Elderslie, and was Married to Mr. Buchanan's Sister, Mary. Both these Gentlemen were Virginia Merchants of no small degree. The Plots which they Purchased lay next each other, two being on the West, and two on the East side of the Street, directly opposite. The Northmost two were those of Mr. Speirs. The date of Mr. Bowman's Acquisition was 14th May, 1754, and of Mr. Speirs', 26th March, 1760. These four Plots filled up the Gap between the Steadings before referred to, belonging to "Silverbanks," and the South Retaining-Wall of the Virginia Mansion Shrubbery. The two Plots acquired by Mr. Speirs, measured 1883 Square Yards; each had a Frontage of 100 feet, and the Price of both was £141 4s. 6d.

Dwelling-Houses, something in the style of the antique Edifices still lingering in Miller Street, were Built by Mr. Bowman and Mr. Speirs, on their *Westmost* Plots. Those opposite were left unbuilt for many years, being reserved as Gardens, and to preserve the pleasant View from the Windows Eastward, which reached all the way to the Candleriggs, and included the fine Gardens behind the Shawfield Mansion and Hutcheson's Hospital. The Subdivisions in Virginia Street, and the arrangements of the adjoining Properties, are well exhibited on Barry's old Map of Glasgow in 1780.

In the course of years, many changes took place in the Ownership of these Properties. Mr. Buchanan's fine Mansion, and the Houses of Mr. Bowman and Mr. Speirs have been demolished, both sides of the Street built up with Tenements for Places of Business, and the whole aspect of the Locality altered. A hasty Survey of some of these changes is probably worth while.

Mr. George Buchanan died on the 20th of July, 1762, and was Succeeded by his Son, Andrew, a Minor. In 1770, this young Gentleman, with consent of his Mother, Mrs. Lilias Dunlop, who was Life-rented in the Virginia Mansion, and of his Paternal and Maternal Uncles, Mr. James Buchanan, of Drumpellier, and Mr. Colin Dunlop, of Carmyle, Sold the Mansion to his Uncle-in-Law, Mr. Alexander Speirs, before alluded to, who made it his Residence during many years. He left it to his Son, Mr. Peter Speirs, under the burden of his Mother, Mrs. Mary Buchanan's Life-rent. It was subsequently Sold to Mr. James Dunlop, of Garnkirk; and after passing through a variety of intermediate Owners, and being occupied successively as a Ladies'

Boarding School, Counting-Houses, and Lawyers' Chambers, it became the Property of *The Glasgow and Ship Bank*, by which Company it was Demolished in 1842, and the present spacious Office of the Union Bank of Scotland erected on its Site. (See Page 551.)

When Mr. Speirs purchased the Virginia Mansion, he Sold the Minor House and both his Plots to Mr. George Oswald, of Scotston, another Virginia *Don*. The Price of both Houses and Ground was £1600. The Eastmost Plot is described in the Conveyance as "the little Garden" opposite the House. This was in June, 1770. Mr. Oswald possessed the House and Garden 23 years. In 1793, he Sold both to Mr. John Dunlop of Rosebank, Merchant in Glasgow.

Four years after Mr. Dunlop had acquired the Garden-Plot, he Sold the North half to Mr. Robert Brown, and the Southmost half to Henry Hardie & Co., Manufacturers in Glasgow. By this time Mr. Dunlop had removed to Barrowstounness, as Collector of Customs there. Wilson Street had also been laid off, through Provost Bowman's Garden-Plot immediately adjacent. Hardie & Co. were taken bound to lay a Pavement along the South side of their Purchase, which skirted the North side of what is now Wilson Street. They seem to have Bought the Ground merely on Speculation, for they did not Build; but after holding it as a Garden for three years, Hardie & Co. Sold their Half of the original Plot in 1800, to Mr. John Leckie, Writer. In the Summer of that year, he Built the Tenement still standing at the North-West Corner of Wilson and Virginia Streets, lately the Office of the National Security Savings Bank, and now the Office of Mr. Leckie. Mr. Leckie also Sold to Mr. James Graham, jun., Cotton Yarn Merchant (commonly called "Veracity"), a Steading of the unbuilt Portion facing Wilson Street, and in rear of the new corner House, on which Mr. Graham Built the two-storey Edifice still standing, in which he lived many years. Beyond Mr. Graham's, was the House of Dr. Gibson, Father of the late Surgeon of Prisons.

Following out the History of the House at the Corner of Wilson and Virginia Streets, Mr. Leckie Sold it, in 1811, to Mr. Henry Glassford, of Dougalston (Son of Mr. John Glassford, the great Virginia Merchant, after whom Glassford Street is named), and Provost James M'Kenzie of Craigpark. The Price was £1990. In 1815, these Gentlemen sold it to Messrs. Campbell, Rivers, & Co., the Partners of which were Messrs. Richard Denniston, Colin Campbell, and George Scheviz. The Price was £2500, being a rise of £510 in four years. The House was again Sold in 1820, to Messrs. George and Robert Denniston & Co., of which Firm the Partners were Messrs. James Buchanan, younger, of Ardenconnel, Alexander M'Grigor, Richard Denniston, James Robert Denniston, and Robert Denniston. The Trustees of that Firm sold the House in 1828, to *The Paisley Bank*, for £2700; and the Glasgow Office of that old Banking Company was Removed thither from the small Flat in Trongate opposite the Tontine—a very decided Improvement.* The well-known Mr. James M'Queen,

* The Entrance to the said Paisley Bank Office, in Trongate, was by a narrow dark Close. The Stair was equally so, and People had to grope their way up, the best way they could. I was often in that Bank, when articled to a Lawyer, with large Sums of

Editor of the *Courier*, negotiated this Purchase for the Bank. Again, when the old Paisley Bank was amalgamated with the British Linen Company, about 1838, the Virginia Street Office of the former became the Property of the latter; but as the British had an Office of their own in Queen Street, they sold the one in Virginia Street the year after, to the Glasgow Insurance Company, for £3000, being £500 more than the Bank took it over at, the year before. This Insurance Company being short-lived, parted with the House in 1842, to the City of Glasgow Bank, which had its first Office there, under the management of Mr. Henry Paul, Brother of the late Manager of the Commercial Bank, Edinburgh. Lastly, the City Bank Sold the House in 1851, to the Trustees of the National Security Savings Bank.

Thus, since Mr. Leckie built this Virginia Street House in 1800, it has changed Owners nine times; and sixteen times since old Provost Andrew Buchanan acquired the *Solum* of it, as a Kail Yard, about 130 years ago.

I well recollect the general aspect of Virginia Street 55 years since, when at College, and attending the Writing Academy of the well-known Mr. John Sanderson, an Englishman, whose name, I have no doubt, will still be remembered by many an old Pupil in his then large School. The Class-Rooms of Mr. Sanderson were near the Bottom of Virginia Street, West side, where, long afterwards, Messrs. Watsons, the National and the Union Banks, had successively their Offices. At the time I speak of, the Boys from College used to come down in troops to Mr. Sanderson's, after having drawled through, with no particular relish, but smartened by old Professor Richardson's Threepenny and Sixpenny Fines (so particularly inconvenient), the dreary Readings in Livy, Cicero, Horace, Tacitus, and other *Favourites* of the Shinty-Players. We came down along Bell's Wynd and Wilson Street, paying Flying Visits to the Biscuit Shops, and on our arrival at Virginia Street, there used to be quite a Commotion in the quiet Locality, from the Pranks of liberated and noisy College *Juniores*. The Street was dull and dreary in those days, and, in that respect, is not much changed now. There was no Outlet then at the Top, except on the West side of the Virginia Mansion, by a very narrow Passage, scarcely allowing two Persons to pass. A favourite Amusement of the Boys was Leaping from the great Broad Stairs of that fine old Mansion, on the Cotton Bags, then often lying on the Street in front, and trying how many Steps could be cleared at a bound. Where "Virginia Buildings" and the Archway to Miller Street now are, was then occupied by several dreary-looking two-storey Houses, the Windows thickly encrusted with dust, and well bespattered by many a swirling Shower. They seem never to have been subjected to the inconvenience of a Glazier's wipe, and imparted a peculiarly

Money; and having a wholesome dread of the fate of Begbie, I used to accelerate my steps up and down the dismal Bank Entry as much as possible. Another dreary Office, not far off, was that of *The Falkirk Bank*, in a Close on the North side of the Gallowgate, next the well-known Jewellery Shop of Mitchell & Russell, then the most fashionable of the kind in Glasgow. To enliven this last Office, there was a respectable Canary in a Cage, which Sang most melodiously, unconscious of the sometimes queer Scenes below. Old Colonel Walker, of the "Grocer Corps," used to "sit on the Bills" there, with his huge Jack-Boots, and rubicund Countenance. He, moreover, Chewed Tobacco.—*J. B.*

(See Page 822.)

desolate look. *The Excise Office* was beside them, the Entrance to which was by a huge red-painted Wooden Gate, and we used to see "The Gaugers" taking "seized Stills" in through the (to us) forbidden Door, and not unfrequently a Smuggler also. Below *The Excise Office* was a small Stripe of Green (exactly opposite the old Thistle Bank, now the Site of the City Bank Office), rented by a Dyer. This Man had all sorts of dyed Garments hung up to dry on Stretchers—Men's Coats in particular—and many a *Set-To* the Boys and this blue-faced Renovator had; for their zeal to accelerate the Drying Process was great, and evinced itself in making the resuscitated Apparel perform the most violent and lofty Gyrations, with untiring industry, though the result was by no means satisfactory to the crabbed Cleanser, whose Notions on Drying differed to some extent from those of his juvenile Tormenters. Next came Mr. Sanderson's School, and, immediately adjoining, the large Upholstery Warehouse of Mr. Reid, which was Consumed by Fire, and many lives lost by the Falling of the Roof. Mr. Reid's Premises also faced Argyle Street, where, I think, Messrs. Wylie & Lochhead, the Undertakers, had their Office, which became a *Polytechnic*, for a short time, till consumed by a Fire, and which has stood more than a dozen years in its present forlorn condition.

The Black Bull Court-Yard was, in those days, a notable Place. It formed the favourite Arena for settling all "Affairs of Honour" among the Boys, and had the advantage of a Pump-Well for washing the Bloody-Noses. Seldom a day passed but two or three Battles took place there, "*owre the Bonnet*," several of these "Shines" going on at once. I well remember one memorable Tussle there. A big Lad from a neighbouring School, who went by the name of "Nick," challenged the whole of us time about. We accepted, and several throwing aside their Red Gowns, "*Squared*," and made the Onset, one after the other, each getting a hearty Thrashing, and the Pump-Well being in active use. But at last, a little Boy, Son of General L., who had some "Science," retrieved our tarnished Fame, and gave "Nick" such a Drubbing, that we were never more Molested by him. One of the Boys who "held the Bonnet," on this Occasion, was the late amiable Author of *The Philosophy of Sleep*, and other Works, besides numerous amusing Papers in *Blackwood's Magazine*, under the Signature of "A Modern Pythagorean," &c. The other Boy became a Judge in India, distinguished by a profound knowledge of Eastern Languages, and Died on the Voyage Home, after a very extended Residence in that far-distant Clime. Poor "Nick" was Killed at the sanguinary Battle of Moodkee, in the Punjaub War.

Since these early days, nearly the whole West side of Virginia Street has been Demolished, and large Tenements erected on the Site of the old Houses. Perhaps the greatest Improvement is the spacious Range of Tenements named "Virginia Buildings," and the Thoroughfare to Miller Street. These Buildings occupy the Site of what was Provost Bowman's Residence, and the minor one of Mr. Speirs, both already noticed. Mr. Bowman's House was Sold, after his Misfortunes, in 1798, by Mr. Walter Ewing M'Lae, of Cathkin, the Trustee, to Mr. John Lang, Writer in Glasgow, many years Dean of Faculty. Both it and Mr. Speirs' former House subsequently became the Property (in 1808 and 1816 respectively) of Messrs. Findlay, Duff, & Co., Merchants, the

Partners of which were Mr. Richard Denniston, Mr. Colin M'Lachlan, Mr. James Buchanan, jun., now of Craigends; Mr. Robert Findlay, of Easterhill; and Mr. William Duff, in Liverpool. *Virginia Buildings* were Erected by that extensive and highly respectable Firm, *circa* 1817; and as Mr. Findlay's individual Property behind extended Westward to Miller Street, the present Line of Communication between the two Streets was opened through the combined Grounds at the same time, to the great convenience of the Public.

THE OLD VIRGINIA MANSION.

Most Glasgow People remember the spacious and stately old Mansion which stood at the head of, and looked down, Virginia Street, removed to make way for the elegant Office of the Union Bank of Scotland. It was another of the antique Edifices of last Century, associated with interesting Reminiscences of "Old Glasgow," and one of the chief Abodes of certain of the far-famed "Virginia Merchants," of Scarlet-Cloak Notoriety, who occupied a high and exclusive position in the City of the West 90 years since. Situated midway between, and long contemporary with, its near Neighbours, the Shawfield Mansion, and the two Argyle Street Houses, this princely old Edifice far surpassed the latter, and did not fall much short of the imposing aspect of the former, in point both of size and Architectural Elegance. It should not, therefore, be allowed to pass into oblivion, and an attempt is now made to record its History.

Keeping in remembrance what has been already said regarding the features of Argyle Street 100 years ago, it is necessary to glance at the aspect of the Locality destined to receive the "Virginia Mansion," and to become a Street, under that Aristocratic Title.

Immediately West of the great Wall of the Shawfield Mansion Gardens, were several narrow Stripes of open Ground, forming transverse Sections of the "Longcroft," between the Back Cow Loan and Dumbarton Road. These belonged to different small Proprietors, the principal of which was an old Family named Scott, who were "Lairds," as far back as 1640, long before even the Shawfield Mansion had came into being. When Mr. Campbell was endeavouring to consolidate several of the Longcroft Patches, preparatory to building his Mansion in 1711, he Purchased from the "Laird Scott" of that day as much of his Ground as was necessary to complete and square off the Westmost side of what was thenceforth to be the Shawfield Mansion Gardens, leaving Scott with a portion outside, or immediately West of the Garden Wall, which ran straight down the Centre from North to South, of what had originally been the Laird's undivided and unenclosed Property. On the South end of Scott's remaining Stripe (what is now the Mouth of Virginia Street) stood a small House, a Malt-Kiln, and Barn, with a "Kail-Yard" behind. The Patches to the West were smaller, and belonged to People named Mitchell. The whole Surface was in "Corn-Riggs," or Vegetable Gardens, cultivated by these ancient Crofters. Such was the aspect of the intended Virginia Street about 1719, when Andrew Buchanan, Esq., of Mount Vernon—afterwards (1740) Provost of Glasgow—conceived the idea of Purchasing some of these Cross

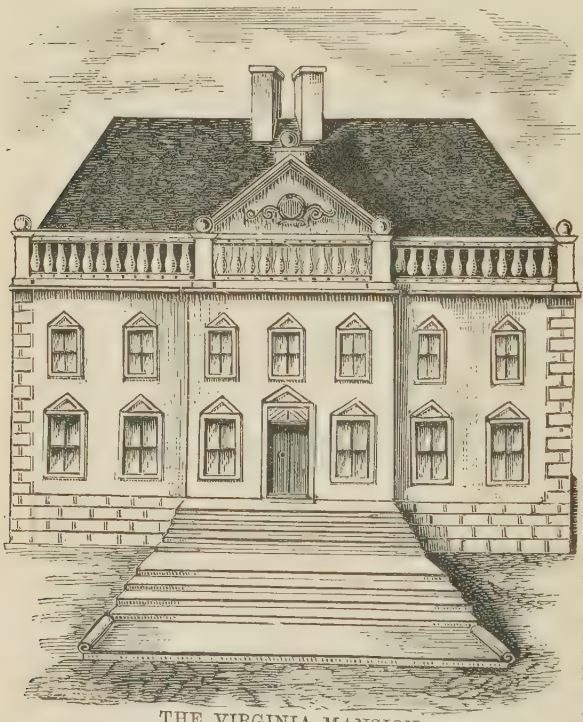
Sections of *The Longcroft*, next the Shawfield Mansion Orchard, probably with the ultimate view of erecting a Residence on the consolidated Purchases, just as Mr. Campbell had originally done.

Accordingly, Mr. Buchanan, at different times, acquired three of these small Properties. The First he Purchased, in 1719, from two Brothers named Mitchell, whose Father had been a Maltman; the Second, in 1732; and the Third and largest, in 1740, from Laird Scott. This last Lot is described in the ancient Title Deeds, as consisting of an Acre and a-Half of "Arable Land, with Yard, Stable, and Byre, in that Croft called the Long Croft;" and was next the Shawfield Garden, then belonging to Colonel Macdowall of Castlesemple. The Price was £322; and in order to insure the Provost's Title against the risk of challenge, Scott conveyed, in what the Lawyers significantly call *Real Warrandice*, a proportional part of an "Annuity of 16 Bolls good and sufficient Oatmeal, to be uplifted out of the Parsonage-Teinds, and Teind-Bolls, due to the University of Glasgow, furth of the Lands of Wester Daldowie."

The Provost did not long survive this last Purchase. He was succeeded by his Son, George Buchanan of Mount Vernon, a Gentleman of great enterprise. He was an extensive Foreign Merchant and Importer of Tobacco, then the great Staple in Glasgow; in other words, Mr. Buchanan was "a Virginia Merchant." M'Ure, in his grotesque History, written shortly before the Period now alluded to, gives a curious List of these Glasgow *Dons*, upwards of 100 in number. In his usual ludicrous fashion, he Classifies them under the Head of "Sea-Adventurers, trading to sundry Places in Europe, Africa, and America," and as "a great Company that arose, undertaking the Trade to Virginia, Carriby Islands, Barbadoes, New England, St. Christophers, Monserat, and other Colonies in America;" a pretty wide Range allowed by this Comical Composer.

This ancient "Virginian," George Buchanan, soon after the Provost's succession opened to him, resolved to carry out what had been his Father's design, in Buying so much of this Suburban Croft-Land, by Erecting thereon a Mansion suitable to his Wealth and Importance. The Spot he chose for this purpose was in the Centre of the now consolidated Lots, and near their Northern extremity. The Ground in Front, down to the Dumbarton Road (otherwise called "St. Enoch's-Gait"), was cleared of all the old trash of Barns, Kilns, &c., upon it, and an Avenue formed up the Centre, to the Space where the new Mansion was to be Built. About the year 1752, the House was completed. It was a very spacious Edifice, much larger than those of Provosts Murdoch or Dunlop, in Argyle Street, and Finely Proportioned. It faced South, and consisted of a half-sunk and two main Floors, with Pavillion-Shaped Roof, and Chimney Stalks in the centre, very much resembling in outline *The Shawfield Mansion*, but not quite so large. Indeed, it is believed that the Architect chose the latter as his Model. In front, a handsome Ballustrade ran along the Eaves, screening the lower portion of the deep Roof; a triangular Entablature rose above the Entrance-Hall; the Exterior was divided into three Compartments—the centre one projecting a little—while upon sundry Pinnacles, elegant Stone Vases and other Ornaments were placed. A

flight of very broad Stairs, tapering inwards as they ascended, led up to the Doorway, the whole Structure having a remarkably grand and imposing appearance. On entering the Mansion, a very spacious square Lobby, the Floor of which was inlaid with Mosaic, met the Eye. The Roofs and Walls of the lofty Apartments on either side of this elegant Entrance were curiously ornamented with Festoons of Fruit and Flowers, while the Panellings exhibited beautifully painted Landscapes, Pastoral Scenes, and other pleasing Objects. A large Area in front of the House was allotted to Shrubbery, enclosed by a Parapet, carrying a massive Iron Railing, which ran across the Property from East to West,



THE VIRGINIA MANSION.

the whole Space between Colonel M'Dowall's Garden Wall on the one side, and Mr. Miller of Westerton's Ground on the other. This cross Wall stood as far South as the Line of the present Wilson Street, from which others ran Northwards, on both flanks, to the Back Cow Lone, where they joined another transverse Wall, and completely enclosed the Property. Two Wings of minor dimensions were Built a short way in advance, at the end of an oblique Line, from the principal Mansion; and in rear of these, a range of Offices, facing respectively East and West, stood along the Eastern and Western Boundaries. A massive Iron Gate occupied the centre of the South Walls, giving admission to Carriages approaching the House along the wide Avenue up from the Dumbarton Road; and thence, a broad oval Drive conducted to the Door of this splendid Edifice.

The position of the House, within this larger enclosed Space, is exhibited on the old Map of Glasgow, by James Barry, Land Surveyor, already alluded to.

There was nothing to interrupt the original View in almost any Direction. The front Windows commanded a Prospect quite across the

Clyde; those behind looked over a wide Range of open Fields; the end Windows in the East allowed a View of the Shawfield Gardens, and those of Hutcheson's Hospital, all the way to the Candleriggs; while the Prospect from the Windows in the opposite End, was uninterrupted as far as the eye could reach. The Mansion was entirely out of Town.

A Note-Book or Diary, kept by Mr. George Buchanan, is still preserved among the Family Papers at Drumpellier, in which is recorded the Circumstance of the Foundation-Stone of the Virginia Mansion having been Laid by him.

Sometime after Mr. Buchanan had finished the House, he resolved to lay off the open Area, on both sides of the Avenue, for a Street, with Houses facing East and West. This was accordingly done, and the Street opened as far up as near the Mansion-Gate, in 1755, under the Appellation of "Virginia Street," after that distant Region with which this great Merchant was so much connected. One of the earliest Houses in this new Street was that Built on the East side by Sir James Maxwell, James Ritchie, & Co., of the Thistle Bank. It had a considerable Garden behind. The South-West corner Tenement, still standing, was Erected by John Robertson, a Wright, under a Conveyance from Mr. Buchanan.

During 17 years, Mr. Buchanan resided in his magnificent Mansion, and Died in 1769. He was succeeded by his Son, Mr. Andrew Buchanan, then a Minor. His Curators were James Buchanan of Drumpellier, Colin Dunlop, James Simpson, David Dalziel, and Andrew Buchanan—all Merchants in Glasgow. In 1770, they Sold the House to another eminent "Virginia Merchant," Alexander Speirs of Elderslie. The following is the description of the Property in an ancient Deed of Conveyance:—

All and whole that large Dwelling-House, Office-House, and whole Pertinents thereof, Erected by the deceased George Buchanan of Mount Vernon, with the large Area or Plot of Ground around the said Dwelling-House and Office-Houses; together with the Iron Gate on the South of the said Ground, and the Stone Walls around the said Area or Plot of Ground; and which Lands and Subjects aforesaid, all lie within the Burgh of Glasgow, at the Head of that Street called Virginia Street, and are presently Bounded by the Lands now belonging to John Glassford of Dougalston, Merchant in Glasgow, on the East, the Lands of John Miller of Westerton on the West, the Passage of Virginia Street on the South, and the Lane leading from the North-West Church, Westward, to the Cow Loan, on the North parts.

Mr. Speirs was one of the most extensive Importers of Tobacco probably then in Britain. From an official Return, it appears that, in the year 1772, of 90,000 Hogsheads imported into this Country, no less than 49,000 were by Glasgow Merchants alone. These Merchants comprehended 46 Firms, at the head of which stood Alexander Speirs and Co., and John Glassford & Co., the former as Importers of 6035 Hogsheads, and the latter of 4506—the largest Quantities in the Glasgow List.

In 1777, Mr. Speirs conveyed the Virginia Mansion to his Lady, Mrs. Mary Buchanan, in Liferent, as a Jointure-House; and in 1779 he disponed it, under the Burden of Mrs. Speirs' Liferent, to his second Son, Peter Speirs.

In 1787, Mr. Peter Speirs, with consent of his Mother, Sold the Mansion to Mr. James Dunlop of Garnkirk, and during the time that the latter was Agent in Glasgow for the Greenock Bank, their Office was in the Westmost Wing of the Mansion. A Gentleman still living, remembers frequently transacting Banking Business in this Office with Mr. Dunlop.

Various successive changes of Proprietors took place, which may be briefly Summed up, exhibiting a very Chequered Career.

1. Mr. Dunlop's Trustee conveyed the House, in 1796, to Collector William Clark, of the Customs. About this time both Wings were Removed, and a Passage opened for the first time to the then improved Ingram Street, along the West side only of the Mansion. There was no Passage by the East side for very many years afterwards.

2. Mr. Clark conveyed the House, in the end of 1796, to George Provand, Merchant.

3. In 1801, Mr. Provand's Trustee reconveyed it to Collector Clark.

4. Mr. Clark, in 1803, Sold the Mansion to Mr. John Gardner, Vintner, who held it eight years.

5. In 1811, Mr. William Gordon Mack, Writer, became Proprietor.

6. By him it was Sold to Mr. William Kelly, Merchant, in 1818.

7. In 1828, the latter conveyed it to Mr. James Dennistoun, and the other Partners of the Glasgow Bank, which Company, in 1842, took down the ancient Virginia Mansion, after it stood the greater part of a Century, and in 1843, Erected the present Magnificent Banking Office on its Site, which soon after became the Property of the Union Bank of Scotland, in consequence of an amalgamation between it and the United Glasgow and Ship Bank Company.

For many years previous to the Demolition of the Mansion, it had ceased to be occupied as a private Residence; and, early in the present Century, was converted into Merchants' Counting-Houses and Lawyers' Chambers. The fine, broad old Stairs in front, which added so much to the effect of the original Design, were, at a comparatively recent Period, removed, and a mean-looking Substitute erected, which encroached less on the Street, while a paltry Railing ran close along the Sunk Flat. But the Writer well remembers it, about the year 1810, before these Disfigurations took place, and was so much impressed with the majestic appearance of the Mansion, associated in his mind with many early Reminiscences, that a few days before it was Demolished, he caused to be taken a Sketch of its Outline, to preserve from utter oblivion the Architectural aspect of one of the finest old Mansions that Glasgow could boast of. (See Page 1036.)

MILLER STREET.

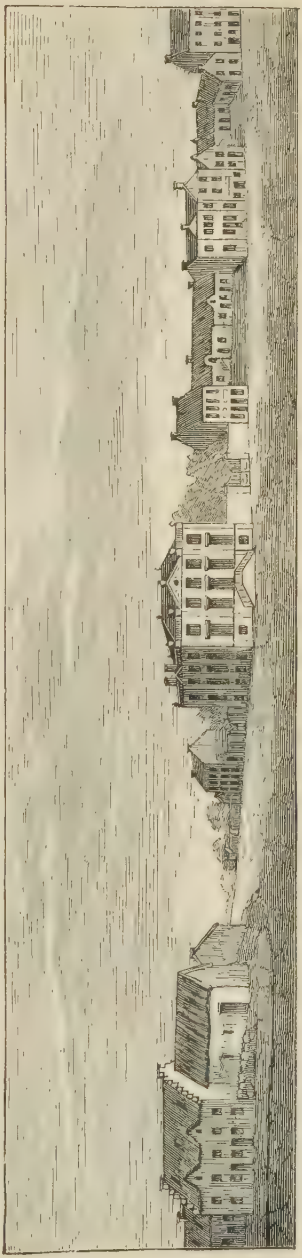
The *Solum* of this fine old Street, and of the antique Town Mansions on both sides, which belonged to the Glasgow Aristocracy, in days long gone past, forms another *Traverse* of *The Langcroft*, and extends to about two Acres. In the early part of the Reign of Charles I., ere Cromwell had Drawn his Sword, the Proprietors of nearly the half of this Ground were two Sisters, quaintly named, in the old Papers, "Jonet and Peggie Watsons," who held it jointly with John Robertson,

a Merchant of some note in those days. to John Smith, Notar—thereafter to Andrew Spreull and John Spreull, of Milton; and the Remainder to an old Glasgow Family named Reid, Ancestors of the intelligent "*Senex*."

On the 20th November, 1647, the two ancient Maidens above-mentioned Sold their *pro indiviso* interest in "The Langcroft Riggs" to John Woodrow, younger, Maltman in Glasgow; and on 27th February, 1701, he acquired from the Heirs of John Robertson the Share held by the latter. Again, on 13th May, 1703, Mr. John Spreull Sold to Mr. Woodrow the two Riggs belonging to him lying alongside. These Purchases of Woodrow's extended to six Roods.

On 25th September, 1749, Mr. John Miller was served Heir to his Grandfather, John Woodrow, before noticed, and became formally Invested in these Langcroft Patches by two Instruments of Sasine, dated respectively the 27th October, 1749, and 19th July, 1757. A few years afterwards, Mr. Miller purchased from Mr. John Reid two additional Roods of Ground, to secure the Property which he Inherited from Mr. Woodrow, and thus became exclusive Owner of the whole Area of what is now *Miller Street*.

When the Succession thus Opened to Mr. Miller, in 1749 (four years after *The Rebellion*), he found that his Neighbour on the East side of *The Langcroft Riggs* was Provost Andrew Buchanan, the Projector of Virginia Street, and that a Group of small Vegetable Gardens, belonging to different Owners, lay along the West March. Where Mr. Miller's Ground faced "St. Enoch's Gait," there was, and had been from the time of the two Spinsters Watson, a Malt-Kiln and a Barn. These lay between two small Properties, both belonging to Mr. Reid, already alluded to, who was also a Maltman. That on the East consisted of a very quaint-looking thatched Farm-House of one Storey, which stood a short "Two Riggs" more belonged



Malt Kiln and Barn. Foot of Cow Loan, now Queen St. M'Call's "Black House." Foot of Miller St. about 1794.

way back from, and looked to, the Highway, with two Barns flanking it at right Angles, thus forming a Recess in front of the House, where Cows were Milked. This humble Domicile remained till near the close of last Century. The large four-storey Land facing *The Buck's Head* now stands on the Site. Then, on the West front, Mr. Reid had a Malt-Kiln and thatched Barn joining Mr. Miller's, with a small Piece of Ground behind, which reached back as far as what is now *The Glasgow Corporation Water Company's Office* in Miller Street.

Such was the chain of ancient Proprietors, and such the aspect of the Locality, destined not long after to be transformed from Corn Riggs into one of the most aristocratic Streets in Glasgow.

Mr. Miller was one of the superior class of Maltmen, and possessed, in his own right, and as Mr. Woodrow's Heir, considerable Wealth. His Brewery was at Grahamston.* He was Proprietor of the small Estate of Westerton, in the Parish of Bonhill, Dumbartonshire,† and of various heritable Subjects in Glasgow, besides the Stripe of Ground in *The Langcroft*, now under consideration. He was, moreover, a Glasgow Bailie.

Following the example of Provosts Murdoch and Dunlop, Mr. Miller resolved to Erect a New-Town Mansion for his own Residence, facing St. Enoch's Gait, and accordingly Built, *circa* 1754, a handsome Edifice at the South end of his Langcroft Riggs. It was of two Storeys, with a Sunk-Floor, and entered from Argyle Street, by the then favourite double flight of Steps placed at right Angles with the South Plane or Front of the House. The Corners and Pinnacles were ornamented with Stone Vases, in the style of the antique Mansions still lingering in the Vicinity.

This Town-House of Mr. Miller occupied a large portion of his Front-Ground, which was narrower at the South end than farther up. A Passage was, however, left along the West Gable, to allow access to the Offices and Garden behind, which last reached all the way back to what is now Ingram Street, called in the old Miller Street Papers "The Candleridge Lone." That part of the Garden nearest the House was laid off in ornamental Flower-Plots, and towards the upper end there was a small Orchard. A Stone Dyke stood across the North end of the Ground, and shut in Mr. Miller's Apple-Garden from the then lonely Bye-Road (now busy Ingram Street), while Hedges ran down the East and West sides, between Mr. Buchanan's Property and the Group of small Proprietors in what is now Queen Street.

This Description was supplied to me many years ago by old people, who quite well remembered the antique aspect of the Locality.

When Mr. Miller built his House, the idea of a Street through the

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* *Grahamston* originally consisted of six Acres of Ground, part of the Lands of Blythswood Holm, which were given off by Mr. Colin Campbell, of Blythswood, to Mr John Graham, of Dougalston; and March-Stones were put down under an Agreement between them, dated 18th November, 1709. Mr. Graham proceeded to Feu off these six Acres, and gave his own Name to the whole; hence "Grahamston." He was an Advocate. Mr. Miller's Grandfather was one of the early Grahamston Feuars, and Built a Brewery on part of it, to which Mr. Miller succeeded.

† Westerton was anciently known as the Five Merk Land of old extent, of Blairwhoish and Dumbain, and lay originally in the Parish of Kilmaronock, but latterly disjoined into Bonhill.

Ground had not occurred to him. He continued to Reside in his Argyle Street Mansion a number of years. At length, prompted by the attempts then making to extend the Town, and probably more immediately by Mr. Buchanan's example in opening up Virginia Street, Mr. Miller resolved to devote his Garden to a similar purpose. With this view, he employed Mr. James Barrie, the well-known Land-Surveyor of last Century, who lived in "Carsbasket's Land," Gallowgate, and whose excellent Map of the old City and Suburbs affords many curious points of comparison at the present day, to prepare a Plan. This was about 1761. The Street was to run from Argyle Street, Northwards, to the Back Cow Lone. Barrie suggested a much wider Line than met Mr. Miller's views, who very much disliked the Surveyor's idea of taking down his elegant Mansion entirely. Mr. Miller, perhaps naturally enough, thought it extravagant not only to Demolish his comfortable and only recently-built House, but eventually to gift to the Public so much Ground besides. He compromised the point with Barrie, and came to the somewhat strange Decision of cutting his House in two, the Westmost half to be demolished and thrown into the proposed Line, while a new Face should be given to the other Half, so that it should front, and enter from, the new Street. This was an unlucky Decision. It spoilt Barrie's Design, and is the cause of the narrowness of this now important Artery of Communication.

Mr. Miller's idea was to make a Street of Gentlemen's Houses, "Self-Contained," and Built according to certain Rules calculated to insure amenity. There were to be 24 Building-Plots. Each House was to consist of a Half-Sunk and two Square Storeys, but nothing higher. No Gables, Chimneys, or "Corbie Steps," were to face the Street. The Houses were to be entered by Front Doors, and a Flight of Steps projected on the intended Pavement. The Entrances to the Courts and Offices behind were, in the case of the Houses on the East side of the Street, to run along the North end of each House, while those on the West side were to be along the South. No Shops, and no Business disagreeable to Mr. Miller and the other Feuars permitted. In the first instance, the Street was to be kept private. It was not to be Opened at the Top; but Mr. Miller agreed to allow his Feuars alone the privilege, in common with himself, of getting out and in, to and from, the Back Cow Lone, through a Door in the Dyke across the North end, till he should think fit to throw that End open to the Public. These Conditions accordingly appear in the old Title-Deeds.

At that time the Back Cow Lone did not, at its Western end, run into what is now Queen Street in a straight Line. From the point where the East Side Wall of the Union Bank presently is, Westward, there was an awkward Elbow, or Bend, inclining to the North-West, which brought "the Lone," at its Western Junction with Queen Street, up as far as the Mouth of what is St. Vincent Place. This Curve consequently removed the Line in a corresponding degree North from the top of Miller Street, and from the present straight Line of Ingram Street, opposite the Royal Exchange. The old Curve is well seen on M'Arthur's Map of 1778. It was then in contemplation, however, to straighten the Back Cow Lone, and this was subsequently accomplished by Mr. Miller, and the other Proprietors of Ground within the Curve,

consenting to have the ancient Course altered, and a new Line carried straight through their respective Grounds.

Mr. Miller's next step was to announce his Street Scheme publicly, and this he did in the following Advertisement, which appeared in the *Glasgow Journal* of January, 1762 :—

A new Street to be Opened, from Argyle Street to the Candleridge Loan. The whole Breadth of the Ground is 224 feet; the Length is 725 feet. The Breadth proposed for the Street is 45 or 50 feet wide, each Steading to be 55 feet in front. Whoever wants to Purchase Steadings in said Street, may apply to John Miller, Maltman in Glasgow, who will show the Plan, and agree to terms.

The Street was named after Mr. Miller himself. In the meantime, he did not demolish his House, but waited to see how the new Street would take. It was a long time, however, before any of the Plots were Sold. A prejudice took root against the Street, as it was thought too far out of Town! The first person who purchased a Plot was Mr. Archibald M'Creddie, Merchant in Glasgow. In *Jones' Glasgow Directory* for 1789, he is quaintly designated "English Merchant." This Gentleman was originally from Galloway, went to Manchester, and thence came to Glasgow, where he carried on Business many years, under the Firm of M'Creddie & Kaley. The Plot he selected in Miller Street was No. 3, on the East side, now forming the Site of the North Wing of the Clydesdale, formerly the Western Bank's Buildings. The Date of this Purchase was 2nd December, 1771. The Contents of the Plot were 591 Yards; Frontage, 60 Feet. The Price, £132 19s. 6d., or at the rate of Four Shillings and Sixpence per Square Yard. In the Conveyance to Mr. M'Creddie, Mr. Miller obliged himself "to take down and remove, betwixt and the —— day of June, 1772, his new Tenement of Land in which he presently lives, lying on the North side of Argyle Street, and on the South side of the foresaid Yeard, and to open a Street of the Breadth of 38 Feet or 39 Feet to the Steading now Disponed, and the other Steadings laid off in the foresaid Yeard, and that, ay and until a Gavil and Dyke on the South-West End of the said intended Street (to the Half whereof I have right) be taken down, and then the Entry to the Steading from Argyle Street shall be of the Breadth of 40 Feet."

Thereafter, the Plots were gradually Sold. A marked preference seems, however, to have been given to those on the East side of the Street. The Steadings on the West stood many years unpurchased, after those opposite had been completely Built up.

It would be tedious to enter upon the History of each Steading, though some rather interesting Features might be presented from the old Papers. Without, therefore, taking up every one of the fine old Houses which once raised their Fronts so proudly, and whose Architectural aspect yet commands a certain degree of admiration, the following running Commentary may suffice :—

Plot 1.—South-East Corner of Miller and Argyle Streets. On this Plot stood the Residence of Mr. Miller. After a few Steadings had been Disposed of, he carried out his Design, by cutting the Argyle Street House into two, and building a Front to Miller Street. It was inferior, however, in appearance and otherwise to the Original. Here Mr. Miller

lived till his Death, *circa* 1790. He Died a rich man. By his Settlement, he assigned this House, first to his Widow, Mrs. Christian Park; thereafter to his Daughter, Mrs. Marion Miller, Relict of Mr. James Alston, Merchant in Glasgow, in Liferent; and he left the Fee of this Miller Street Mansion and all his other Property, to his Grandson, Mr. John Alston, jun., besides a Legacy of £1000 to Mr. William Alston, who stood in the same degree of Relationship to him.

In this House Mr. John Alston also lived many years.* After his Death, the lower part was converted into Places of Business;† and, latterly, in 1838, the whole Edifice was Purchased by *The Western Bank of Scotland*, from the late Mr. William Kippen, of Busby, Son-in-Law of Mr. Alston. Mr. Miller's old Mansion was, last of all, used as a temporary Office for *The Western Bank*, while their late Premises were Building on the next Plot; and finally pulled down by the Bank, and the new corner Tenement Erected on the Site in 1840.

Plot 2.—Now the Clydesdale Bank. This Steading was acquired from Mr. Miller in 1776, by Mr. George Ferrie, Deacon of the Wrights, and Grandfather of Mr. Ferrie, of Blairtummock. He paid for the Ground £130. The Edifice which the Deacon built the year following was very spacious and intended for a Bank, with Cashier's Residence above. This was the Glasgow Arms Bank, the second oldest Monetary Establishment then in the City, having been Established in November, 1750. The original Partners were Thirty in Number, and included some of the principal and most influential Merchants. The Bank commenced Business in the Second Floor of a Tenement, called "Smith's Land," near the bottom of the Saltmarket, but removed to a House in King Street, immediately below Princes Street, still standing, *circa* 1759. The first social Firm was Cochran, Murdoch, & Co., which was subsequently changed several times. But having resolved to remove to the New-Town, Miller Street was selected in 1778. The then Partners purchased from Deacon Ferrie the new House above noticed, and transferred the Bank thither. The Price was £1340.

The last Cashier of *The Arms Bank* was Mr. John Robertson, who lived above the Office. His House was spacious and admirably planned. The Dining-Room had three Windows, and the Drawing-Room two, looking to Miller Street. Both were Decorated in fine antique Taste, the Walls of the former being Ornamented with Bunches of Grapes and other Devices, and the latter with Festoons of Flowers, and Landscapes painted within raised Ovals on the Panelling, a favourite fashion in the olden time. Massive Balustrades of black Mahogany flanked the polished, broad, oaken Stairs, leading to the suite of Apartments. Behind were a large Court, Coach-House, and Offices, through the first of which was the Entrance to the inner Door of the Cashier's Residence,

* Alston Street, in Grahamston, was named after this Grandson of Mr. Miller.

† Stubbs, a fashionable English Clothier, long occupied the main part of the first Floor, entering from Miller Street; while, underneath, a portly and well-known Barber, named Campbell, Shaved for a Penny, in a Domicile to which his Customers dived from the Argyle Street Pavement, at the sight of the Brazen Symbol which dangled over the Door. After a time, both Tailor and Barber were abolished from the Premises, and the Interior converted into a spacious Shop, entering from Argyle Street, with Cellars below.

the whole protected from the Street by a huge Gate, which would have formed no bad Defence to a Fortlet.

In 1794, this fine old Edifice was Sold for £1620, to the great Glasgow Firm of Messrs. Alexander Houston & Co., the Partners of which were Mr. William Macdowall, of Garthland; Mr. Andrew Houston, of Jordanhill; Mr. Robert Houston Rae, of Little Govan, and Mr. James Macdowall, Merchant, Glasgow. They did not, however, retain it long, but parted with the House in the end of the year following, to Mr. John Smith, Merchant, who Resided there many years. His Son, Mr. James Smith, of Craigend, Sold it to Messrs. James Black & Co., in the Spring of 1817; and they again to *The Bank of Scotland* in November of that year, at the Price of £3150. This Parent of the Scottish Banks removed its Glasgow Office from Queen Street, where it had long been, to the Miller Street House, where their Business was Transacted upwards of 13 years. Lastly, the Edifice was Sold by the Court of Directors, at a considerable advance of Price, to *The Western Bank of Scotland*, which Establishment, after greatly improving the Interior, had its first Office in the Premises in 1832. But at the end of 7 years, being found inconvenient, the Western Bank pulled down the old Mansion of 1778, and Erected, in 1840, on the Site, its spacious Office.*

Plot 3 has been already alluded to in speaking of Mr. M'Creddie. Soon after his Purchase in the Winter of 1771, he Built a spacious House on this Plot, very similar in Architectural Design to Mr. Miller's. It stood 75 years, and was removed in 1846 by *The Western Bank of Scotland*, to make room for part of its Establishment. During this long Period, the House changed Owners 13 times; and it seems worth while to record, as a piece of Local Statistics, in a Foot-Note, the names of the successive Proprietors of this first of the Miller Street Mansions, other than Mr. Miller himself.† Thirty years ago the lower portion was occupied by *The Stamp Office.*

Plot 4 was taken off by Mr. William Tait, of the Firm of William and Walter Tait, a great American House, which Failed at the outbreak

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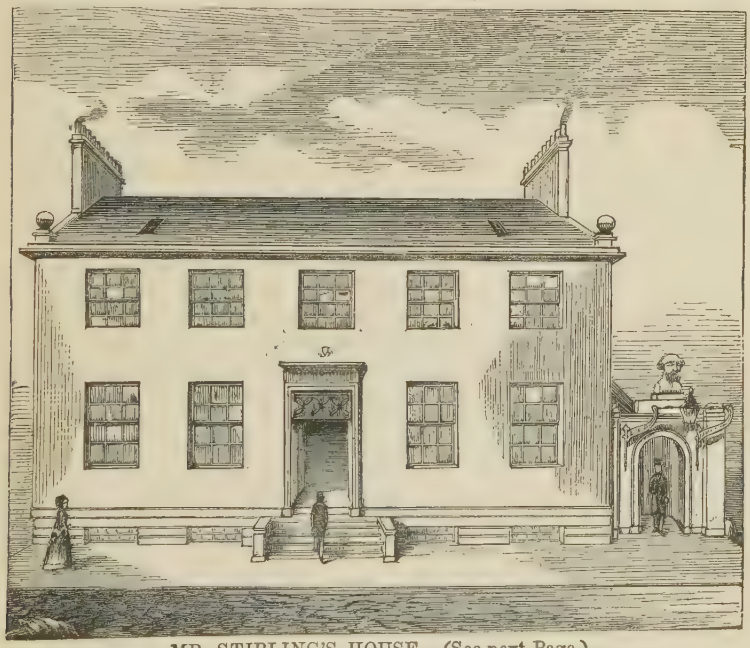
* When *The Bank of Scotland* left Miller Street, they went to the Premises recently occupied by them in Ingram Street, built on the Site of *The Old Star Inn.*

† The following Parties were successively Owners of the first House built in Miller Street, viz.:—

1. Mr. Archibald M'Creddie, from 1771 till 1798.
2. Mr. James Monteith, jun., Merchant, from January, 1798, till August, 1801.
3. Mr. John Monteith, Manufacturer, eldest Brother of No. 2, from 2nd till 22nd September, 1801.
4. Mr. Henry Monteith, Manufacturer (afterwards of Carstairs), from 1801 till 1808.
5. Mr. Robert M'Nair, of Belvidere, Merchant, from 1808 till January, 1811.
6. Mr. Alexander Campbell, Merchant, from 30th January till 9th December, 1811.
7. Mrs. Helen M'Call, Wife of No. 5, from 1811 till 1815.
8. Mr. Thomas Graham, Writer in Glasgow (the "Chesterfield" both of the Faculty and of General Society), from 1815 till 1820.
9. Messrs. Thomas Graham, Archibald Lethan Cuthill, and James Monteath, Writers and Co-Partners, from 1820 till 1823.
10. Mr. Archibald L. Cuthill and Mr. James Monteath, Writers and Co-Partners, from 1823 til 1825.
11. Mr. James Robertson, Ironmonger, from 1825 till 1828.
12. Mr John Turner, jun., residing in Glasgow, from 1828 till 15th May, 1840.
13. The Western Bank of Scotland, Proprietors from 15th May, 1840, till its Failure

of the Transatlantic Colonial War, for an immense Sum. So astounding was this Failure, that when any remarkable Event subsequently took place, in the olden time, People were accustomed to exclaim, by way of emphasis—"Ah, nothing like that since Tait broke!"

The House on this Plot was afterwards the Property of Mr. John Barns, of Kirkhill, commonly called "Jackey Barns," a rich man, whose Testamentary Trustees sold it, in 1796, to Mr. John Wilson, Town-Clerk, who again conveyed it to Mr. James Hill, Writer. His Chambers were long in the Court behind. It passed from Mr. Hill in 1809, to Messrs. M'Nab, M'Farlane, & Co., Merchants; and again, in 1820, to one of the Partners, Mr. Colin M'Naughtan, latterly of Kelvingrove. The House still stands, immediately to the North of the old



MR. STIRLING'S HOUSE.—(See next Page.)

Western Bank Buildings, and now belongs to Mr. William Park, residing at Row, Dumbartonshire.

Plot 5 was acquired from Mr. Miller, on 12th December, 1771, by Mr. Dougal Buchanan, of Craigievern, who built the House still standing. It is now the oldest in the Street. Old Craigievern occupied it as his Town Residence many years, and left it to Mr. David Snodgrass Buchanan, who, in 1812, Sold it to the well-known Firm of Messrs. Graham & Mitchell, Writers, by whom, and their Successors, it has been occupied as Lawyers' Chambers 43 years.

Plot 6, now possessed by *The Glasgow Corporation Gas Company*. The original Purchaser of this Steading was Mr. Robert Hastie, a very extensive American Merchant, who acquired it on 6th May, 1772. He

was Partner of the Firm of Robert and Walter Hastie, which Failed for an immense Sum in the olden time. Mr. Hastie did not Build, but Sold the Steading three years after, to John Craig, Wright, who Erected the still existing House in 1775. This old Tradesman built several other Edifices in Miller Street, on Speculation, but became unfortunate, and his Trustees, consisting of James Lindsay, William Craig, and Michael Bogle, all Timber Merchants, Sold the House now under consideration, in 1780, to Mr. Robert Findlay, Merchant, who long resided there. In 1802, he was succeeded by his Son, the present Mr. Robert Findlay, of Easterhill, who was Born in the House. It was afterwards the Property of Mr. Findlay's Firm of Messrs. Findlay, Duff, and Co.; subsequently of *The Thistle Bank*, and now of Misses Brown, of Crossflat, near Paisley.

Plot 7 was acquired by Mr. Walter Stirling, the munificent Founder of *Stirling's Library*. The House was many years the Residence of this amiable Gentleman, and now belongs to the Library Trustees, under his Deed of Settlement. (See Page 1045.)

Plot 8.—The House on this Steading has the plainest Exterior of any of the old Buildings in the Street. The Steading remained many years blank. It had been acquired from Mr. Miller, in 1777, by Mr. James Jackson, Merchant, who, in the year following, conveyed it to Mr. Robert Scott, of Aitkenhead. From him it passed, in 1791, to Maurice Murray, a Wright, who Built several Houses in the Street on Speculation, and whose Workshops were in a Back Land in the still existing Recess on the West side of the Street, nearly opposite. It was not till about 1800 that Murray erected the Tenement yet standing, and this he did in Flats, being the first and only instance in the Street, in those days, of that class; but the House was of the same height and external figure prescribed by Mr. Miller at the outset. The Street Flat and Offices were Sold by Murray, in April, 1808, to Mrs. Anne Lockhart, described as "Relict of the late Honourable Charles Boyd, second Son of the deceased . . . Earl of Kilmarnock."* Lady Boyd, the year after, conveyed the Flat to Mr. Thomas Graham, Writer, who resided there many years, and had his Writing Chambers behind. It is now the Property of Mr. William Smith, of Carbeth. The second Floor was Sold by Murray to Mr. Robert Gray, Jeweller, to whose Family it still belongs.

Plot 9 was acquired in May, 1775, from Mr. Miller, by Mr. James M'Call, Merchant, who erected the existing Edifice, one of the most spacious of the antique Mansions in the Street. In 1810, it became the Property of Messrs. Stewart Smith & Co., whereof the Partners were Mr. Stewart Smith, Mr. William Smith, and Mr. Charles Hutcheson. The House afterwards belonged to Mr. Stewart Smith individually, and now to his Son. It is at present [1856] occupied by *The Lancefield Spinning Company*.

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* Lord Kilmarnock was Beheaded on Tower Hill for his share in *The Rebellion* of 1745. His second Son, Charles, was with him at the Battle of Culloden, and was one of those Gentlemen who retired with the Prince to Inverness, on the Afternoon of that unhappy Day, when a hasty Council was held, which ended in the Resolution to seek safety in immediate Flight.

The remaining Plots may be summarily disposed of. One belonged to Mr. John Douglas, Father of the gallant Sir Neil Douglas, who Fought under Wellington during the whole of the Peninsular War, nobly led the 79th Regiment at Quatre Bras and Waterloo, and latterly was Commander-in-Chief of the Forces in Scotland. The Proprietors of other Plots were—Mr. Hopkirk, of Dalbeth; Mr. Richard Denniston; Mr. Sommerville, of Farm; the Hon. Colonel George Semple; Mr. Scott, of Aitkenhead; Mr. Alexander Houston, of Jordanhill; Mr. James Alston; Mr. Robert Bogle; Mr. M'Lellan, Coach-Builder, whose Son left, in 1854, his splendid Gallery of Paintings to the City of Glasgow; and, lastly, Mr. James Scott, the portly Surgeon-Dentist commemorated in the Chaldee MS. of *Blackwood's Magazine*. Mr. Scott's House stood on the Southmost of Mr. Miller's Plots, West side of the Street, now the Office of *The Glasgow Corporation Water Company*.

Many of the Houses had small Gardens behind, with fine flowering, liliac Bushes, Shrubs, *Geen* and Cherry Trees, which last were Objects of no small interest to the Miller Street Juveniles in the days of yore.

Thus much for the Chain of old Miller Street Owners.

Reverting to the Period of the Opening of the Street, it has been stated that Mr. Miller's original Intention was, that it should be Closed at the Top. He did not wish it to be a Thoroughfare for Carts, lest the Amenity should be affected. Accordingly, when in January, 1773, Mr. Miller and the other Gentlemen who had built Houses in the Street applied to the Magistrates to have it Paved and Lighted at the Public Expense, the Request was Refused, because the Street was not a Thoroughfare, there being a Wall and Gate preventing Egress at the Northern extremity. Mr. Miller, however, having soon after agreed to open the Street from one end to the other, and to Convey the *Solum* to the Magistrates as a Public Highway, they acceded to the Petition, and, in the Autumn of 1773, Miller Street was Causewayed for the first time, and thrown open.

It has been already mentioned that Mr. Miller prohibited the Purchasers of the Street Plots from Building above a certain Height; but it happened that at the South-West corner, another Heritor demurred. The Ground of this adjacent Proprietor reached from what is now *The Glasgow Corporation Water Company's Office*, Southwards, to the Wester Gait, and was separated merely by a Stone Dyke from the lowermost portion of Mr. Miller's Street. This Neighbour was Robert Galloway, a Baker, who perhaps naturally enough thought that, as a new Street was Forming along his East Boundary, it would be a vastly good thing for him to Erect a great Tenement of Four Storeys, partly facing and entering from Argyle Street, and partly Miller Street. He therefore commenced operations, early one morning, by Demolishing the Wall on the West side of the last-named Street. But he forgot that the Dyke was common Property to the Owners on either side, and he had reckoned too much on Mr. Miller's forbearance. That Gentleman was not a little tenacious of his Rights. A furious Lawsuit took place before the Dean of Guild Court, between Mr. Miller and the Baker. This was in 1788. I have read the Pleadings in this old Case, some of which are rather queer. The Procurator for Mr. Miller was Mr. John Wilson; while the Baker was defended by his Namesake, Mr. James Galloway, long

afterwards Lecturer on Conveyancing, appointed by the Faculty,* and Mr. Robert Graeme, latterly Sheriff-Substitute. These Veteran Scribes dwelt with much complacency on the functions and duties of Œdile in old Rome, represented in some respects by the modern Dean of Guild, and hurled against each other the Rules and Maxims of Roman Law like hail; so much so, that had Cicero or Tribonian only heard them, they must have held their breath for a brief space in silent admiration; yet all this Clamour was only about a *Dykeside!* The Scales of Justice turned against the Man of Dough; and it was decided that he must rebuild the broken Wall, and pay Costs of Suit; the effect of which was, that in Erecting the large Tenement still existing at the South-West corner of Miller Street, he could get Access only from the Wester Gait, and not from Mr. Miller's new Street. At a later Period, Mr. Miller's Heirs sold their interest in the common Dyke to the Successor of Galloway in the vacant Ground between the Corner Tenement and the present *Water Company's Office;* the Four-Storey Land opposite *The Western Bank* was Built thereon; and thus, what Galloway could not wrest from Miller in 1788, was purchased in 1812, when the Tenement last mentioned was Erected. The Judge who Signed the Decision against Galloway was Mr. Walter Stirling (Founder of the Library), as Vice-Dean; and the Legal Assessor was Mr. John Orr, of Barrowfield, then Town-Clerk. The Restrictions imposed by Mr. Miller against Building above a certain height, were entirely abolished a few years ago, by common consent of the Miller Street Proprietors.

QUEEN STREET.

From immemorial time, a Thoroughfare existed in the line of this now important Artery of the City. It was called the "Cow Lone," and led from St. Enoch's Gait Northwards, to another set of old Roads, which branched off near the Locality of Cowcaddens.

One of these is described, in old Papers, as the "Common Lone," from Swan's Yett to Clayslap, now amplified into Sauchiehall Street. I

* Mr. James Galloway, Writer, above noticed, Built the Range of Tenements on the West side of Glassford Street, known as "Galloway's Court." He was a fine old man, though a little pompous in Expounding the Doctrines of Law to his Conveyancing Students. He delighted in expatiating to them on the Antiquity of Deeds of Conveyance, and consequently of Lawyers as their Framers; and he used to bring forward, neck and shoulders, the Purchase by Abraham, from Ephron the Hittite, of the Field and Cave of Machpelah, which, in the worthy Lecturer's Opinion, created "a strong inferential Case," that at that remote time Sarah's Grave, with the Field and Trees, must have formed the subject of Consultation between her Chaldean Husband and a Canaanitish Lawyer, resulting in a formal Deed of Sale, probably as simple in style as the Scottish Disposition!—in fact, that as the Sacred Record expressly states, the Transaction "was made sure," Mr. Galloway could not for the life of him see how that could be done effectually without a Deed, though very likely wanting a Registration Clause! It is perhaps unnecessary to state the effect which this sapient Illustration produced on the Students; but had the ingenious Prelector of the Faculty taken a wider Range, he might have alarmed his Auditors still more, by fishing up much "older Cases" from the Researches of Sir William Jones on the early Laws and Literature of Hindostan, and the Discoveries by Dr. Young and Champollion in the Valley of the Nile, where Actual, and not mere "Inferential," Conveyances of Land, Written by Sacerdotal Scribes, were found in Heathen Temples, wherein they had been Deposited "for preservation," long before Abraham came into being.

recollect it well as a very dreary Road, with scarcely a House, and Hedges on both sides; a number of old *Saugh Trees* grew in the Parks. The College and Grammar School Boys used often to go that Way, to Skate and Slide, on the Saturdays, on "Gillespie's Ponds," near what is now India Street; and if we did not leave the Ice till Dusk, we preferred going Home by "Anderston Walk," along which we made a rush to Grahamston, where we got the first glimpse of the Town Lamps, rather than return by the dismal Sauchiehall Road. I think there were only two or three Houses then, at wide intervals, between Anderston and Glasgow, one of which [Mr. Knox's] still exists on the South side of the now spacious Street connecting the Town with its antique Suburb. It was popularly called "Anderston Walk," the greater part being between Hedges. What a change now, both on the "Walk" and the old Skating-Road by Sauchiehall!

It was by the Cow Lone that Cromwell entered Glasgow in 1650, having made a Detour to avoid a threatened danger in the Route past the Archiepiscopal Castle. He Marched down this ancient "Lone," along St. Enoch's Gait, through the West Port, and Trongate, to the bottom of Saltmarket, where he took up his Quarters in the old-fashioned House known as "Silvercraig's Land." (See Page 163.)

In short, *Cow Lone* was the common Thoroughfare between the West end of old Glasgow and the North-West Districts, where the Burghers sent their Milk-Cows to Pasture in charge of the Town-Herd. This Functionary collected the Cattle in High Street, Trongate, the Wynds, &c., to the sound of a Horn—as is yet done in some of the Scotch Villages—and drove them before him, through the Wester Gait and up the Cow Lone, to the Cowcaddens Parks, bringing them Home the same Way in the Evening. Hence the Name. Sometimes, however, he took a portion by a Cross-Road, which branched off from the High Street, Westward, and joined Cow Lone at what is now *The Royal Exchange*—the Site of a thatched Farm-House, with an enormous "Muck Midden" gracefully placed on either side in rural repose. This Cross-Road was generally called "The Back Cow Lone," but latterly "The Grammar-School Lone," or "The Candleriggs Lone"—all now merged in Ingram Street.

So comparatively recent was this practice, that I have Conversed with People who perfectly well remembered the last Town-Herd collecting the Cows and driving them along the Streets and both of the Lones in the Manner now described. His name was John Anderson, and he lived in "Picken's Land," Rottenrow. He wore a Kilt. I am in possession of his "Horn," and a very primitive-looking Wind-Instrument it is. It is made out of a Cow's Horn (fit Emblem of Vocation!) with an Indentation round the Mouthpiece for the purpose of suspending the Instrument from the worthy Official's neck, in case he might lose it.

The Cow Lone traversed the following Grounds:—After starting from St. Enoch's Gait, it crossed a Section of the open Grounds of the Langcroft till it reached the point where the Exchange is now Situated. There it met the Lands of Meadowflat and Ramshorn [Ramsholm?], and, in its further course Northwards, formed the March between these Properties. Then when it reached what is now the North-West Corner

of George Square,* the Lone ran between the Lands called "Swan's Yett" (belonging, more than 150 years ago, to Mr. Campbell, of Blythswood), on the West, and the Grounds of Provanside on the East, which formed part of the extensive Properties of the benevolent Founder of Hutcheson's Hospital. The Lone at length terminated at the Cowcaddens.

In the early part of last Century (1715), the whole Ground on the West side of that Portion of the Cow Lone between St. Enoch's Gait and what is now *The Royal Exchange* belonged to John Neilson, originally a "Land-Labourer in Garroch;" but afterwards a Maltman in Glasgow. His House, Malt-Kiln, and Loft, stood at the South end facing the Wester Gait. This Ground was used as "Mail Gardens," for raising Cabbages and other Vegetables for Sale. It consisted of "Eight Riggs of Croft Land," measuring about three Acres, and stretched Westward along the Wester Gait, as far as where the Mouth of *The Arcade* now is. Behind that, it Marched with another Set of Gardens of the same kind, which formed the *Solum* of the then unknown *Buchanan Street.*

At the same Period, the Ground on the opposite or East side of Cow Lone, from the modern Ingram Street, Southwards, belonged chiefly to William Anderson, jun., Merchant; which became Subdivided among sundry minor Proprietors, as the Century advanced; while the Lands of Meadowflat and Ramshorn beyond were the Property of the Corporation.

Before the Cow Lone was formed into a Street, it was often nearly impassible, especially in wet Weather, being neither Bottomed nor Causewayed. Cattle sank in it mid-leg, and were not unfrequently "Laired," causing the Herd no small trouble in their Extrication. Such was the aspect of this old Thoroughfare, so late as about 1760. At length, the Improvements going on elsewhere reached this dreary Region of Cabbage Gardens and Cowfeeders. The Magistrates and other Proprietors along the Line, resolved to have the old *Drove Road* Widened, Causewayed, and Laid off for Building. A principal Mover in this Scheme of Improvement was Walter Neilson, Merchant, who, in 1756, had succeeded his Father in the whole Ground on the West side, and lived in the Candleriggs. This energetic Proprietor employed James Barrie, Land-Surveyor, to prepare a Plan of the whole. Following out their intentions, a written Agreement was entered into, Dated August, 1766, between the Magistrates and the Proprietors, to the following effect:—1st. The Cow Lone was to be Widened, so as to form a Street 55 feet Broad. 2nd. This Street the Magistrates undertook to Causeway at the Public Expense. 3rd. The Proprietors on both sides were to "Flag and Pal in" (lay Pavement with Curb Stones) their Properties facing the Street, the breadth of 7 feet, and none of them were to make "Forestairs" on any part of the Building-Line.

The name "Cow Lone," painfully suggestive of Bovine Bellowings, and other uncomfortable Reflections, besides defying all Greek or Roman Polish, was very unceremoniously dismissed, and "The Queen Street" substituted, in compliment to the then youthful Grandmother of our

* George Square was shaped out of the Ramshorn Parks.

present Sovereign. The numerous Holes and Sloughs were filled up, the *Solum* properly Bottomed and Causewayed, and the Building-Line defined. This Agreement is Recorded in the Register of Sasines for the Burgh of Glasgow, 24th February, 1768.

It is worth recording the Names of the Proprietors of Plots opposite Walter Neilson's Ground, who were Parties to this somewhat memorable Agreement, beginning at the South-East Corner, next Argyle Street.

1. John M'Call, Virginia Merchant, whose Property reached as far up as Mr. Lumsden's present Warehouse.
2. Thomas Clayton, designed, in old Papers, as "Stuccotorian" (Stucco-Worker).
3. John Wardrop, Wright.
4. John and Gavin Beugo, Skinners.
5. William Clark, Coachmaker.
6. Robert Bogle of Shettleston,* and
7. Hugh Wyllie, afterwards (1780) Provost, whose Piece of Ground stretched up to the Back Cow Lone.

Opposite to all these, Walter Neilson had his Eight Riggs laid off into 14 Building Stances, counting from Argyle Street North to Meadowflat. These he proceeded to Dispose of, but a number of years elapsed before they were all taken up and Built upon. That Portion of his Ground facing Argyle Street, between the Mouth of the Arcade and what is now the great Tenement at South-West Corner of Queen Street, he Sold to Bailie Walter Brock and Bailie John Robertson, and the Corner Steading to John Morison and James Burns, Wrights—after the former of whom "Morison's Court" is named. The other Building-Lots, along the West side of Queen Street, he conveyed from time to time to the following Parties, counting from the South-West Corner, viz.:—

Plot 2. To Mr. John M'Kenzie, of Garnkirk, Merchant—now the Site of *The Clydesdale Bank*.

Plot 3. To Provost William French.

Plot 4. To James Baird, jun., who soon after went to London, and the Lot became the Joint-Property of Provost Peter Murdoch and Mr. William Clark, Merchants.

On these three Plots were erected three elegant Mansions, separated by private Lanes. Each had the favourite Double-Stair in front, at right angles with the Plane of the House, ornamented with Iron Railings, and leading up to the elevated *Plateau* or Landing-Place at the front Doors.

These Mansions were in the same antique Style of Architecture as those on the East side of Miller Street, but larger. The Northmost of the three exceeded in size the other two. It was, in fact, a double House, the Entrance to the upper Half being from the Rear. These Houses† receded a little from the Building-Line, so that the Stairs did

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* Mr. Bogle Erected an elegant Town Mansion on his Ground in Queen Street. It stood nearly opposite what is now *The National Bank*, and had a Garden behind, the East or Back Wall of which bounded Colonel Semple's Town House in Miller Street.

† The Northmost of these three Houses is associated in my mind with many pleasing Reminiscences, having lived in it for some time when a Boy at College. At that Period, the other Half of the House was occupied by Mr. Garden. Our House was reported to be Haunted, a Black Servant of a former Proprietor having Died in it.

not encroach on the Street, from which they were separated by an Iron Railing, and will be well remembered as conspicuous Objects by old Citizens. They were very commodious.

Pot 5. Mr. Michael Bogle. There were two Houses close together on this Plot. They stood a short way back from the Street, with a small Green in front, and an Iron Railing. There were large Offices behind. In my College Days, the Southmost of these two Houses was Occupied by Mr. Jasper Lyon, and the Northmost by Mr. Daniel Hamilton, of Gilkerscleugh, then Sheriff-Substitute of Lanarkshire.

Many a Game of Cricket I have played on the then retired Queen Street with Mr. Hamilton's Sons—one of whom is now Lieutenant-Colonel, and the other Major of a very distinguished Regiment in the Service—our Red Gowns being thrown on the Railings in front of their Father's House. I well remember "a Battle" which the Colonel had with a Stranger Lad from another Street, who intruded, as we thought, into our "Beat." I "held the Bonnet," with Morton Routledge, Son of the late Dean Routledge, St. Andrew's, Low Green Street. Accessions of strength came to both sides; the Bonnet was thrown aside, and a regular *Set-to* took place in Pairs, where "Bloody Noses" were dealt and received with amazing impartiality, till the whole Street was in a ferment. This "Sanguinary Engagement" took place exactly opposite the present *Exchange*, and was put a stop to by the sudden appearance of the Policeman, with his red Collar, who only occasionally came into Queen Street, but was a second Asahel in Running, and bore the euphonious Soubriquet of "Rowley-Powley," from the obliging Habit he had of Throwing his Cudgel at our Heels during the Chase. So little Traffic was then on this now important Street, that I recollect the Grass growing on it, in many places, along the Sides.

Plots 6, 7, 8, were acquired by Mr. James Ritchie, of Busby, one of the ancient Virginia *Dons*, and long a principal Partner of *The Thistle Bank*. He Erected on the centre Lot the elegant Mansion afterwards belonging to Mr. Kirkman Finlay. It stood a considerable way back from the Line of Street, had a lofty Iron Railing in Front, and a very handsome Iron Gate. A broad Belt of Pavement led from the Gate up to the spacious front Stairs of this princely Mansion, and the Space on either side of the flagged Approach was covered with Gravel. In 1816, Mr. Finlay built Counting-Houses for his great Establishment on the Southmost unoccupied Portion of Plot No. 6, and fronting the Street.

The National Bank Buildings now occupy the Site of these three Plots.

[Kirkman Finlay was Born in Glasgow in 1773, and for Half-a-Century was known throughout the Commercial World as one of the most enterprising and active of British Merchants. On the breaking up of the old Tobacco Trade, he at once extended the name and Commerce of Glasgow to the farthest corners of the civilized Globe. No man did more to destroy the Monopoly of the East India Company; and no sooner was the Trade with the East opened up to free competition than he Despatched a Vessel of 600 Tons to Calcutta, being the first Ship ever sent direct from Scotland to India. Mr. Finlay's opinions on matters of Trade were frequently quoted by his friend, Mr. Huskisson, in the House of Commons. In 1812, he was Elected Lord Provost of the City, and in a few days thereafter he was chosen M.P. for the Clyde

District of Burghs. His Return was a very popular one, and, amid many enthusiastic Rejoicings, he was drawn by his Fellow-Citizens in an open Carriage from the Town Hall to his House in Queen Street. In a subsequent Parliament he sat for the Burgh of Malmesbury; and, in 1819, he was Elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University. For a long series of years, he lent his helping hand to every well-digested Scheme for the improvement of the City. He Died on the 6th March, 1842, at Castle Toward, which he had Built on the Estate purchased with the fruits of his industry. A Marble Statue of Mr. Finlay, by Gibson, was placed on the Staircase leading to the late Merchants' Hall, Hutcheson Street.—*Dr. Strang's Glasgow and its Clubs*, 117.]

KIRKMAN FINLAY'S HOUSE, QUEEN STREET.

Plot 9 was Purchased by Mr. James Gordon, and afterwards by Mr. Andrew Thomson.

Plots 10 and 11 were Bought, in 1770, by Mr. George M'Call. At a later Period, Mr. Archibald Hamilton became Proprietor. The Houses on these Lots were Built of a sandy-coloured Stone, and entered from a Court behind. They had a very dull look. At one time *The Bank of Scotland* had its Office there.

Plots 12, 13, 14. Though these are last on the List, they are among the very first taken off from Walter Neilson, and destined to be, *par excellence*, the Heart of Glasgow. On these Lots now stands *The Royal Exchange*. From the importance of this Section of the Street, some points in its intervening History seem worthy of Notice.

As already said, Mr. Neilson's Northern Boundary was the Corporation Property of Meadowflat, then perfectly Rural. A low Stone-Dyke divided the two Properties running East and West, nearly in Line with the North side of the present Exchange Square. This Dyke belonged

to Mr. Neilson. Among the first Persons who applied to him for Ground to Build upon, after the Cow Lone was improved, was Mr. William Cunningham, of Lainshaw, one of the greatest Virginia Merchants in Glasgow. He made an enormous Fortune by a sagacious Speculation in Tobacco, about the time of the Revolt of the American Colonies. This Gentleman took off three Plots from Mr. Neilson. His first Purchase was of Lots 12, 13, and part of 14, to which he entered at Whitsunday, 1770; the second Purchase was seven years later, and included the remaining Portion of Lot 14. The total Frontage to Queen Street was 201 Feet 6 Inches; the Superficial Contents, 4617 Square Yards; and the Price of the whole, £761 7s. 9d.

On the Ground thus first acquired, Mr. Cunningham built, soon after 1778, one of the most splendid Houses then in the West of Scotland. It is said to have cost £10,000. It stood back from the Street, and consisted of three Storeys, with Wings placed at right angles to the Mansion, and facing each other. A Parapet-Wall ran along the Street, with two Iron Gates at the North and South ends, and the large Area in front of the House was covered with Gravel. Behind the Mansion was a Garden, with Jargonelle Trees trained along the Wall. What was many years afterwards the Telling-Room of the Royal Bank's first Office in Queen Street, formed the Drawing-Room of this magnificent old Edifice, the Windows of which looked out on three Sides, East, South, and West. It was a splendid Apartment, the Walls and Roof beautifully ornamented in the Antique style, with raised Wreaths of Flowers and other tasteful Designs. The Door of the Mansion was not raised, as in most others of that Day, but had only a few broad Steps in front, thereby showing off, probably to greater advantage, the graceful Proportions and fine Architectural Style of the Edifice. Such was Mr. Cunningham's Queen Street House when fresh from the Builder's hands, upwards of 100 years ago.

On the 3rd November, 1789, the House and Ground passed into the Possession of Messrs. Andrew, John, and James Stirling, Merchants, under the Firm of William Stirling & Sons, and remained in that highly respectable old Glasgow Family upwards of 28 years, till *The Royal Bank* Purchased the whole from Mr. William Stirling, in December, 1817.

When that Bank removed its Office from the South-East Corner of St. Andrew's Square to Queen Street, in 1817, considerable Alterations were made on the Mansion to render it suitable for a Banking-Office. As already said, the Drawing-Room was converted into the Telling-Office. A handsome double Stair, with Iron Railings, was at same time raised outside, as high as the Sill of the Drawing-Room Windows, and led at once to the Lobby, of which the Telling-Room was entered on the left, through Folding-Doors covered with crimson Cloth. The Cashier's Reception-Room was on the right. Other portions of the Building were reserved for the Cashier's Residence. The Wings were allowed to remain.

I well remember, during the Radical Uproar of 1820, when fears were entertained that the Bank would be Plundered by the Mob, that a Captain's Guard of the Glasgow Sharpshooters, was more than a week Quartered in these Wings, with triple Sentries at the Gates, while

Videttes moved briskly along Queen and Ingram Streets. The Company of that Regiment, to which I belonged, was on duty at the Bank on the night the News came to Glasgow of the Skirmish at Bonnymuir, between the Hussars and Yeomanry, and the misguided Radicals; and there was great excitement in the Town lest the Mills might be Set on Fire. Another Company lay in St. George's Church; a Third in the Trades' Hall, Glassford Street; and a Fourth in the Laigh Kirk Session House, all on the alert. The rest of the Regiment was Posted with our Colonel (Hunter) and Major (Alston) elsewhere.

[*The Royal Bank*, then in the old beautiful House once the Property of Mr. Cunningham of Lainshaw, and afterwards of John Stirling, Esq., of Cordale, in Queen Street, forming now the Site of *The Royal Exchange*, was carefully Barricaded all around, including its spacious Gardens, now covered over with handsome Shops and Counting-Houses; and the Bank was thus Barricaded, because the Interior of it contained much of the valuable Plate, and much of the Treasure of the City; in fact, the Royal Bank might then be represented to be as *The Mint* or *The Tower* of Glasgow. The whole of Captain Smith's Company of Sharpshooters, with 20 Rounds of Ball-Cartridges in their *Cahouches*, were drawn up within it; and Ladies and Gentlemen of the City were actually seen Sobbing, and Crying, and Wringing their Hands, and rushing to the Bank to take Farewell, through the Gape of its Iron Pillars, of some of its devoted Inmates, ere they might be finally Slaughtered. We positively saw one of the venerable Magistrates of the City, with the tears trickling down his cheeks, coming and bidding *Farewell* to his eldest Son, forming one of the front rank of those armed Sharpshooters.

There was a Tavern originally underneath the Royal Exchange, kept by Mr. Allison, who was himself the first Master of the Royal Exchange Rooms, but it ruined him by extravagance or mismanagement, and was shut up, and he went to Australia long before the Gold Diggings were Discovered in that Region, and there, we presume, he Died long ago. He was a civil and obliging man, and his exit from the Exchange was much regretted by many Parties. That first Tavern underneath the Exchange was called *The Crown Royal Exchange Tavern*, in compliment to the Reforming King, William IV., and many a capital Dinner was consumed therein.—*M'Kenzie's Reminiscences of Glasgow*, I. 137, II. 247.]

Finally, *The Royal Bank* Sold Mr. Cunningham's antique Mansion to the Committee for forming *The New Exchange*, in September, 1827, the Chairman of which was the late Mr. James Ewing, of Strathleven. The old House was not pulled down, but is incorporated with the present Exchange, immediately within the Portico.

So much for the disposal of Walter Neilson's Ground on the West side of the lower Half of the old Cow Lone.

But something may be added regarding the Portion beyond. It has been stated that, where Neilson's Property ended, the Lone continued North between the Lands of Ramshorn and Meadowflat. When this old Thoroughfare was improved, there was no George Square. It was not begun till the Spring of 1781, and I have conversed with an old man who remembered having often Ploughed it as part of a small Farm.

It was a large *Howe* or Hollow, generally filled with Green Water, to

which the Boys made a Journey to drown Puppies, Cats, &c., while on the fragrant Banks of this Suburban Pool dead Horses were Skinned.

What is now the West side of the Square is nearly on the East Boundary of the Lands of Meadowflat. These Lands consisted of about 11 Acres, and stretched back, or Westward, as far as St. Enoch's Burn, now covered in at West Nile Street. Their Southern Boundary was partly Walter Neilson's Ground, and thence Westward, nearly in a line with Gordon Street. The West March was *the Burn*, which divided them from the Blythswood Lands; and then the Line continued North to a point a little beyond Sauchiehall Road, passing in its Course the East side of what was afterwards "Harley's Byres." The Northern Boundary was "Swan's Yett," before mentioned.

Meadowflat belonged, more than 200 years ago, to the Founders of Hutcheson's Hospital, but was Purchased from their Representatives by the Magistrates, as Corporation Property, about the middle of last Century.

Shortly before *The Rebellion* of 1745, the Meadowflat Lands were chiefly in Grass; and it having been supposed that Coal might be found there, one Robert Craig bored them, by direction of the Owners, to the depth of 27 Fathoms, but without a satisfactory result. They were then Let to two Gardeners, James Wilson and William Bryce, on a Tack for Three Nineteen years, from Martinmas, 1744 (ending in 1801), at a Rent of £25 Stg. Two small thatched Houses, for the use of the Tenants, were Built at the beginning of the Tack, facing Cow Lone, between what is now St. Vincent Place and Walter Neilson's Father's Ground. These two ancient Gardeners raised Fruit and Vegetables for Sale, and Meadowflat was thickly Planted with Pear, Apple, and other Trees. An old Hedge ran parallel with, and enclosed the Garden from, the upper Section of the Cow Lone.

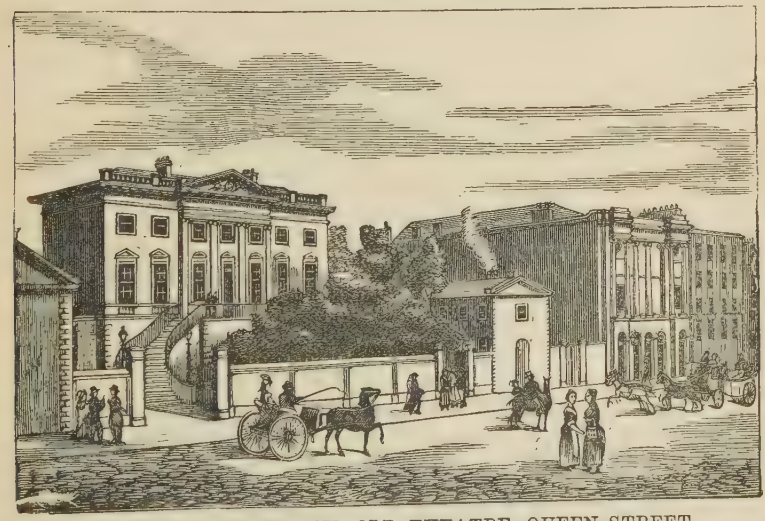
In the *Glasgow Courant* for December, 1759, there is the following Advertisement:—

> William Bryce, Gardener, at the head of the Cow Lone, Glasgow, Sells Fruit and Forest Trees—the Kinds too tedious to mention—with a large quantity of Thorns and Cabbage Plants of diverse Kinds, with Green Cale Plants; as also, at his Shop, third West from the New Wynd, head of Trongate, Sells Garden and Grass Seeds, all Fresh, and New, and Genuine in their Kinds.

Now, when Mr. Cunningham Built his spacious Mansion in Queen Street, he found Meadowflat, on the other side of his North Dyke, an Orchard in full Bearing, in the occupation of the above-mentioned Gardeners, and quite Rural. A very good idea of the whole Locality may be obtained by looking at Mr. M'Arthur's four-sheet Map, published in 1778, a fine Copy of which is preserved in the Library of the Andersonian University. When George Square was laid off, the old Hedge, along the upper Cow Lone, was removed, and the Range of Dwelling-Houses, still existing on the West side of the Square, built nearly on its Site. But the old Tenants' two Houses continued till 1802, when their Tack had expired, in which year a number of Gentlemen formed themselves into a Joint-Stock Society for erecting a Theatre in a Style suitable to the rapid increase which Glasgow had made.

Accordingly, these public-spirited Individuals purchased from the Magistrates, in 1802, the old Farm-Houses, and a Piece of the Meadow-

flat Ground reaching along Queen Street, from Mr. Stirling's Property, Northwards, to the line of St. Vincent Place, then staked off, but not yet built upon, along which the Ground thus purchased stretched West 170 Feet. The West Boundary of this Theatre-Ground ran nearly in line of the modern North Court, off Exchange Square. The Price was £2440. On this Ground a Theatre was erected in 1803, unequalled out of London, at an expense upwards of £18,000. The names of the Gentlemen who formed the Committee for carrying through this Undertaking were Messrs. Laurence Craigie, John Hamilton, Dugald Bannatyne, William Penney, and Robert Denniston, all Merchants. The Ground not required for the Theatre, and lying between it and St. Vincent Place,* was afterwards Sold, and on it stands the Tenement which unfortunately narrows so much the South-East Corner of that fine Cross Street of the Meadowflat Lands. The subsequent History of this magnificent Theatre



THE ROYAL BANK AND OLD THEATRE, QUEEN STREET

is well known. At one time it yielded a Rent of £1200 a-year, but was ultimately Sold for £5000; and on the 10th of January, 1829, it was totally Consumed by an accidental Fire, which broke out during a Forenoon Rehearsal, the Lessee at that time being Mr. Seymour. The fine Tenement now occupying the Site of the Theatre was soon after erected by the late Mr. Archibald M'Lellan, Coach-Builder.

[*The Theatre* is a magnificent Edifice, erected in 1805, on the West side of Queen Street, by Subscription Shares of £25 each, from Designs by Mr. David Hamilton. The Front is composed of an Arcade Basement, supporting six Ionic Columns, 30 feet in Height, with corresponding Pilasters, Entablatures, and appropriate Devices. The principal

* Robert Ferrie, Wright, Purchased from the Magistrates, about 1803, a large Slice of that part of the Meadowflat lying between Buchanan Street and the Theatre, and Built the Houses on the South side of, and Facing, St. Vincent Place.

Vestibule leads to the Boxes by a double Flight of Stairs, and is separated from the Corridors by a Screen interspersed with Corinthian Columns, which have a fine effect. The Spectatory is elliptic, and the Proscenium is 30 feet Wide, and Decorated with antique Ornaments. The Stage Balconies are tastefully executed. This is one of the largest Provincial Theatres in Europe, accommodating 1500 Persons, and *Netting*, when full, about £260. The standing Scenery, by the celebrated Naismith, is much admired; and the Drop-Scene, exhibiting a picturesque View of the Firth of Clyde, from Dalnotter Hill, is equal to anything of the kind in the Kingdom.—*Glasgow Delineated*, p. 87.—1826.

In its Foundation-Stone was Deposited this Inscription:—

ON THE SECOND DAY OF MARCH,
IN THE YEAR OF OUR LORD MDCCCIII.,
IN THE XLIII. YEAR OF THE REIGN OF HIS MAJESTY
GEORGE THE THIRD,
AND THE ERA OF MASONRY IↃↃDCCIII.,
THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THIS EDIFICE,
A DRAMATICAL THEATRE BUILT BY SUBSCRIPTION,
WAS LAID, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
LAURENCE CRAIGIE, ESQUIRE, LORD PROVOST OF GLASGOW,
AND PRESES OF THE COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT
FOR ERECTING THE BUILDING,
AND OF
GILBERT HAMILTON, JOHN HAMILTON, WILLIAM SMITH,
KIRKMAN FINLAY, WILLIAM CORBETT,
HENRY GLASSFORD, ROBERT DENNISTOUN, DUGALD BANNATYNE,
JOHN STIRLING, HENRY MONTEATH, ROBERT FREER,
WILLIAM PENNEY, WILLIAM BOGLE,
R. SMELLIE, SECRETARY,
ESQUIRES.
DAVID HAMILTON, ARCHITECT.

It was a dull Wintry day, the 10th of January, 1829. Comparatively few Passengers were to be seen in Queen Street or its Vicinity; and their Breakfast-hour being past, the Workmen had returned to the business of Dismantling what had been *The Royal Bank*, preparatory to its conversion into the Front part of the present *Exchange*, when the attention of a few Individuals was suddenly attracted to what seemed a light misty Vapour ascending from the lofty Roof of *The Theatre Royal*. By rapid degrees this assumed the unmistakeable appearance of Smoke—becoming each successive minute more dense and black, until first one lurid Jet of Fire, and then another, flickered amid the darkness, to be almost instantly succeeded by one general outburst of Flame. It soon became pretty evident indeed, that this Temple of the "Twin Muses" was threatened by the most serious of all Theatrical Calamities; and with winged speed did the intelligence spread over the City, as the Fire-Engines were dragged along in rapid succession to the Spot—each attended by its Crowd of Followers, hastening with breathless speed to swell the general Mass, assembled at every point from which a view of the burning Edifice could be obtained.

The Fire Brigade put forth, of course, on this Occasion its mightiest strength; the measured Strokes of the Engine-men were heard without cessation; the Water-Carts were hurried from place to place, with even

a more than usual disregard of life and limb; the snake-like Hose hissed in fifty different Quarters, as they twisted along the Streets, and scarlet-collared Policemen looked on in unprecedented numbers—but, alas! the devouring Element, as the Newspapers have it, had resolved upon enjoying a satisfactory Feast, and was not to be thwarted by the mightiest resistance that could be offered, so that, in the course of a few hours, this spacious Structure was converted into a Picturesque Ruin.

There may be many among the Play-Goers of former times who yet retain a sort of friendly Remembrance of the Theatre in Queen Street, coupled with many a pleasant Retrospect of Evenings spent within its Walls, when the impassioned grandeur of Siddons, the fire of Kean, the grace of Stephens or of Helen Tree, the humour of Mathews, and the drollery of Boddie (a name perhaps well nigh forgotten), had each in turn contributed to "charm the passing hour." And if it so be that any of our Readers should happen to recall to mind the occasional Visit paid to it in Boyish days—when every thought and feeling were wrapt in the enjoyment of the moment, and when all within the Rubicon of the Ticket-Lobby seemed *couleur de rose*—their Recollections of the long-demolished Edifice and its once dazzling Attractions may even still perhaps assume a tinge of passing light, caught from the all-sunny experiences of times gone by. Who among such but must well remember the dimly-lighted Entrance, passed with "expectation high," the semi-circular Staircase, ascended with buoyant steps to reach the favoured regions of the Boxes, or that Cavernous sort of Approach pursued with no less glee, which led to the more humble Benches of the Pit. And as to the Interior itself, what pen can ever describe the engrossing delight of the moment, when the wished-for Seat was attained, and, amid the full burst of the Orchestra, the eye had leisure to wander over the exciting Scene of a House—crowded from the Gallery immediately under the painted Region of Clouds and Cupids, to the brilliant Circle which approached the Stage on either side, close to that Line of shaded Lights whose reflected brilliance fell upon the gorgeous Drapery of the Curtain that was, in its Ascent, to throw open the gates, as it were, of Fairyland.

To all who may happen to bestow a thought upon Reminiscences such as these, there will perhaps some particular occasions start to mind, when the Rising of that mass of Crimson and Gold became the Precursor of more than ordinary Enjoyment, and when the interest of all that it unveiled was carried to a more than common height—step by step, it may be said, with every successive Occasion which beheld the progress of the Stage Romance checked by the fall of that fine Drop-Scene—the Panorama of the Clyde, with its glorious Expanse of Scenery, as visible from Dalnotter Hill, the fine umbrageous Foreground, the wide Expanse of the River, the familiar Rock of Dumbarton, and the distant Mountains of Argyll. To one, it may be perchance in connection with the dark Story of the Moor or with that of the "murdered Duncan" that the mind awakes most vividly to a recollection of the old Theatre and its once engrossing Attractions. To another, the gorgeous Spectacle of "Alladin" or that of the "Forty Thieves," may supply the light which still radiates brightest in the distant Vista of Play-Going experience. Some will bethink them of the unmeasured Enjoyment with which they

witnessed for the first time the Oddities of that Prince of Tutors, Dr. O'Toole, the Humours of the portly Falstaff, or the merry Antics of the mercurial Harlequin. Others will have all-prominent in view, the glorious Feats of the Circle—the dazzling horsemanship of Ducrow. Every one, in short, not yet superior to the occasional "weakness" of bestowing a thought upon the Trivialities of the past, will possibly find not a little to recall—"Thoughts of the younger life and happier day." In 1802 a Joint-Stock Subscription was entered into, and in 1805 the House in Queen Street was Completed at an Expense of £18,500.*

Of this Building the City had, certainly, great reason to be proud. In Architectural appearance, in Size, in the general arrangements of the Interior, and in the quality of its Scenery and Decorations, it had not a Rival beyond the bounds of the Metropolis. But alas! it too soon became apparent that the Proprietors had calculated over-blindly upon the support of the Public; and it was ere long sufficiently evident that neither the inducements of a splendid House, nor the presence of superior Talent on its Stage, could do aught to convert the Citizens of Glasgow into a Play-Going people. From £1200 a-year, the Rental was reduced by rapid steps to a third of that Sum, and yet scarcely a single Lessee appears to have succeeded in conducting the Management without suffering a Loss. In 1814 it was Sold for £5000, to Liquidate a Debt contracted on the security of the Building; and thus the handsome Theatre passed from the possession of the original Proprietors—leaving them to regard it in the light of a stately Cenotaph reared over the entombed ashes of their £25 Shares.

After its Destruction in 1829, the Ruins of the Edifice remained standing for a considerable Period, and were at length taken down to be replaced by the dull-looking walls of the Building which now occupies their Site, immediately adjoining to what forms the North-East corner of Exchange Square.—*Stuart's Views and Notices of Glasgow*, p. 110.

Let us here take a vivid peep at the old magnificent *Theatre Royal in Queen Street*, as we remember it on the first grand and important occasion when it was to be *Lighted up with Gas* to the view of the excited Citizens. Mr. John Corri, as he was called, had just arrived in the City from London, with his Signors and Signoras, and had advertised in the Newspapers the Performance of Mozart's grand Operas of Giovanni and Figaro for Friday, the 18th of September, 1818, on which occasion the grand Crystal Lustre from the Roof of the Theatre, the largest of any at that time in Scotland, would—in place of the Wicks and the Candles, and the Oil Lamps—be "*Illuminated with sparkling Gas.*" Every Seat in the Boxes, up to the double and the triple Tiers, had been anxiously Pre-Engaged; the spacious Pit was crammed almost to suffocation; and the first, second, and third Galleries—for there were also *Three* of them—had not an inch of standing room to spare, so great was the Crowd, and the eager desire to gain Admission, not so much for the *Music*, delightful though it was, as to behold, for the first time, the wonderful Evolutions of the *Gas*, never till then seen or heard of in any Theatre in this Kingdom. Nearly all the Rank, Wealth, and Beauty, of the City appeared

* The previous Theatre was in Dunlop Street, and formed part of the Building taken down to make way for the Union Railway.

in full Dress, and were Seated there. The Magnates of the College—including Professors Davidson, Young, and Mylnes, with their smiling Wives and beautiful Daughters—the Grahams, the Buchanans, the Maxwells, the Stirlings, the Dennistouns, the Tennents, the Hamiltons, the Monteiths, &c., &c. But, conspicuous amongst them all, were two of the greatest Beauties that probably ever shone in Glasgow, acknowledged on all hands to be "the loveliest of the lovely." The very *Gods* in the Galleries started from their Seats and greeted them with hearty Cheers and rounds of Applause, for which, in return, they made the most bewitching Smiles. Their Names were well-known and adored by every one then in the City. We allude once more to the lovely Miss M'Lean, and to the equally lovely Miss Logan, who was Betrothed, and who ought to have been the Duchess of Argyle 45 years ago, as we stated in one of our previous Reminiscences. We thought she had Died in the City of Bath many years ago, after having *Married* a distinguished British Officer; but in this we were mistaken. It was her Compeer in beauty, Miss M'Lean, that did so. The lovely Miss Logan, *Jilted* by the Duke of Argyle, Died *unmarried* at Hillend, Lanarkshire, so recently as the month of September, 1856; and, in noticing her Death, an esteemed Friend thus describes her:—Miss Logan's beauty was of the purest and most classical Description, such as Canova or Chantrey might have been proud to have perpetuated in Marble, while adding thereby to her fame.

Thus assembled in that Theatre—the Signal being given, and the Green Curtain of the Stage drawn up to display the magnificent Drop-Scene of the Clyde from Bowling to Dumbarton Castle, Painted on Canvas by Sir Henry Raeburn, which those who saw it, and the still few alive who may remember it, can or could only do so with a glow of admiration; but it unfortunately Perished in the Flames, never to be replaced by the same Artist hand again—the enrapt Audience, joining in the Chorus to the King's Anthem, and smiling in each other's faces, from the Lustre of those Lights, broke out again and again into a rapture of Applause; whilst the Gas, as if by *Magic*, made its original Evolutions to their perfect astonishment, leaving some of them to fancy that they had been ushered into a new world—a perfect Elysium on Earth.—*M'Kenzie's Reminiscences of Glasgow*, II. 152.]

A few Remarks may now be made regarding the East Side of Queen Street. It has been mentioned that the Piece of Ground next the Back Cow Lone belonged, in 1766, to Provost Hugh Wyllie. In 1769, the Northmost portion of it, measuring 120 Feet along Queen Street, was sold to the Trustees for *The Highland Kirk*. (See Page 901.)

The remaining Portion of Mr. Wyllie's Ground (now the South-West Corner of Ingram Street) was Sold, for a Sugar House, to Mr. M'Nair. A huge, dismal-looking Building it was. The present Tenement was Erected on the Site of the Sugar-House, by Messrs. Carswell, Builders, and was lately Sold for nearly £29,000! I remember well the aspect of the rest of Queen Street, to the South of the Sugar-House, 60 years ago. Next the Sugar-House (which had a Front both to Ingram and Queen Streets) was a back Brick-Building, the Ground in front being often covered with Logs of Wood. Next (where Canada Court now is)

was a Back Entrance to Mr. M'Lellan's Coach-Work (the regular Approach being from Miller Street. Then came a Dyer's—and many a thrifty Citizen could, and no doubt did, admire his threadbare Garment, dangling in the open air on a Stretcher, after emerging from the Dyer's Tubs, so vastly improved as hardly to be recognised by the Owner. After the Dyer's came a very wide one-storey Building, used as an Iron Warehouse, by Mr. John M'Arthur, with a Court behind; and still Southwards was a Brick Wall, with a large Wooden Gate in the Centre, painted blue, which opened into a small Court, on each side of which were Brick Buildings for Drysaltery Stores. Large lumps of Chalk, empty Barrels, Vitriol Bottles, Baskets, and other "Clanjamfery," were generally seen, in admired disorder, within the open Gate; while two large Saugh Trees overshadowed the little Counting-House, and formed a convenient Perch for crowds of Street-Sparrows, which the boys used to try to Shoot with Pistols, generally Loaded with the economical Ammunition of hard Peas! The discharge of these Volleys, naturally enough, disturbed the calculations of the Vitriol-Dealer, who came hastily out, in a menacing attitude, but seldom did more. He was a thin, curious-looking old man, with long Legs, like a Spider's, and an expression very much resembling that of an Owl. His Premises were nearly opposite what is now *The National Bank*. Next him, to the South, were the extensive Works of Messrs. Wardrop, Copper-Smiths, now indicated by "Wardrop's Court." A large wooden Gate led into their Premises, from which issued an almost incessant Clang of heavy Hammering, by no means harmonious to the Neighbourhood. The rest of the Street was pretty much the same as it is at present, down to Argyle Street. Mr. Lumsden came to his Premises in Queen Street about the period I am speaking of; and I remember he had only been a short time there when his Tenement took Fire, and there was a tremendous Blaze in the upper Floors, filled with coloured and other Papers, which were thrown out into, and nearly covered, the Street in front of the House. The Fire-Engines of the day were a very sorry Affair; but the Tenement was saved.

CUNNINGHAM'S HOUSE, NOW THE ROYAL EXCHANGE.

[I remember when the Foundation of this House was laid in 1778, but it was not finished till 1780. The ground on which it was Erected was at that time quite a Swamp, and it cost Mr. Cunningham much trouble and great expense to Drain it. It was not his original intention to have Built his House upon this Site, for he was upon terms to Purchase the Ground which the Terminus of the North British Railway now occupies, which was a very superior Situation, being upon a rising Ground, and facing the whole Vista of Queen Street; and it further possessed this advantage, that, from its elevated position, there was an easy Drainage; but a Mr. Crawford stepped in and made a Purchase of the Spot before Mr. Cunningham had concluded a Bargain, and he (Mr. Crawford) Built thereon the House lately Possessed by Mr. James Ewing; and it seems but the other day since the Trees surrounding this House were the Abode of a host of Rooks, whose numerous Nests occupied almost every Tree upon the Ground. Although we have now splendid Mansions in Glasgow in abundance, nevertheless, not one of

them can be compared to Mr. Cunningham's House, which cost him £10,000 (equal now to £20,000); indeed, this House was universally allowed to have been the most splendid Urban Mansion in Scotland, and the only one which could at all be compared to it was the House in Edinburgh now occupied by the Royal Bank of Scotland. On the Front of this House, Mr. Cunningham placed the very appropriate Motto of "Emergo;" and I confess that I felt much regret when I observed that the Committee of the Glasgow Royal Exchange had neglected to keep a Motto so descriptive of the Emporium of this great City. The rise of Mr. Cunningham was both sudden and singular, and I may here repeat the Narrative:—At the time when the first American War broke out, he was a Junior Partner in a very extensive Virginia House in Glasgow. This House at that time held the largest Stock of Tobacco of any House in the United Kingdom. The Cost Price of their Stock, upon an average, was Threepence per Pound. Immediately upon the declaration of American Independence, Tobacco rose to Sixpence per Pound. Upon this great rise taking place, a general Meeting of all the Partners of the House was called, in order to consult about the Sale of their Stock. At this Meeting every Partner, with the exception of Mr. Cunningham, was of opinion that the present opportunity should be taken advantage of; and as their Capital would be doubled by an immediate Sale, it should be effected without delay. Upon hearing this Resolution, Mr. Cunningham turned round to each Partner in succession, and asked him, "If he offered to sell his Share of the Company's Tobacco at Sixpence per Pound;" and upon every one of them answering in the Affirmative, Mr. Cunningham very coolly Replied, "Well, Gentlemen, all your Tobacco is sold at Sixpence per Pound." The Partners stared at one another, and demanded of Mr. Cunningham what he meant by that Expression, to which Mr. Cunningham Answered, "I have bought the whole of it at Sixpence per Pound, and I will satisfy you as to the Payment of it." Tobacco continued from this time to rise, till at last it reached the enormous Price of Three Shillings and Sixpence per Pound. Mr. Cunningham, however, had sold the whole of his Tobacco before it had reached its ultimate highest Price; nevertheless, at a Price by which he realised an immense Fortune.

I have mentioned that the Ground on which Mr. Cunningham had built his House was Swampy; but what will some of the present Generation say, when I inform them, that I have *Fished* upon the Site of Dr. Wardlaw's Church in West George Street [now occupied by the Offices of the North British Railway Company]. Ay, I have absolutely Fished in that very Place! There was an old Quarry there, the working of which had been abandoned; but it was full of Water, in which a few Eels might be caught, but the great sport was to catch "Asks" in it. These were a sort of Water-Lizard, and the manner we Catched them was as follows:—We had our usual Fishing-Rods and Hair-Lines, but no Hooks. At the end of our Hair-Lines we made a running Noose, with a slight Sink to it. We dropped this among the "Asks," which were very numerous, and whenever one of them got within the Folds of the Noose (which we could easily see), by a sudden Jerk we twirled it over our heads to the dry Land, and then we deposited it in a Phial, filled with Whisky, and so kept it for a Show, as

the Doctors in those days used to do, at their Shop-Windows, with preserved Snakes and curious Reptiles. This Quarry was the grand Receptacle for the Carcases of dead Horses, Dogs, and Cats. There the Bones of many a high-mettled Racer lie interred below the Foundations of the Houses in West George Street. Often, when I required a Cross-Bow have I resorted to this Spot, and selected a first-rate Rib for that purpose from a dead Horse; and there I got for my Fishing-Bait the finest Maggots in the world, from the numerous putrid Carcases lying round about in all directions. But my young Friends will also be surprised, when I inform them, that my favourite Place for collecting Worms for Bait was Ingram Street. This Street was anciently called the Back Cow Lone, and for a long time was the only Thoroughfare from the High Street, by Canon Street, to the Cowcaddens. Candleriggs at this period was a Corn-Field. Cows were formerly driven along the Back Cow Lone to and from their Pasturage at the Cowcaddens, in consequence of which the Soil of Ingram Street became enriched with the Droppings of Cattle, during many Generations, and was a noble Receptacle for rich Bait. Many are the times that I have gone out at night, with my little *Horn Bouette*, or small Lantern, and gathered Bagfuls of the finest large rich Worms, which, unfortunately for them, had come up to the Surface to Sip the Evening Dew. These were most carefully deposited in Bags of Moss, where they remained in close Confinement until the poor miserable things were starved to a sufficient degree of hardness to bear the Hook without breaking. It was truly a cruel Sport, and even then, while Impaling them on my Hooks, I sometimes shuddered at the Writhings of these "little harmless Serpents that live in the earth," as Dr. Johnson calls them.

I consider myself to be a sort of *half Cow Lone-Man*, as my Grandfather's Dwelling-House and Garden Grounds were situated at the South-East Corner of Queen Street and Argyle Street, and extended up the Cow Lone fore and back; they also included a part of Miller Street. It was upon that Spot, 120 years ago, that my Mother was Born, and there she resided in her early years. At this time, the Cow Lone was a mere Country-Road, having a few old Houses in it, but mostly bounded by quick-set Hedges, and so it continued till nearly the Period of my Birth. My Grandfather's * House faced Argyle Street (then known only by the name of the Westergate), and stood a little back from the Lining of our said present Argyle Street. What like that House was I cannot tell; but I presume there was nothing very remarkable about it, as otherwise I certainly would have heard something regarding its grandeur, if it had possessed any. Judging, however, from the old Houses in Argyle Street, close to it, which existed in my younger days, and which I remember very well, I conclude that it was just the decent, old-fashioned, two-storey House of a respectable Citizen. My Grandfather died not long after the birth of my Mother, and his Executors, in the course of their Administration, Sold his Westergate, Dunlop Street,

* It is curious to observe the quick diffusion of Family Races. From my Grandfather, above-mentioned, are descended the Smiths of Jordan Hill, the Browns of Fairlie and of Kilmardinny, the Ewings and Byrnes of Liverpool, the Prestons of Thornwood, the Aitkens of Frisky, the Wilsons of Main, Bailie Andrew Orr, William Euing, Insurance Broker, and scores of the name of Reid, with many others.

Stockwell, and Cow Lone Properties; but to whom I cannot say. About 80 years ago, tho Steading at South-East Corner of Queen Street, formerly a part of my Grandfather's Property, was Purchased by Mr. John M'Call, an eminent Merchant in Glasgow in the American Trade, who shortly afterwards Erected upon it a very elegant Mansion in the high style of our former Tobacco Lords' Domiciles. This House will be in the remembrance of all the elderly Inhabitants of our City. It was a large square Building with Pavilion Roof, and a double Stair jutting out upon the Westergate, like that of the Buck's Head Inn; but this Stair was graced with a handsome Iron Railing. On the upper part of the House there was an elegant Colonade, and the House itself was enlightened on four sides by upwards of 40 Windows. The Coach-Entry to the back Premises fronted the Westergate, and was placed on the East side of the Mansion (which was a Corner House); and there was a small Plot of Shrubbery on the back Grounds, but the Shrubs there were Stinted, and Dwindled, and never appeared in a thriving state. The Mansion itself, and also all the Offices attached to it, were Erected from the Stones taken from the Black Quarry; and as these Stones were never Painted, the whole Building had an exceedingly sombre and almost ink-black appearance. The Mansion never got any other name than "M'Call's Black House." This Property was Purchased from the Heirs of Mr. M'Call by a Gentleman whose name, I think, was Glen, who took down the whole Buildings, and on their Site Erected the present large Tenement at the South-East Corner of Queen Street. There was a general regret in Glasgow at seeing the Demolition of this fine old Mansion, which really graced our ancient Westergate.

The Male Descendants of Mr. M'Call are either all dead or have left Glasgow; but the late John M'Intosh, Esq., Accountant (Mr. M'Call's Grandson), represented the Family by the Female line. Mr. John M'Call was a staunch Royalist, and suffered severely by the American Revolution. His Heirs, however, after the lapse of many years, received a certain amount from Government by way of Compensation for Mr. M'Call's losses in America; but the Sum so granted by Government was far beneath the amount of what was sufficient to have indemnified the Family for the injuries sustained by the old Royalist.

At the period of my birth, Cow Lone, or Queen Street, differed little from the appearance of the Back Cow Lone, there being only a few commonplace Houses and Barns interspersed here and there in it. I remember the Building of Cunningham's House (now the Royal Exchange), in 1779, and went into its Interior during the time of its Erection. I think there were two old Houses of one Storey each upon the Site when Mr. Cunningham purchased the Property.

Crawford's House at the head of Queen Street (now the Railway Terminus), was built soon after Mr. Cunningham's. It was Purchased by Mr. Ewing of Strathleven for about £5000, and Sold by him, along with the exhausted Quarry to the North of it, to the Edinburgh Railway Company (according to public Report) for a Guinea per Square Yard—Mr. Ewing taking a great part of the Price in Shares of the said Railway. Many Readers will remember the Rookery upon the Trees in front of this Mansion during the time that it was the Domicile of Mr. Ewing. At the Period in question, all the Grounds to the West

and the North of Queen Street were either in Tillage or Let for Sale Gardens, with the exception of the Villa of Enoch Bank, then the Property of Mr. Semple, whose Descendants, I believe, are now residing in Rothesay. This Villa stood a little to the South of the present Sauchiehall Road.

The West Division of George Square was Feued from the City of Glasgow, about the year 1788, at 1s. 8d. per Square Yard. The other Divisions of the Square at this time were only partially Built upon.

At the South-West Corner of Queen Street, there long stood upon the Background of it a small Barn or Kiln, the Proprietor of which held it in the Market for the space of 20 years, at £3 3s. per Square Yard, which was thought quite an extortionate Demand; but at length he got his Price from Bailie John Morrison, who Built the present Corner Tenement on it; and the late William Gray, Esq., Jeweller, was said to have Paid £3600 for the Corner Shop of the said Tenement.

There formerly stood near to Provost Lumsden's Property a small one-storey House, which, from the following Extract, appears to have been occupied as a Public-House:—

Weekly Magazine (1777)—Page 190.—"January 30th.—Betwixt Sunday se'ennight and Monday morning, a Public-House in Queen Street, Glasgow, was Broken into by a Serjeant and five Soldiers, belonging to two Companies of the 70th Regiment quartered there. Having beat and abused the Family, they Rifled the House, and carried off a number of Articles, drank what Liquor they pleased, and what they did not Drink they destroyed by staving it. Next day, on information being Lodged against them, they were taken up, and are now in Custody. What makes their Crime the more inexcusable, they were upon Guard."

From the above Extract, it will be seen that the Cow Lone had now (1777) been dignified by the name of *Queen Street*—this most likely through the influence of Mr. M'Call, so noted as a Royalist, who, seeing that the more exalted name of *King Street* had been appropriated already, stamped upon the Cow Lone the Title of His Majesty's Royal Consort.

The House occupied by John Maxwell, sen., of Dargavel, and the House and Offices belonging to Gilbert Hamilton, were Built in my day. They stood immediately South of the present Royal Exchange. In the back Premises of the latter, the Establishments of the Bank of Scotland and of the Carron Company were carried on. There were also three handsome self-contained Houses, with double outside Stairs jutting upon the Pavement, at the lower part of Queen Street, on the West side of it. The Property which belonged to Robert Bogle, Esq., of Gilmorehill, in Queen Street, with the Mansion of the late Kirkman Finlay, Esq., is now occupied by the National Bank of Scotland. Mr. Bogle's House stood a little back from the line of the Street, and had a small Grass Plot in front. I recollect of having been in Company with Mr. Bogle at the time when he was Building the House and laying out the Grounds of Gilmorehill, the Expense of which was turning out much greater than he expected; and he remarked that Gilmorehill was an improper name for the Place; and the right name, he said, ought to have been "Bogle's Folly." So much for foresight!

After Cunningham's House, perhaps the finest house in Queen Street was that belonging to Mr. Ritchie of Busby, and Purchased by Kirkman

Finlay, Esq., for £5000. It was Built in 1775, but I was too young at that time to remember the state of its Site when Mr. Ritchie purchased the Ground. I have, however, often played at the Hand-Ball upon the Walls of his Offices, which were situated upon a fine open Green Plot lying between his House and the Property belonging to Robert Bogle, Esq.

Mr. Ritchie was one of our great American Merchants, and a Tobacco Lord of olden time.—*Loose Memoranda by "Senex" in the Glasgow Herald.*]

THE ASSEMBLY ROOMS, NOW THE ATHENÆUM.

The Assembly Rooms, Erected by Subscriptions of £20 Shares, by way of *Tontine*, are Situated on the North side of Ingram Street. From a rusticated basement Storey, a bold Projection is formed at the centre of the Building, which supports 4 Ionic Columns, Pilasters, and Entablature. Various appropriate Ornaments are introduced on the Front, which terminate in a Balustrade. The Interior consists of the Assembly Room, Card, Supper, and Retiring Rooms, and Apartments for the House-Keepers, Public Kitchen, &c. The principal Room, 80 Feet Long, 35 Feet Wide, and 27 Feet High, is finished in the most elegant manner, and fitted up with every Requisite.

A Tin Plate was placed in the Foundation-Stone of the Building, on which there was the following Inscription:—

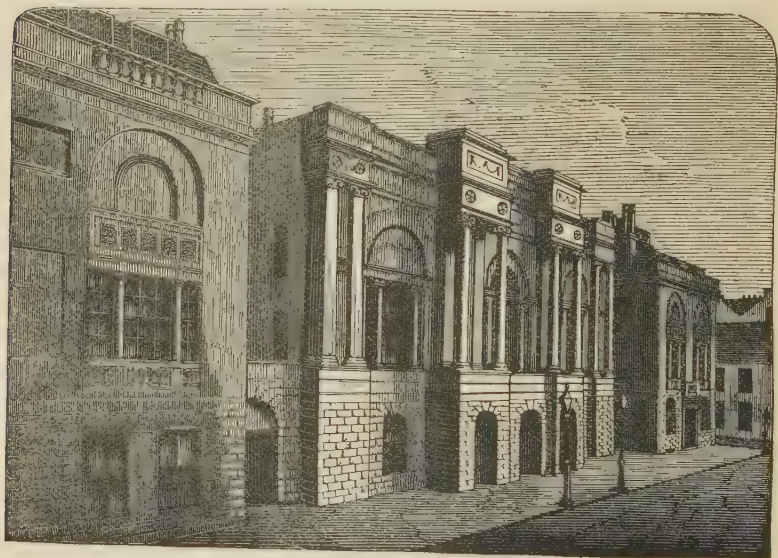
THE FOUNDATION-STONE
OF THIS BUILDING,
ERECTED BY SUBSCRIPTION,
ON THE PRINCIPLE OF A TONTINE,
FOR THE PURPOSE OF
ASSEMBLY AND CONCERT ROOMS,
IN
THE CITY OF GLASGOW,
WAS LAID
ON THE 11TH DAY OF MARCH,
1796,
BY GILBERT HAMILTON, ESQ.,
IN PRESENCE OF THE MAGISTRATES
AND THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE SUBSCRIBERS
TO CONDUCT THE BUILDING.

On the other side of the Plate—

JOHN DUNLOP, ESQ., PROVOST.
LAURENCE CRAIGIE, GEORGE LOTHIAN, JOHN PAUL, } ESQS., BAILIES.
JOHN LAURIE, ESQ., DEAN OF GUILD.
ROBERT ROBERTSON, ESQ., CONVENER.
ROBERT AND JAMES ADAM, ARCHITECTS.
JOHN BROWN, CONTRACTOR.
JOHN CLARKSON, SUPERINTENDENT.

It cost £4800. The Wings were Built in 1807, from Designs by Mr. Henry Holland.—See *Cleland's Annals*, I. 80, and *Chapman's Picture of Glasgow*, p. 173.

Wade (*Hist. of Glasgow*, p. 168) gives the following minute Description of "*The Assembly Rooms, usually called The New Assembly and Concert Rooms*:—Their Elevation, which towards us is of two Storeys only, but laterally of three, possesses much grace and beauty. Flatness of Front is judiciously broken; and, although Decoration has by no means been lavished on the Building, a judicious application of the Ornaments that are used, has produced an effect often, in much more costly Buildings, sought in vain. One principal Storey is seen resting upon a rustic Basement, and surmounted by a continued Entablature, above which is an interrupted Balustrade. This Front is divided into three principal Compartments, the central one of which, as to the Basement Storey, projects considerably from the Plane of the Front. In this projecting part of the Basement Storey are three Arched Doorways.



THE ATHENÆUM, INGRAM STREET.

Over each of the two side ones of these, rise two Ionic Columns, supporting the projecting parts of the Entablature, and flanking the great central Venetian Window which opens above the principal Door. A slight Projection also marks each end of the Front, where duplicated Pilasters of the Order support the Entablature. Between these and the centre, is placed on each side a square-topped Venetian Window, immediately beneath which is an intermitting Balustrade, and, in the Basement Storey, a plain Window. The Wings, connected with the central Edifice by Walls in which are Gates of Entrance to the back Premises, exhibit each two large Arched Panels, containing Venetian Windows of the Ionic Order, placed over a Balustrade also in Panel. Doric Columns support the Hall into which the Main Door opens, and Waiting-Rooms lie on each side of the latter. At the opposite extremity of the Hall, a Staircase leads up to *The Assembly Room*. This occupies the entire

length of the centre Building, is furnished with an Orchestra at each end, and has two Fire-Places, the ornamental work of which is Marble. Over each Fire-Place is a large Mirror. Of *The Lustres* 'tis enough to say that they are suitably elegant. Other Decorations of the Room are Columns placed between the Windows, a variety of graceful Figures represented on the Wall as 'tripping the light fantastic toe,' and a Decorated Ceiling. Smaller Dancing, Card, and other Rooms, are also contained in this Building, which is occasionally let, at least partially, for Public Exhibitions of different kinds—such, for instance, as *Panoramas*, *Collections of Pictures*, *Models*, &c. Among the most interesting of late *Displays* must certainly be recollected *The Military Carriage*, with nearly all its original Appendages, of the Ex-Emperor Napoleon; with a variety of Paintings illustrative of the chief Events of his Life, and numerous Relics from the Field in which British valour, directed by a Wellington, rendered that Life for ever impotent to affect the Rights and Destinies of Nations."

For more than 20 years, *The Assembly Rooms* have been converted into an *Athenæum*. There is a large Reading Room, with Library, Billiard, and Class Rooms adjoining.

ORIGIN OF THE GLASGOW UNION BANK, NOW THE UNION BANK OF SCOTLAND.

This Bank was Founded in the year 1830. The following is the Prospectus published at the time, with the names of the Interim Committee :—

Prospectus of the Glasgow Union Banking Company.
Capital, Two Millions Sterling.

Seventy years have elapsed since a Native Bank was first Established in this City, and during the long Interval between 1760 and 1829, the Population of Glasgow has increased from 25,000 to 200,000 souls; while its Manufactures, Shipping, and General Trade have increased in a much higher ratio. Accordingly, the three local Banking Establishments of this City (which have in all not more than thirty Partners), have proved so inadequate to answer the demand for Bank accommodation, that no fewer than nine Branches of Banks, not indigenous to Glasgow, have been introduced to supply the deficiency, and are now in such active operation as to engross a very large proportion of her Banking business. Thus have *others* been allowed to reap those Profits which, had her own Citizens been more active, and more alive to their own interests, would have been realised by themselves.

Not only, however, are the Citizens of Glasgow excluded from participating in the Bank *Profits* created by their own Trade, and in a great measure at the mercy of Strangers for their Bank accommodation, but they have, besides, been for some time back, subjected to great inconvenience, and very many of them to great loss, by the removal of almost all the *Branch Banks*, from the Eastern and Centre, to the Western portion of the City. The waste of time thus occasioned to Merchants

in the Middle and Eastern Districts, by being compelled to proceed to Virginia Street, Queen Street, or the New Exchange, to transact their Bank business, is a very serious Evil, and one universally felt. It is, indeed, singular, that along the whole line of the Trongate, there is no Bank farther East than Glassford Street; and yet in that direction lie the *Corn*, the *Fruit*, and the *Cattle* Markets; and, generally, a very numerous and opulent body of Capitalists, Manufacturers, and Retail Traders, besides a large body of Holders of Heritable Property, all having an obvious interest in the establishment and support of a Bank in that Quarter of the City.

The Eastern suburban District of Glasgow, too, comes into immediate contact with the great Coal and Agricultural interests of the County, and the proposed Bank would consequently add greatly to the convenience of these parties in transacting their Bank business, whilst the Circulation afforded by such a Vicinity would materially add to the Profits of the Bank. The County Gentlemen, at a Meeting held lately in Hamilton, very strongly expressed their sense of the community of interests which exists between the County and this Town, in their Second Resolution, thus, "*That the County has a deep interest in whatever tends to promote the Commercial prosperity of the City of Glasgow.*" It can hardly, therefore, be doubted that these Gentlemen will embrace the opportunity now offered to draw the Town and Country interests *still closer together*, by co-operating with their City friends in establishing and supporting the Glasgow Union Banking Company. Such a Bank, placed on a basis at once worthy of the wealthiest and most enterprising County in Scotland, and of the second commercial City in the Empire, would form an amalgamation of interests so natural and so necessary, that the Undertaking would be no less creditable and advantageous to the parties concerned than beneficial to the public.

It ought not, at same time, to be overlooked, that the community of interests so well expressed in the above Resolution as existing between Town and Country is not confined with respect to Glasgow to the County of Lanark alone; the same may be said of all the neighbouring Counties, especially of the County of Renfrew. Indeed, it may be asked, where is the County in Scotland that is not so connected and so interested? Consequently the advantages to be derived by the establishment of Branches in the principal trading Towns, by the Glasgow Union Banking Company, will be great and manifold. It will enable Merchants and Manufacturers who do business with the Country, to negotiate their transactions in the shortest possible time, and at the least possible expense. Upon the whole, such a Bank, with its Branches under proper management, may be expected to command a large share of the patronage of these Merchants and Manufacturers who carry on a Country Trade, as well as of the Districts into which such Branches may be introduced.

It is thus evident that a *Local Public Bank*, with a large Capital, and numerous Proprietors, formed upon liberal principles, is much wanted in Glasgow; and the question, therefore, is, whether such an Establishment is likely to be successful? On this point no one at all acquainted with Banks, will have any apprehension.

In England, since the Law restricting the number of Partners in Banking Companies has been abrogated, so safe and excellent is the

Scotch System of Banking considered, that it is fast being adopted into every District of that Country. Banks upon such principles (especially if the Proprietors be connected with Commercial interests), cannot fail to insure an extensive business, as the Shareholders will naturally be desirous of securing to themselves, the benefits arising from their own Banking transactions.

The great Banks in Edinburgh of this description, have all been eminently successful, as the Fortunes acquired by many of their Partners sufficiently attest. The Capital Stocks of these Banks, in consequence, bear in general a Premium of from One to upwards of Two Hundred per Cent.; and the Bank of Scotland, the Royal Bank of Scotland, the British Linen Company, and the Commercial Bank of Scotland, have all found it to be of primary importance to have Branches established in Glasgow. Indeed, it is well known, that one of these Banks in particular, owes its success principally to its Branch in this City.

It is very remarkable that Glasgow, the greatest Commercial and Manufacturing Town in Scotland, having a constant and active intercourse throughout the Kingdom, and an immense Foreign Trade, should not hitherto have had a Public Local Bank, with a large Capital and numerous Proprietors. *Private Banks* can seldom command sufficient Capital to form Establishments upon an extensive scale, with safety either to the Public or themselves; nor can they in any thing like the same degree, possess the advantage of such influence and Commercial experience, as Banks having numerous Proprietors. Neither can *Branch Banks* ever compete with them, as is established by the evidence adduced before the House of Commons, during the late inquiry into the state of the Currency. Thus, Mr Kinnear, a most intelligent Edinburgh Banker, when questioned as to the Cause why some Branches of the Bank of Scotland had been given up, states, "With respect to those that are beyond my memory, I cannot say what was the Cause; but those that have been given up within my recollection, in point of fact, *were given up in consequence of the Town in which that Branch had originally been established, having accumulated wealth to such a degree that it could afford a Banking Capital of its own*, and that it had established a Local Bank; then the connection of that Local Bank went so strongly against us, by *fair competition*, that we found we could employ our Capital to better purpose elsewhere, and gave up the Branch."

Peculiar facilities, also, are afforded for the formation of such a Company, by the liberal policy of the Legislature, in conferring by the recent Act 7, Geo. IV., c. 67, Corporate powers upon such Associations as the present.

Now is the time, therefore, to institute a Banking Establishment in Glasgow, with a large Capital, and numerous Proprietors. *Such an Establishment*, so greatly wanted, formed upon liberal, yet safe principles, offering Local advantages almost unprecedented, cannot fail to meet with the most decided encouragement and success.

To insure the respectability of the Company, and to prevent all jobbing in the Stock, it has been Resolved—

I. That the Name and Designation of the Establishment shall be, THE GLASGOW UNION BANKING COMPANY.

II. That the Capital Stock shall be Two Millions Sterling, to be increased if necessary, divided into 8000 Shares of £250 each; no Individual to Subscribe for or hold more than 100 Shares, and Partners to be allowed to operate upon their Shares to the extent of one-half of their advanced Stock, upon the principle of a Cash Credit Account.

III. That a regular Contract of Copartnery, shall be entered into, as soon after the Company has been constituted as possible, containing all such Provisions as are required for the security of the Company and the protection of individual Subscribers.

IV. That the first Instalment shall not exceed 20 per Cent., or £50 per Share, the remainder of the Stock, if necessary, to be called up in such a manner and at such periods as shall afterwards be agreed upon.

V. That no Transfer of Stock shall be made by any Subscriber until the expiry of one year after the date of the Contract; and in every case of Sale the Company to have the first Offer.

VI. That the Company shall be considered as formed when the Subscriptions shall amount to 4000 Shares, and the transactions of the Company shall commence and be proceeded in as a Banking Company immediately after Subscribers to the amount of 4000 Shares shall have Paid their Deposits.

VII. That at all General Meetings, after the Contract is approved of, the Shareholders shall be entitled to Vote after the following Ratio:— One Share shall be entitled to one Vote; three Shares to two Votes; five Shares to three Votes; ten Shares to four Votes; fifteen Shares to five Votes; twenty Shares to six Votes. Proxies shall be received, but must be in favour of Proprietors, and none shall hold more than one Proxy.

VIII. That the Management shall be Vested in a Governor, Deputy-Governor, ten Ordinary and ten Extraordinary Directors. These Office-Bearers to be elected for the first year, at the first General Meeting of the Company, and thereafter in terms of the Contract of Copartnery. No person to be eligible as a Director, who does not hold at least Twenty Shares of the Capital Stock.

IX. That in order to extend the business of the Company, Branches shall be established in, and a certain number of Shares shall be reserved for, the principal Towns in Scotland.

Prospectuses may be had and Subscriptions received at the Office of the Interim Secretary, David Wilkie, Esq., Tontine Buildings, Exchange; if by Letter, Postage free.

Applications may also be made in GLASGOW to the following Gentlemen, who act as an Interim Committee, viz.:—

David M'Haffie, Esq., of Overton, *Chairman.*
Robert Stewart, Esq., Merchant in Glasgow.
Joseph Bain, Esq., of Morriston.
William Dick, Esq., of Wester Lumloch.
James W. Robertson, Esq., Merchant in Glasgow.
Robert M'Haffie, Esq., Merchant in Glasgow.
James Stewart, Esq., Merchant in Glasgow.
James Lockart Spencer, Esq., Merchant in Glasgow.
Elias Gibb, Esq., Merchant in Glasgow.
Walter Ewing, Esq., Merchant in Glasgow.
John Miller, Esq., Mercht. in Glasgow.
Alex. M'Aslan, Esq., Merchant in Glasgow.
John Binnie, Esq., Builder in Glasgow.

Alexander Drysdale, Esq., Merchant in Glasgow.	George Lewis, Esq., Merchant in Glasgow.
William M'Ewan, Esq., Merchant in Glasgow.	Robert Kerr, Esq., Merchant in Glasgow.

AND IN

EDINBURGH,	to Roderick M'Kenzie, Esq., W.S., 5 Forth Street.
GREENOCK,	Archd. M'Kellar, Esq.
STIRLING,	Messrs. Wright & M'Ewan.
PERTH,	John Ballandene, Esq.
AYR,	P. Cowan, Esq.
LANARK,	Thomas Hewett, Esq.
HADDINGTON,	John Stobie, Esq.
DUNBAR,	William Hamilton Ritchie, Esq.
DUNBLANE,	Andrew Malloch, Esq.
PAISLEY,	John Crawford, Esq.
HAMILTON,	Thomas Dykes, Esq.

Glasgow, 1*st January*, 1830.

When a sufficient number of Shares had been Sold to the Public to constitute the Bank, thereafter a Meeting was called of all the Shareholders, and held in the Tontine Hotel. The late Walter Ferguson, Clothier, Glasgow, occupied the Chair. Prior to this, two Parties had been formed in opposition to each other—one named *The Stewart*, the other *The M'Haffie* Party. At this Meeting *The Stewart* carried their Resolutions, when *The M'Haffie* Party seceded from the Bank and left the Meeting. The following Directors were appointed:—

Elias Gibb, Merchant.	Walter Ferguson, Clothier.
John Leadbetter, Merchant.	James Brown, Insurance Broker.
Robert Kerr, Merchant.	Robert Stewart, Merchant.
Alexander M'Ewan, Merchant.	John Whitehead, Merchant.
Alexander Drysdale, Merchant.	Robert Kinnier, Merchant.

After the Meeting, a number of the Directors and a few of the Shareholders dined together, Robert Stewart in the Chair. Amongst those present were David Wilkie, Elias Gibb, Dr. Davidson, Alexander M'Ewan, John Millar, John M'Ewan, and others.

Premises were then taken in the old Post Office Court, No. 114 Trongate, up one Stair—fronting Trongate and Candleriggs Streets—which was fitted up as a Bank. The official Staff was appointed as follows:—

James A. Anderson, Manager.	William Stocks,	Accountant's Clerks.
William Mitchell, Cashier.	David Templeton,	
Robert Salmond, Teller.	Peter Cameron,	
A. P. M'Ewan, Cashier's Clerk.	James Reid,	
John Sharp, Accountant.	John Thomson,	
John Campbell, Porter.	H. S. Watson,	
	Edward Wilkie,	

Business commenced here under the Directors and the late James A. Anderson, their Manager. The Bank, in the year 1833, removed to more commodious Premises at No. 15, near the bottom of Virginia Street, West side, previously occupied by the Messrs. Watson as a Bank. The Directors built, in 1839, on the Site of the old *Thistle Bank*, and again Removed the Bank, in January following, to those elegant Pre-

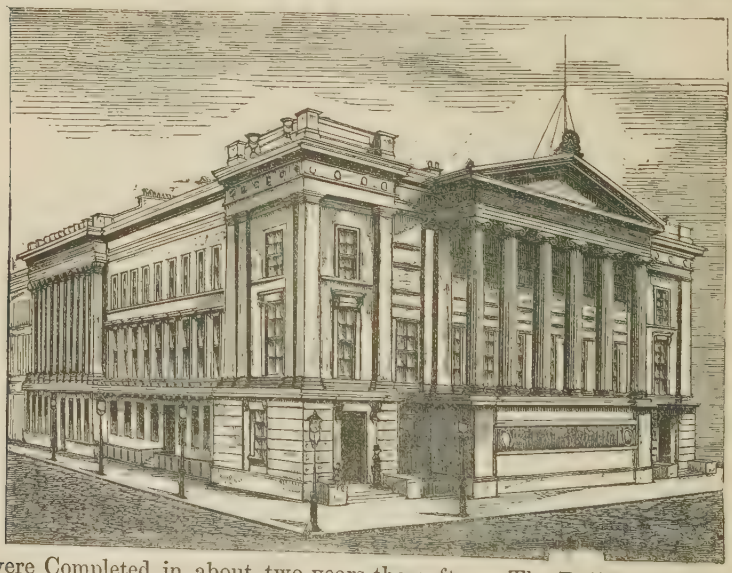
mises nearly opposite, and at present occupied by the City of Glasgow Bank, and here Amalgamated with the Paisley Union, Sir William Forbes & Co., Messrs. Hunter & Co. (Ayr), the Glasgow and Ship Banks, the old Aberdeen Bank, the Thistle having previously Joined it, when they became *The Union Bank of Scotland.* About the year 1843, the splendid Bank in Ingram Street and head of Virginia Street was Erected, on the Site of the old Virginia Mansion House, by the Glasgow and Ship Bank, and is now occupied by *The Union Bank of Scotland*, under the Management of—

Charles Gairdner, Manager.
John Affleck, Assistant Manager.
G. W. Hill, Cashier.
M. J. Bowden Fullarton, Secretary.
John Gray, Accountant.
A. B. Henderson, Inspector of Branches.

The original Prospectus is in the Possession of John M'Ewan, Royal Crescent, one of the original Shareholders in 1830.

CITY AND COUNTY BUILDINGS.

These imposing Buildings, constructed by Messrs. Clark & Bell, Architects, were Erected, pursuant to Act of Parliament, which was not acted upon till a considerable time after it became Law. The Foundation-Stone was Laid on the 18th November, 1842, and they



were Completed in about two years thereafter. The Buildings present a beautiful Front in Wilson Street; and here are situated the Council Chamber, the Offices of the four Town Clerks, the City Chamberlain, the Extractor, the Burgh Procurator Fiscal, &c. These have their Apartments principally on the Western side of the Building; and, on the Eastern, are accommodated the Sheriff of the County and his Substi-

tutes, the Sheriff Clerk, the County Fiscal, the Justice of Peace Fiscal, and the other County Officers. There is also a small Court-House attached, which is generally used by the Dean of Guild. Consequent upon the removal of the Burgh Officials from the Buildings on the Green, the Justiciary Court Hall there was entirely remodelled, and the accommodation for all those waiting upon the Court vastly extended. Two minor Court-Houses, viz., one for Jury Trials, and the other for Sheriff and Justice of Peace Small-Debt Cases, were also provided from the Apartments vacated by the Council and Town Clerks.

The total Expenses of the new, and the Alteration of the old, Public Buildings have been very considerable, amounting, indeed, to about £64,000. The principal Items are as follow, viz.:—Erection and Site of the new Public Offices in Wilson Street, £37,000—of this Sum, £17,119 10s. 5d. were paid for the bare Site alone; Alterations in old Building for new Justiciary Court-Hall, &c., £8000; Furniture and Fittings-up for all the Offices, including Safes, &c., £10,000; Value of

VIEW OF INGRAM STREET, 1804.

the old Public Offices given up for the Justiciary Hall, &c., £8000. The remaining part of the Sum is made up of Interest of Money, and miscellaneous Expenses. This Sum was raised by Assessment—the proportion for the old Burgh being £37,000, and for the County of Lanark £27,000. In reality, however, the Inhabitants of the Burgh only paid £29,000—which certainly was a most ample proportion—being relieved to the extent of £8000, the Sum charged by the Corporation for the City Chambers, and which Sum was given up or "written off," to relieve their Constituents. The Amount actually Paid, therefore, in connection with these Buildings, has been £56,000, though they represent Property to the amount of £64,000.—*Pagan's Sketch of the History of Glasgow*, p. 145.

[The foregoing was Written in 1847. In Oct., 1871, the Merchants' Hall is the Small-Debt Court, and the whole clump of Warehouses facing Ingram Street is now being taken down for more extensive accommodation.—*Ed.*]

BUCHANAN STREET.

In treating of Queen Street, it was stated that Walter Neilson's Ground reached along Argyle Street as far West as the present Arcade. A Hedge ran along Neilson's West March, all the way from Argyle Street up to the Lands of Meadowflat, where it met a cross Drystone Dyke, which formed the South Boundary of these Grounds. That Cross-Dyke ran Westward as far as St. Enoch's Burn. A Row of Trees grew on each side of St. Enoch's Burn. Immediately beyond that Stream was the Farm of Blythswood Mains. All the Ground to the South of this Cross-Wall, and West as far as the Streamlet at what is now Mitchell Street, was a Series of Fruit and Cabbage Gardens, reaching down to the Backs of the small Houses and Malt-Kilns, which straggled along and faced Argyle Street, between St. Enoch's Burn and Walter Neilson's Ground. The chief Entrance to these Back-Gardens was by an uncausewayed Cart-Track, which opened off Argyle Street, near the Mouth of the present Arcade, and led upwards about half-way to Meadowflat, between two Hedges, whereof the Eastmost skirted Neilson's Property. Carts were taken in by that Passage to the Fields. It went by the name of "Bailie King's Close." This Designation was derived from the Circumstance of a considerable Portion of the Ground on the West side of "the Close" having Belonged anciently to James King, a Merchant Bailie. The whole Range of Ground now described was called Palion's, or Palzean's Croft (the Etymology of which is doubtful), and comprehended about Four Acres. (See Page 871.) It was the Westmost Subdivision of the Langcroft.

Such was the ancient aspect of the Locality through which Buchanan Street was in after times to be Formed.

Some of the Houses and Kilns nearest "King's Close" belonged to Bailie George Buchanan, a Brewer, who acquired them in the early part of last Century. He had four Brothers, who were respectively the Lairds of Auchentoshan, Auchentorlie, Ardenconnel, and Hillington. This ancient Maltman pulled down some of the old Houses, and, like his friend John Miller, already mentioned, Erected, for his own Residence, a handsome Mansion facing Argyle Street, with Back Court and Offices, nearly opposite St. Enoch's Lane. After his Death, this House was Purchased in 1777, and very much improved by Patrick Colquhoun, afterwards Provost, who went to London, and became celebrated there as a Police Magistrate. This House passed from Mr. Colquhoun, in 1790, to John Morison, sometime a Wright, afterwards of Craigend, who built a number of existing Tenements along Argyle Street, including "Morison's Court," named after him, and was finally pulled down in 1828.

Now, this George Buchanan had several Sons, the eldest of whom, Andrew, was Partner of the Firm of Buchanan, Hastie, & Co., extensive American Merchants. The Members of that respectable old Concern

were Mr. James Buchanan (of Drumpellier), Mr. Walter Brock, Mr. James Jamieson, Mr. Andrew Buchanan (already alluded to), Mr. Robert Hastie, Mr. William Buchanan, and Mr. Richard Cameron (of Carntyne). There was another Firm of Andrew Buchanan & Co., composed of the before-named Mr. Andrew Buchanan, Mr. Walter Brock, and Mr. Hugh Niven, jun.

Born and reared in Argyle Street, Andrew Buchanan became desirous of acquiring Property for himself adjoining that of his Father. Accordingly, in 1760, he Purchased from different Owners, about four Acres of the Garden Ground immediately to the West of his Father's Boundary, and reaching up to the Meadowflat Dyke. His West March was St. Enoch's Burn; but a small Portion, which lay in the Angle where that Rivulet crosses Argyle Street, continued to belong to John Fleming, another ancient Maltman. Thus Andrew Buchanan's frontage to Argyle Street extended from his Father's House, Westward to a Point about half-way between what is now the Mouth of Buchanan Street and the Burn.

Soon after his Purchase, Mr. Andrew Buchanan built a two-storey House, for his own Residence, facing the Wester Gait, with a Stair in front, at the Point where the great Tenement now stands at the South-West Corner of Buchanan Street. Here Mr. Buchanan resided a number of years. A large Range of the Ground behind formed his Garden.

In the *Glasgow Journal* of April, 1771, the following Advertisement appeared:—

> Andrew Buchanan. sen., Merchant, proposes to Sell a Steading for a House in Argyle Street, adjoining on the West to the House of Bailie George Buchanan, sen., and that the same should be Built in the way of a Lodging for one Family. Also a Brick Tenement of three Flats, and a Stone Tenement of four Flats, at St. Enoch's Burn. On suitable encouragement, he will open a Street opposite to that Street whereof the House possessed by Bailie Dunmore forms the West side [the short Street leading into St. Enoch Square].

Accordingly, in 1773, Mr. Buchanan entered into an Agreement to Sell the Steading next his Father's House, to the Firm of Andrew Buchanan & Co. (whereof he himself, as already said, was a Partner), and to James Jamieson and William Davidson, as a joint Adventure, for the purpose of Erecting a great Tenement thereon, in Flats, to be afterwards allocated among them, according to Lot. That Tenement was Built in 1774, of three Storeys and Garrets, with a Front to Argyle Street, and Windows looking West. An Entry of about 30 feet broad was left between the Tenement and Mr. Buchanan's own House, for access to the second and third Floors of the new Land, the Stair to which was in the Rear. Subsequently, the Parties drew Lots for the choice of Flats. The Ground Floor, entering from Argyle Street, fell to Mr. Jamieson; the second Flat to Andrew Buchanan & Co.; and the third, with Attics, to Mr. Davidson. This Tenement is still standing at the South-East Corner of Buchanan Street, and is the oldest Edifice in that now important Artery of the City. The Space set aside for an Entry forms part of the present narrow Entrance into Buchanan Street.

Mr. Buchanan proceeded to convey the Flats to the three Parties respectively, to whom they had fallen by Lot; and it seems worth recording the Statement or Narrative given by him, as indicating the

Germ of the new Street destined to bear his Name. The Deed is dated December, 1775, and commences thus :—

I, Andrew Buchanan, senior, Merchant in Glasgow, considering that I became bound to Sell to Andrew Buchanan & Co., William Davidson, and James Jamieson, all Merchants in Glasgow, a Piece of Ground on the North side of Argyle Street, for the purpose of their Erecting a Tenement thereon; and which Piece of Ground contains 60 feet 10 inches, from East to West, and 62 feet, or thereby, from South to North, with the Liberty and Privilege of a Road or Street, 30 feet broad, running from Argyle Street Northward 82 feet, as an Entry to the Tenement so to be Built, upon their Paying equally among them the one-half of the Expense of making and keeping the said Street in Repair, the other half to be Defrayed by me; and that upon the said 62 feet or thereby, from the Front Northwards, the said Andrew Buchanan & Co., William Davidson, and James Jamieson, have lately Erected and Built a Tenement, consisting of sunk Cellars, three Storeys and Garrets, with a Midden-Stead and Little-House on each side of the Tenement, and have divided the Tenement in the following manner.

The Proportions are then Described; an acknowledgment follows, that the Price of the Ground has been Paid to him; and, finally, the Shares of the Tenement are formally conveyed to each. Mr. Buchanan burdened the Parties with a Sixth Part of the Expense of keeping *the Road* in Repair, and reserved to himself and his Successors the "like Right and Privilege of Entry to his Lands, to the North and West of the said Road or Street." This interesting old Deed was Written by John Dillon, then Clerk to John Wilson, jun., Writer in Glasgow, and Son to Luke Dillon, an Englishman, who settled in the Bridgegate, as a Plasterer, and executed the Stucco and Plaster Work of many of the Houses in the first New-Town of Glasgow. In after life, Mr. John Dillon was Sheriff-Substitute at Glasgow, and a distinguished Antiquary.

This humble Entry to the Back Stairs of the still existing Tenement formed the Germ of Buchanan Street.

Soon after this, the Revolt of the American Colonies took place, and the effects of the disastrous War which followed were severely felt in Glasgow, causing the Ruin of many of the chief Firms in the American Trade. Amongst others were Buchanan, Hastie, & Co., and Andrew Buchanan & Co. Before this Event took place, however, Andrew Buchanan had contemplated, as his Advertisement of 1771 shows, opening up his Back Ground by a Street to run Northwards to his Boundary at Meadowflat, starting from Argyle Street. He had got only a certain length with this Project, however, when the Failure of his Firms occurred. The Trustee on his Estate was Mr. Gilbert Hamilton, and there were associated with him, as Commissioners on these extensive Estates, the well-known Mr. Robert Carrick, of the Ship Bank; Mr. John Robertson, Cashier of the Glasgow Arms' Bank; and Mr. Patrick Colquhoun, already noticed. This was in 1778.

In the course of Mr. Hamilton's Trust Administration, he carried out Mr. Buchanan's Plan of the Street. Eight Building-Plots were accordingly marked off on the East side, and nine upon the West. This Allotment of Building-Ground reached up a little beyond the Mouth of what is now Gordon Street, and the new Street was named after Mr. Andrew Buchanan. But the disastrous times which attended the Wars, both with America and France, were not favourable for the

Building-Project, and few of the Steadings were Sold for a long Period. The Skeleton of Buchanan Street is represented in M'Arthur's old Map of 1778, with only one House on the East side, a little above the present Arcade. This House had been Built shortly before by Mr. James Johnston, Merchant, and it afterwards became the Property of Mr. John Gordon of Aitkenhead, who resided there many years. Gradually the Building Lots were taken off, so that, by the beginning of the present Century, nearly all were Sold. The Names of the original Proprietors in Buchanan Street are worth preserving, viz.:—

West side, counting from Argyle Street:—

Plots 1, 2, and 3, were Purchased in 1786, by Messrs. John and Alexander Gordon, Merchants. These Lots included Mr. Andrew Buchanan's House, and a Piece of Ground which lay in to the Paternal Property of Messrs. Gordon. Mr. Alexander Gordon, Father of these Gentlemen, Married Isabel, Daughter of John Fleming, the Brewer, before mentioned, whose Property adjoined Mr. Andrew Buchanan's in Argyle Street, next the Burn. This Mr. Alexander Gordon built the Tenement West of Mr. Buchanan's House in Flats, and had his Office there.

Plot 4 belonged to Mr. William Glen, Merchant.

Plots 5 and 6 were Purchased by Mr. James M'Dowall, sometime Lord Provost.

Nos. 4 and 5 were subsequently acquired by Messrs. John Campbell, senior, & Co., whose Counting-House was afterwards long there.

No. 6 became the Property of Mr. Robert Denniston.

Plot 7. William Horn, Wright. This enterprising Tradesman opened Glassford Street, and Built many of the Houses in Argyle Street. This Lot afterwards passed to Mr. Adam Monteith, Merchant.

Plots 8 and 9 were Purchased by Mr. William Glen, jun., Wood Merchant.

On the East side, North end:—

At this upper Extremity of the Street, Mr. Gilbert Hamilton, the Trustee, had Purchased for himself a large Slice of the Ground, extending to nearly 4000 Square Yards. It lay next to Meadowflat Dyke, and stretched Backwards, or Eastward, to the Garden-Wall of Mr. Cunningham's Mansion and Mr. Hamilton's other Property in Queen Street. There was a considerable Frontage to Buchanan Street. Of this large Plot, Mr. Hamilton Sold the Northmost Portion to Mrs. Helen Graham, Widow of Mr. Thomas Buchanan, of Ardoch, and another Portion immediately South to Mr. Robert Muirhead, Merchant. This last was Purchased from Mr. Muirhead in 1779 by Mr. Alexander Gordon, who Built the elegant Mansion, lately taken down, facing Gordon Street. Mr. Gordon also Purchased the Ground opposite his House, to preserve his View to the West, now named Gordon Street after him.

This large Plot of Mr. Hamilton's was followed by Ground taken off, respectively, by—

1. Mr. William Glen, Merchant.
2. Mr. Alex. Martin, Wright; afterwards the Property of Messrs. Walter Logan and James M'Inroy, Merchants.
3. Mrs. Maria Campbell, Widow of Mr. James White, Merchant, Norfolk, Virginia.
4. Mr. James Johnston, Merchant, formerly alluded to.

5. Mr. William Horn, Wright; afterwards the Property of Mr. John Campbell, Merchant, and now the Arcade.

[John Robertson Reid formed the Arcade through his Property.]

6. Mr. John Morison, Wright.

7. Mr. Robert Miller, Wright.

This last Lot adjoined the existing Tenements at the South-East Corner of Buchanan Street, already alluded to. The Portion of that Tenement which had been allocated to Andrew Buchanan & Co., was Sold before their Bankruptcy; but the lowest Storey, entering off Argyle Street, was Conveyed by Mr. Jamieson's Trustee, in 1799, to Messrs. Robert Bogle & Co. The Partners of this highly respectable old Firm were Robert Bogle, Peter Murdoch, Richard Marshall, James M'Dowall, William Clark, David Elliot, and John Dunlop. This is now one of the most valuable Properties in Glasgow; but so little was it thought of when that respectable old Firm became the Purchasers, the Price was only £700. Two years later, the same Floor was Sold for £800; twenty years afterwards (1801), it had advanced to £1300, and in other twenty years to £1950.

At the opposite, or West Corner, the small old Dwelling-House of the Founder of Buchanan Street remained for many years. Messrs. Gordon continued the Proprietors of it from 1786 till 1815, when it was Sold to Mr. George Brown, of Capelrig, from whom it again passed a few years thereafter. Finally, the House was Pulled down, in 1820, and the existing large Tenement erected on the Site of it and the adjoining Ground by Mr. William Rodger, who had become the Proprietor.

Buchanan Street was intended for Gentlemen's Private Houses, and a Series of Clauses to preserve their Amenity introduced into the Title-Deeds. The Street was quite on the Outskirts of the City; as much so, indeed, as the present Terraces at the West-End Park. It was long very retired and dull. Shops were entirely out of the question, and would not have been tolerated had any Person, indeed, been bold enough to make the attempt. I well remember the Grass growing over nearly the half of the Street, where the Arcade now is. The Houses were mostly in the Style of Architecture of those still to be seen East side of Miller Street, but larger.

The Street, at first, went no farther than the Lands of Meadowflat, about the present North Entrance to the Back of the Exchange. All North of that was under Crop, till the early part of the present Century; and it was customary for Families living in Buchanan Street to give the Farmer of Meadowflat a small gratuity to allow Boys to pass through his Grounds, as a short Cut to the Grammar School in George Street, then not many years opened. There was no St. Vincent Street or West George Street. The Back Windows of the Houses on the West side of George Square looked into the Meadowflat Orchard; while what is now the Western Club was a snug Corner for Hares among the Cabbages; and Partridges were Shot on Gordon Street by Gentlemen still living. It was not till 1804 that the Northern Part of Buchanan Street, and the two transverse Streets alluded to, from its Eastern side, were Opened up by the Magistrates, through the Corporation Lands of Meadowflat. Indeed, when St. George's Church was built on these Grounds, in 1807, the idea of any extension of George Street beyond was never dreamed of

The old Villa of Enoch Bank stood a short way behind the Church, surrounded by Fields and Hedges—a favourite Locality for Bird-Nesting. When Shops were first attempted in Buchanan Street within the last 30 years, it was thought by many People to be perfectly absurd, and that they would never pay. Who would think of overlooking the thriving Shops in the then fashionable Lounges of the Trongate, Glassford and Hutcheson Streets, the Candleriggs, and even the Stockwell, for such an out-of-the-way Place as Buchanan Street, where Shop Tenants must infallibly starve for want of Custom! What a change to all this Locality in 1871.

[In my day, St. Enoch Square and Dixon Street formed a *Park*, belonging to the City of Glasgow and to the Rope Work Company. The latter acquired the Ground in question from the City about the beginning of last Century, or shortly before that time; in fact, all these Grounds appear to have been originally Parts of the Great Western Common.

To be Sold, a Barn and Yard in Argyll Street of Glasgow, pleasantly Situated for Building upon, being opposite to *St. Enoch's Park*, and consists of 52½ feet in front, and upwards of 150 feet backwards; also, two Gardens at the back of the High Church of Glasgow. Apply to James Hill, Writer.—*Glasgow Journal*, 14th February, 1765.

This Property now forms the South-West Corner Tenement of Buchanan Street, and at present it is part of Stewart & M'Donald's Warehouse, and about 50 years ago was the Muslin Shop of Mrs. Fleming. [A thatched Thrashing Mill stood formerly on this Site.] Leaving St. Enoch's Park, however, let us take a peep at Buchanan Street as it stood in 1779. Who could recognise this bustling aristocratic Street from its Description in the following Advertisement?—

To be Sold, a number of Steadings, or Ground for Building, situated on both sides of the new Street lately laid out by Andrew Buchanan, sen., running North from Argyle Street, directly opposite to St. Enoch Square. Also 1½ Acres, or thereby, of Ground, with the Houses thereon, and Pertinents lying to the West of the foresaid new Street. Apply to Andrew Buchanan. Also, that Dwelling-House, being the first Storey of that Tenement lately Built by Andrew Buchanan and others, situated on the North side of Argyle Street, and East side of the new Street above mentioned, with the Cellars belonging to the said Dwelling-House, and other Pertinents, as at present Possessed by Mr. James Jamieson.—*Glasgow Mercury*, 9th July, 1778.

The old Houses mentioned in the first part of the foregoing Advertisement stood diagonally upon the Ground between the present Buchanan Street and Mitchell Street, and were nearly opposite to the Argyle Arcade—St. Enoch's Burn running directly behind them. They formed no part of Buchanan Street, however, which was then entirely vacant Ground. The Dwelling-House taken notice of in the last part of the Advertisement is now the South-East Corner Tenement of Buchanan Street and Argyle Street. In 1779, with the exception of the two Corner Tenements, there was not a single Building in Buchanan Street, or upon the Grounds to the North, from Argyle Street to Enoch Bank House and the Cowcaddens.

The following Advertisement announces the Sale of the *first* House which was Built in Buchanan Street proper. Its Site is now occupied

by Messrs. Campbell & Company's Warehouse, Prince's Court, &c. At this time (1781) there was no other House in Buchanan Street proper:—

House and Garden in Glasgow to be Sold.

To be Sold, by Public Roup, within the House of Mrs. Sheid in Glasgow, upon Thursday, the 15th day of March, 1781, at one o'clock afternoon,

These two Plots of Ground, in Buchanan Street of Glasgow, now converted into a Garden, surrounded with Brick Walls of the very best Material and Workmanship, and Materials, 12 feet high, of which 80 feet in length upon the North are Hot Walls, and all the Walls are Planted round with various kinds of Fruit Trees, together with the new House lately Built on the Ground, and mostly finished, by the late Mr. James Johnston, Merchant in Glasgow, with a Well, communicating by Pipes with the House, and other Conveniences. The House is Built upon a very convenient and elegant Plan, executed in a neat and substantial manner. Both the Plan and Execution are in good taste and highly approved of; and it is allowed that as no Costs have been spared upon the Premises, so they have been Laid out well and with judgment. The Articles of Roup and Progress of Writs are to be seen in the hands of Thomas and Archibald Grahame, Writers in Glasgow, to whom any who incline to Purchase by Private Bargain may apply.—*Glasgow Mercury*, 1781, 22nd Feb.

Here, again, we have two large Plots of Ground and an elegant House in Buchanan Street to be Sold in a thumping Lot. Not a word about Square Yards or thereby.

Bailie Andrew Buchanan, already mentioned, very unfortunately was a Partner in the extensive Foreign House of Buchanan, Hastie, and Company, which became Bankrupt in 1779. It was considered the greatest Failure in Glusgow of the time. In consequence of the Bankruptcy of this Concern, the whole of Mr. Andrew Buchanan's Heritable Estates came into the Market for Sale, and amongst them the following Subjects:—

To be Exposed to Sale, by Public Roup, within the Exchange Tavern in Glasgow, on Monday, the 6th day of November, 1780, at one o'clock mid-day,—The following Subjects, belonging to the Trustees for the Creditors of Messrs. Buchanan, Hastie, & Company, Merchants in Glasgow, and the Partners of that Company:—

1st. That Shop lying on the West side of the High Street, above the Cross of Glasgow, and at present Possessed by Walter Graham.

2nd. One third part, *pro indiviso*, of the Ground Storey of the Eastmost of two Tenements built by John Robertson, Wright in Glasgow, on the North side of Argyll Street (foot of Virginia Street), as the said Ground Storey is Possessed by Messrs. William Cunningham & Company, and William Ross, Grocer.

3rd. One half, *pro indiviso*, of the Ground Storey of the Westmost of the foresaid two Tenements lately Built by Mr. Robertson, as Possessed by Mrs. M'Lae and Mrs. Henderson.

4th. That Dwelling House, being the third or upper Storey of the Westmost of three Tenements lately Built by John Robertson, Wright, on the South side of Argyll Street in Glasgow, and adjacent to St. Enoch's Burn, with the Cellars and Garrets belonging to the said Dwelling House, as at present Possessed by Mr. Denniston, jun., Merchant.

5th. The first Storey of the Tenement called Dowhill Land, on the West side of Saltmarket Street in Glasgow, with the Cellars thereto belonging, as at present Possessed by Robert Wharton.

6th. These 3 Roods and 28 Falls or thereby of Ground on the South-East side of the Town of Pollokshaws, with the Houses and others thereon, as Possessed by William Govan, Bleacher.

7th. An Acre and a Half or thereby of Ground lying in Blythswood's Holm, to the West of Buchanan Street, as Possessed by James Young.

A number of Steadings or Plots of Ground for Building, on both Sides of Buchanan Street, are to be Sold by Private Bargain. Apply to Thomas and Archibald Grahame, Writers in Glasgow.—*Glasgow Mercury*, 19th October, 1780.

Let us take a short look of this List.

By Lot 1st, we find that our old friend Walter Graham had removed his double Rum and Tobacco and Snuff Shop from Wallace Court to a Shop in the High Street.

By Lot 2nd, we see where the great Tobacco Lord, William Cunningham,* of Royal Exchange memory, had his Place of Business, viz., at the foot of Virginia Street.

By Lot 3rd we observe that Mrs. M'Lae and Mrs. Henderson resided in the Ground Floor of the same Tenement. The former, I think, was the Widow of Walter M'Lae of the Cathkin Family, and the latter the Mother of Richard Henderson, Town Clerk.

By Lot 4th we perceive that Mr. Denniston (of the Colgrain Family) was then living in a third Storey of a House in Argyle Street.

As to Lots 5th and 6th, I can say nothing about them; and with regard to

Lots 7th and 8th, these refer to Mr. Buchanan's Property in Buchanan Street, already noticed.—*Loose Memoranda by "Senex."*

The Dean of Guild Court met on Thursday the 26th December, 1850—Mr Connal, the Lord Dean, presiding.

The Business transacted embraced Building-operations over the whole City. The most important, however, as affecting the external aspect and improvement of Buchanan Street (the Glasgow Regent Street), was an application from the Royal Bank for authority to take down the Subjects belonging to them Fronting the Street already named, and occupied as a Dwelling-House by Mr Fairley, one of the Officers of the Bank, and Messrs. M'Clure & Son, Printsellers. The Application was Granted. These Subjects embrace the whole space, North and South, between Royal Bank Place and Exchange Place. Upon this Site it is intended to Erect an elegant Range of first-class Shops, with Warehouses above. The Designs submitted were prepared by our native Artist, Mr. Charles H. Wilson, and, so far as we are able to judge, the Buildings will be of a highly ornamental kind. The Style of Architecture chosen is of the light Grecian character, with a profusion of graceful Ornaments, differing in this respect from the unadorned but substantial Range of Buildings which form Buchanan Street. By removing these Subjects, and planting upon the Site and the vacant Ground behind, Shops and Places of Business, the Royal Bank will increase its Rental vastly; and this, no doubt, is a sufficient reason with this liberal money-dealing Company for making the change. The Public, however, will get some share of the advantages, for the sunk Area in front of Mr. Fairley's Dwelling-House will now be appropriated to extend the Pavement in Buchanan Street. It is creditable to add, that the Royal Bank has in this, and other cases,

* *Glasgow Mercury*, 2nd March, 1780.—"On Friday was Married at Edinburgh, Wm. Cunningham, Esq. of Lainshaw, to Miss Cranstoun, daughter of the Hon. George Cranstoun."

set an example to Builders in the liberal and comprehensive character of their Arrangements; and it should not be forgotten, that we are principally indebted to that Company for our noble Exchange; for the Plans were laid down by the Banking Company, and they were chiefly instrumental in promoting the establishment of an Institution which is now the pride of the West of Scotland.

In connection with this important Street, we have gleaned some Particulars which may not be uninteresting. Buchanan Street was opened about 1780 by Mr. Andrew Buchanan, of the Firm of Buchanan, Hastie, & Co., who were eminent Virginia Merchants, at a time when the Tobacco Lords formed the Aristocracy of Glasgow. He Possessed the Ground now occupied by the lower part of the Street, and lived in the House still existing at the South-East Corner of it, fronting Argyle Street. At a later Period, part of the same House was occupied by old Mr. Monteith, father of the late Mr. Monteith Douglas of Stonebyres. For a Period long subsequent to its Opening, the Street was very sparsely Built upon. The first House planted upon the West side was erected by Mr. Robert Denniston, who occupied it as his Dwelling-House. It was taken down to make way for the Monteith Rooms. The Dwelling-House, which is now to be removed by the Royal Bank, was Built about the year 1804 or 1805 by Mr. Alexander Gordon, of the eminent Firm of Stirling, Gordon, & Co., and subsequently occupied by that Gentleman as his Residence. From his well-known taste for the Fine Arts, he was familiarly known by the name of "Picture Gordon." The Back Ground, now occupied by the Royal Bank and part of Exchange Square, was in these times taken up by Mr. Gordon's Garden and Offices. The Stable stood upon the Spot now occupied by the South Arch leading towards the Exchange, and in this unpretending Erection several of Mr. Gordon's then young Friends, who are still living, have spent many a happy Evening. As he was a kindly and liberal-hearted man, he fitted up part of the Structure as a small Theatre, and here the Youngsters performed the Tragedy of "Douglas," the Comedy of "She Stoops to Conquer," and many other popular Pieces, amidst the unbounded Applause of a youthful and delighted Audience. We have met with one Gentleman, who used to take part in those Scenic Representations, and who still remembers them as the Occasion of innocent and unbounded delight. As the House was Built by Mr. Gordon for his own Residence, it was Constructed of the most solid Materials, and was then, in fact, considered the most substantially built Fabric within the City. That it might not be overlooked, and its Amenity otherwise preserved, Mr. Gordon purchased the then vacant Ground on the opposite side, which was subsequently formed into Gordon Street, and hence its Name. To the North of the House in question, and separated from it by a Passage of some 8 feet in width, stood another Dwelling-House which had been Erected in 1794 by Mr. Robert Muirhead, a respectable Merchant, but which at the time in question, was occupied by Mr. Gordon's relative, Mrs. Buchanan. The Locality was then an entirely Rural one; and, as a proof of it, we may mention that, in the Autumn of 1803, when one of this Lady's Sons was looking out of the Window he observed a Covey of Partridges to alight upon the Spot now occupied by the Premises of Councillor Forrester, upon which he took his Gun, went out, and

immediately returned with a Brace of them. In these days, however, it was no unusual thing to kill Game in this Locality; and a venerable and respected Member of the Faculty of Procurators, still living, records that he has Shot many a Hare in the Cabbage Gardens, the Site of which is now taken up by the fashionable Buchanan Street Shops. Indeed, all this Space was occupied by Garden-Ground, and the Families then Residing in the thinly-built Buchanan Street used to pay a Guinea per annum for the Privilege of Walking through the Parterres to the Grammar School, then situated in George Street, on the site of the present Andersonian Institution. The Gardeners themselves lived in a Square of Cottages towards the North-East of the present Exchange, the centre of which was adorned or scented by a large Dunghill or *Midden*. Prince's Square occupies the Garden Site of the City Residence of the late Mr. Gordon of Aikenhead. And, so lately as 14 years ago, the Pavilion was erected there for the Peel Banquet.

Mr. Gordon, above alluded to, Died only last year in Upper Canada, at the advanced age of 95. He was the Father of the first Corps of Light-Horse raised in Glasgow during the Revolutionary War, and was the last remaining Member of the old race of Glasgow West India Merchants. The value of the Paintings in his House was estimated at no less than £30,000; but it is matter of regret that some of them were unfortunately burned in London, where Mr. Gordon had gone to reside after his removal from Glasgow.—*Glasgow Herald*, 1850.]

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH

Is Situated on the West side of Buchanan Street, where it is Intersected by George Street. This is an elegant modern Building, constructed after Designs by Mr. Wm. Stark, but with considerable and rather unfortunate Deviations. The principal Object is the Steeple, which is in the Roman Style of Architecture, and, from the variety and richness of its Mouldings and Decorations, produces a grand and impressive effect. The Height is 162 feet. Its general aspect is that of a square Tower faced at the Angles with Pilasters, which are formed at the Summit into octagonal Turrets. On the four upper Extremities, the Architect meant to place Statues of the four Evangelists, instead of which, slender and ill-proportioned Obelisks have been Substituted, which do not well accord with the beautiful little Peristyle which rises from the Centre. Every person of taste must regret that the Design of the ingenious Architect has not, in this as well as in other respects, been more rigidly adhered to. The Tower ought to have projected from the Façade of the Building, instead of which it seems to rest on the Top of it, which has injured its Proportion and its graceful Appearance. It has of late become a great Desideratum to have this Church removed, with a view to the opening up of George Street, and to have it rebuilt in a more convenient Situation. When this shall take place, it is to be hoped that the Building will be re-erected in conformity with the original Design, and that justice may thus be done to the posthumous fame of an accomplished and very promising Genius, who was cut off in the prime of life, and to whom the City is indebted for some of its proudest Ornaments.

In the Foundation-Stone was deposited a Plate containing the following Inscription:—

BY THE FAVOUR OF ALMIGHTY GOD,
THE FOUNDATION STONE OF THIS CHURCH,
ERECTED BY THE MAGISTRATES AND COUNCIL OF GLASGOW,
WAS LAID ON THE THIRD DAY OF JUNE, MDCCCVII.,
AND XLVII. YEAR OF THE REIGN OF OUR MOST GRACIOUS SOVEREIGN,
GEORGE THE THIRD,
BY BAILIE JAMES CLELAND, IN PRESENCE OF
THE HONOURABLE JAMES MACKENZIE, LORD PROVOST;
ROBERT M'NAIR, ALEXANDER STEWART, JAMES DENNISTON,
BASIL RONAND, AND JAMES CLELAND, BAILIES;
JAMES BLACK, DEAN OF GUILD;
ROBERT AUSTIN, DEACON-CONVENER;
ARCHIBALD NEWBIGGING, TREASURER;
RICHARD SMELLIE, MASTER OF WORKS;
AND THE OTHER MEMBERS OF THE TOWN COUNCIL;
WILLIAM STARK, ARCHITECT;
WADDELL AND PARK, AND GALLOWAY AND ANDERSON, CONTRACTORS:
WHICH UNDERTAKING MAY THE SUPREME GOD PROSPER.

On the Reverse:—

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL TO WHOSE CARE
THE ERECTION OF THIS BUILDING WAS ENTRUSTED:
JAMES CLELAND, ESQ., CONVENER;
THE HONOURABLE THE LORD PROVOST,
JAMES BLACK, GILBERT HAMILTON, JOHN HAMILTON,
JOHN ROBERTSON, DAVID SCOTT,
ROBERT TENNANT, AND RICHARD SMELLIE,
ESQUIRES.

—*Glasgow Delineated, and Chapman's Picture of Glasgow.*

The Bell in the Steeple of this Church is 9 feet in Circumference, and has the following Inscription:—

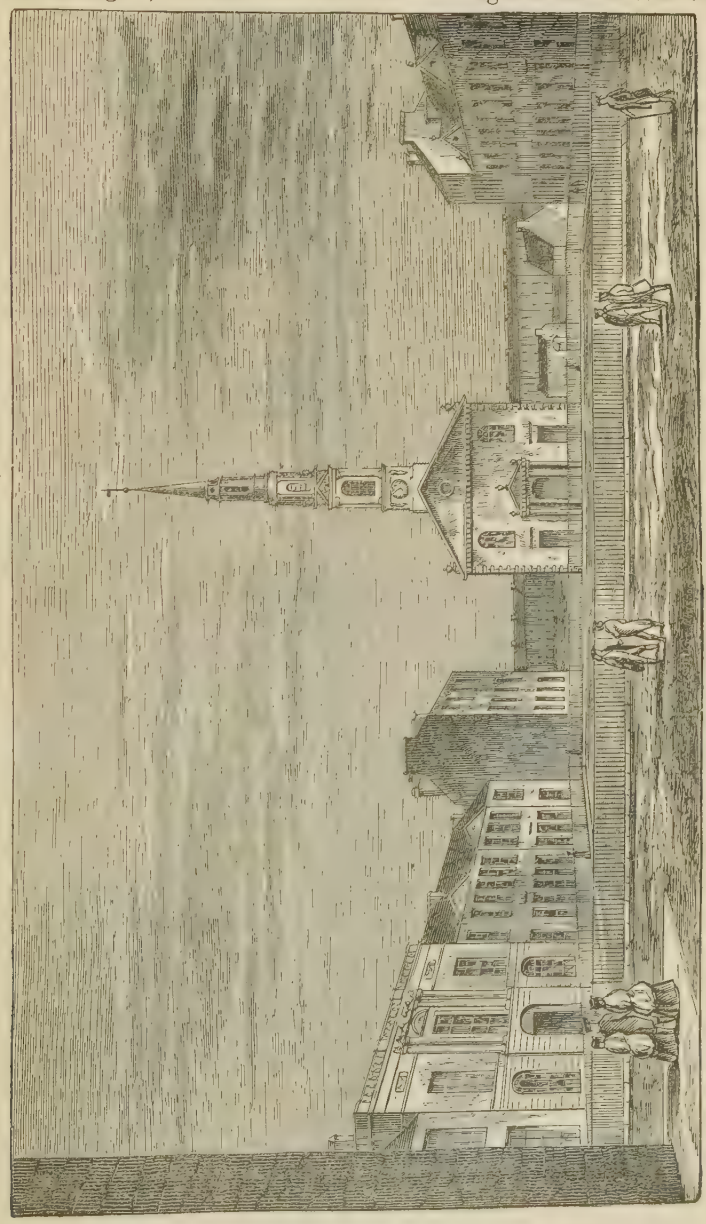
I TO THE CHURCH THE PEOPLE CALL,
AND TO THE GRAVE I SUMMON ALL.
1808.

The first Clock was made by Thwaites, London, in 1810.—*Cleland.*

ST. ENOCH SQUARE.

This Square occupies the Westmost portion of St. Enoch's Croft, skirted by the Burn. In very ancient times the Area of the Square was a Kirk-Yard, within which stood a Chapel dedicated to St. Thenaw (corrupted first into *St. Tenowes*, afterwards *St. Enoch*), reputed Mother of Kentigern, the Apostle of Strath Clyde, and Patron Saint of Glasgow. Her Bones were long preserved as Relics within its Walls, for the religious Veneration of all good Catholics. The Date of Erection of this Chapel is shrouded in deep gloom of Antiquity; but allusion is made to it upwards of 400 years ago, in the Reign of James III. That unfortunate Monarch, by a Grant in 1426, directed One-half Stone of Wax to be given for Light at the Tomb of St. Thenaw, "in the Chapel where her Bones lie," near the City of Glasgow. At *The Reformation*, the Chapel shared the fate of other Religious Houses, and its Ruins

have long entirely disappeared. But the celebrity of the Edifice, when in its prime, is evidenced in the Appellation given during several Centuries, not only to the Road leading out to it from the heart of ancient Glasgow, but also to the Croft or long Stretch of cultivated



VIEW OF ST. ENOCH'S CHURCH AND SQUARE IN 1782.

Ground between the Saltmarket and the Site of the Chapel already alluded to.

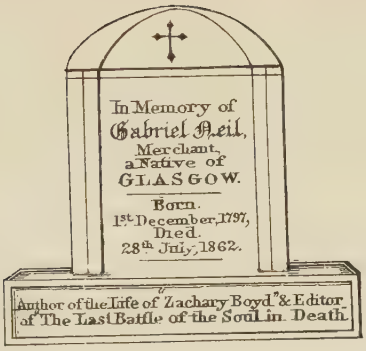
[From a Catalogue of the Relics in the Treasury of the Cathedral, we learn that, in 1432, some of the Bones of St. Thenaw were kept there along with the Remains of her sainted Son. St. Thenaw's Chapel was in existence till 1597, and some traces of it were found even so late as the beginning of last Century. Wodrow says it was then called *St. Tennoch's.* A Spring called *St. Thenaw's Well* was resorted to by the Devout for Cures, which is lost in the Sewers which now commingle with *St. Enoch's Burn*, which discharges itself into the River at the Broomielaw Bridge.]

Approaching more modern times, however, the *Solum* of St. Enoch Square, in the early part of last Century, belonged to the old Glasgow Family of Luke. It passed from them to the Merchants' House, and afterwards to the Corporation of Glasgow. As the West-End Improvements, already referred to, in the formation of new Streets, proceeded, the Magistrates resolved to build a handsome West-End Church, and give of Ground around it for the formation of a *Place* or Square, then quite a Novelty in Glasgow. The Spot they Selected for this purpose. whether from Accident or Design, was the same where the ancient Kirkyard of St. Thenaw had existed, but then a Corn Field. Accordingly, in 1780, the Foundation-Stone of the Church wat laid by Provost French, and the Church itself opened two years thereafter, by the Rev. Dr. Porteous, then of the Wynd Church, Trongate, while the Name, which had lingered for Centuries over the Locality, was preserved, in the Appellation of "St. Enoch," applied both to the new Church and to the Square then Staked off. On M'Arthur's Map of 1778, the Outline of the then newly laid off Square is shown, but neither the Church nor a single House appear—all is blank.

After St. Enoch's Church had been Built, it remained several years a solitary Edifice in the Fields. The Building Stances around the intended Square went off very slowly. The first Sold were those next to Argyle Street, at the Entrance into the Square. The existing Tenement from St. Enoch's Wynd Westward, and round into the East side of the Square, including Horn's Court, was Erected by William Horn, a Mason, who afterwards opened Glassford Street. The corresponding Tenement on the opposite or North-West Corner, was Built by Bailie John Robertson, Wright, who also did much to improve Argyle Street and other Parts of the then New-Town, as already mentioned.

The rest of the Stances were Sold as follows:—On the East side of the Square, the existing Houses between Horn's Tenement and Surgeon's Hall, were Built by Mr. William Clark, of Kerse, a Gentleman who appears to have Speculated largely in House-Property in these days. To the South of Mr. Clark's Lots, the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons Erected, in 1790, their Hall, in the lower Floor of which *Stirling's Library* was originally kept. The Buildings to the South of *Surgeon's Hall* were Erected by a Wright, and need not be farther noticed.

On the opposite or West side of the Square, the Five Northmost Houses were built by James Reid, Wright, and Sold to various Gentlemen, as private Residences, while the Southmost is celebrated as the Scene of the Banquet so graphically described in *Cyril Thornton.*



My Epitaph
written by myself

Year Seventeen hundred Ninety seven
December First to the world given;
In Gallowgate near to the site, X
Of the Cross Steeple's towering height;
The City Glasgow, chief on Clyde,
Esteemed by him - his boast and pride.
For ( ) years on he sped;
And now he's numbered with the dead.
When five years lost his tender Mother.
whose memory time could never smother;
Who bore eight Babes, their average age.
Three hundred days of Lifes short stage.
Till twenty nine years had a Father,
Whom God ripe for His fold did gather;
In all the christian fruits and graces:
That so ennoble minds and races.
Reader, the sleeping Man below,
Was Gabriel Neil as you now know;

X Born,
In the front tenement
of Gallowgate South Side,
entering by Close No. 36.

At Commerce's oar he tugged and toiled.
Oft was succesful, and oft foiled;
yet gained some competency, which
with full contentment made him rich.
Dull celibacy was his state;
Though with the maids was fond to prate;
The last of his line, and Surname.
Who well could feel a lover's flame,
Yet found he never could surrender,
His liberty to feminine gender;
So trudged on single, unconfined,
Strove to be virtuous, good, and kind,
But sharing man's imperfect lot,
His life was stained with many a blot;
Yet trusts God's mercy will be shown,
To one whose sins does humbly own.
He thought much, read more, wrote sometimes;
And travelled into distant climes;
Knew a few tongues, and what the Schools,
Taught in Philosophy and Rules:
And saw the Book of the Creation,
Agreed with that of Revelation;
The last the most supreme of Knowledge,
Wiser than heads in Church or College;
And having viewed all, would attest,
Man's happiness, and peace, and rest,
Are best attained, and only given,
By following the commands of Heaven.
Reader, he dares not tell the state,
Of souls unbodied, you must wait;
Till like him laid beneath a stone,
Think while you can and so begone.

The Original Copy kindly lent to the Publisher by Andrew [illegible]
Burgh Sasine Office [illegible]

The Centre of the Square itself was laid off as a Green, and Surrounded by an Iron Railing. Sheep used to be Kept in it. The Locality long remained very retired, and formed the Residence of many of the most influential Citizens. The Green was afterwards tastefully planted with Shrubbery. That has been removed, and this once aristocratic Square is now occupied by Counting-Houses and other Places of Business.

[*St. Enoch's Church* was erected in 1780, from Designs by J. Jaffrey, on the South Side of the Square of the same Name, on the Site of an old Chapel. Its form is oblong, having cut Vases placed at each Corner. The Front, in which is the Spire, adorned in successive Storeys with Pilasters of the different Orders, and regularly Tapering till it terminates in a Cone and Nave, is Decorated with a Doric Portico. This Church is well Lighted, and finished for the reception of 822 Hearers.—*Chapman's Picture of Glasgow*, 125.

The Bell in the Steeple of this Church is 7 feet 9¼ inches in Circumference, and has the following Inscription:—"ST. ENOCH'S CHURCH, 1809."

The Clock (not the present one) was Made in 1780, by John Hamilton, Glasgow.—*Cleland.*

The present *St. Enoch's* was Built in 1827, after a Design by D. Hamilton, and contains 1219 Sittings. The former Steeple was not taken down.]

ST. ENOCH'S BURN.

THERE is another Rivulet called *St. Enoch's Burn,* which hath its rise above a furlong West from the High Church, and falls close without the West Port of the City, and falls into Clyde, a little West from the Great Bridge of Glasgow This Rivulet hath three Stone Bridges upon it within the Town.—*M'Ure.*

This Burn crosses the Road at "Harley's Byres," and then struggles downwards, intersecting the sunk Floors of the Shops on the West side of Buchanan Street, and forming, throughout part of its Course, the Northern Boundary of the Royalty. It crosses Argyle Street at the foot of Mitchell Street; and here was placed one of the "Stone Bridges" referred to by M'Ure.—*Dean of Guild Court*, 1849.—*Glasgow Herald.*

JAMAICA STREET.

WHEN the Magistrates contemplated the extension of the Town beyond *The West Port*, they resolved to throw an additional Bridge across the Clyde, and, in co-operation with the Merchants' House, to form a Street leading to it from the Westergait, through a Portion of their joint Property. The Point selected for this purpose was immediately to the West of St. Enoch's Burn, which formed the Boundary between St. Enoch's Croft and the Broomielaw Croft.

Accordingly, in 1751 the following Advertisement appeared in the Newspapers:—

That the Field belonging to the Merchants' House, beautifully situated between the Broomielaw on the South, and the West Street [Argyll Street before it had got that name] on the North, is now planned out in a large,

open Street of 45 foot wide, with convenient Lots of Ground for Building upon. The Plan may be seen at any time in Mr. Robb's Shop, below the Exchange Coffee-House [North-West Corner of Saltmarket], and persons who incline to Feu, may apply to the Dean of Guild, who will acquaint them with the terms. —*Glasgow Courant*, 3d June, 1751.

At that time, the Broomielaw Croft was chiefly Corn-Fields, and the Portion of it facing the Clyde was covered with the remains of an old Wood. At the South-East corner of this Croft stood a Bottle-Work, on a small Piece of Ground originally Feued at a very low rate, by the Magistrates, about 1730, to a Company of Merchants, who had resolved to introduce into Glasgow the Art of Bottle-Making. Brown mentions, in his *History of Glasgow*, that, for many years, a few Workmen, at a three-pot Furnace, more than sufficed to supply the demand, both of the West of Scotland and the North of Ireland, so much so that the Wine Merchants of Leith and Edinburgh, when they came afterwards to Erect a Bottle-Work, had the Glasgow Workmen sent to them several Months in the year, to make up their spare time. It was this annual suspension of the Fires in the Glasgow Bottle-Work that gave rise to the popular Story of the necessity of doing so, to prevent breeding Salamanders! The Glasgow Company continued to prosper, and built three successive Works on the original Feu, the last having a Cone 100 feet high, a familiar Object to most old Glasgow people. They brought down an Englishman, named John Clerk, about 1755, to teach the Manufacture of Fire-Brick, and this clever Artist continued in their service many years, and to him we owe, in a great measure, the knowledge of that Art.

Now, it was immediately to the West of this old Bottle-Work that the New Bridge and Street were to be formed. The Street was made first. It does not appear, however, that the Building Stances went off very readily. Ten years after the Advertisement before quoted, another was put in the Newspapers, offering these for Public Sale, by which time the *Solum* had become the sole Property of the Corporation. This second Advertisement states—

That several Lots or Steadings for Building upon, on each side of the New Street, called Jamaica Street, leading from St. Enoch's Gait to the Broomielaw, each Steading consisting of 55 feet in Front, are to be exposed to Sale, by Public Roup, within the Court Hall of the Tolbooth of Glasgow, on First Tuesday of February next, between 12 and 2. The Town is to Causeway the New Street, and to straight the Burn [St. Enoch's]; and the Purchasers are to be obliged to Erect a stone Tenement of Ashler work, fronting to the Street, of two Storeys at least, besides the Ground Storey and Garrets, and to cover the same with a Slate Roof. The Plan of the Street is to be seen in the Town Clerk's Chamber, any time betwixt and Roup.—*Glasgow Courant*, December, 1761.

Still, the Street Buildings went on very slowly, and only towards the North end. On M'Arthur's old Map of Glasgow, the whole of the West side of Jamaica Street is represented as unbuilt, except one Stance at the North-West Corner, and two a little farther down; while on the East side, the Buildings did not extend more than about half way. Very little difference is shown on Barrie's Map, published a few years later.

The Foundation Stone of the Bridge was Laid, with great solemnity, by Provost George Murdoch, in 1767; and the Procession started from the Old Saracen's Head Inn, Gallowgate; then, and long after, the

principal Hotel in Glasgow and the West of Scotland. The Bridge was finished and opened in 1772.

The first Carriage that passed along the New Bridge was on the 2nd January, 1772.

The Bridge Contractor was John Adam, a Mason. This man Built all the Range of Houses facing Argyle Street, from St. Enoch's Burn Westward to, and a short way down the East side of Jamaica Street, including " Adam's Court," named after him.

But the principal House in the Street was built for Mr. George Buchanan, of Hillington. It was a large, self-contained Edifice, on the East side of the Street, and stood on a Portion of the Ground acquired by Adam from the Magistrates. Mr. Buchanan had Coach-House and Offices behind, with a right of Entrance through Adam's Ground along the North side of the Mansion. This House was afterwards Possessed by Provost Black, and had the antique double Stairs in front, so characteristic of the Street Architecture of that day. The extensive Premises of Messrs. Arnott & Company now occupy the Site of this old Jamaica Street Residence of the Laird of Hillington.

Immediately South of Mr. Buchanan's House was a Tenement in Flats built by Mr. James Henderson, of Enoch-Bank, and South of that, two erected on speculation by Andrew Lawson, a Mason, and a person named Boyd.

On the West side, near the Bottom, was a large Wood-Yard, belonging to Yuille & Lindsay, Wood Merchants; and towards the North end of the Street, the three Tenements shown on M'Arthur's Map were built respectively by David Laurie, a Wright (Father, I believe, of the Founder of Laurieston Suburb); one Oswald; and Bailie John Robertson, also a Wright, and who did much for the improvement of Argyle Street.

Such was the early aspect of Jamaica Street. It remained till within these few years dull and unpromising. Now, it is one of the most important Arteries of the City; and Property has increased there prodigiously in value; in proof of which, one Tenement lately erected in that Street was Let for 21 years, at a Rent of £1250, with an addition of £100 during each of the last 6 years of the Lease! while another Property was Sold in September, 1854, at the rate of £14 2s. 6d. per Square Yard.—*Desultory Sketches in Glasgow Past and Present, by J. B.*

In Jamaica Street, the Classic Mansion-House in the Roman Style, and which bears so strong a resemblance to the Architecture of Miller Street, without the disadvantages of its Overcrowding, is now in the course of demolition. A Petition was Presented by Mr. Edward Buchanan, Builder, craving authority to take down this comfortable-looking Fabric, and erect in its stead modern Shops and Counting-Houses, with Warehouses behind, extending to Adam's Court Lane. We may regret the disappearance of Buildings of this class; but changed as Jamaica Street now is (being the great Thoroughfare to the Harbour and the Railway Termini on the South side of the River), with 100,000 Pedestrians passing along daily, and innumerable Carts, Waggons, Coaches, and Cabs; with all these changes, the quiet aspect of this Manor-House seemed altogether out of place amid so much Commercial turmoil and

activity. The new Erection, therefore, will be in perfect keeping with the utilitarian character of the Street. This Mansion was erected before the close of the last Century, by Mr. Black, an eminent Merchant in the City, at a time when there were Parterres, and many green Spots, stretching away between his House and the then busy parts of the City. There is one of the finest private Wells in the Town within the Premises, and we are glad to hear that Mr. Buchanan does not intend to Build it up, but will leave it open for the benefit of the immediately adjacent Inhabitants. Would that there were one of these "Blandusian Fountains" in every Court of the City. We need scarcely say that this Building has been long known as the Place of Business of the great Steam-Shipping House, Thomson & M'Macconnell—a Firm which, with one or two others, has done so much to advance the Commercial greatness of Glasgow, and whose Steaming operations are by no means confined to the Clyde or our own Western Waters. This eminent Firm has now transferred its Place of Business to new Premises, which have been specially Built on the West side of the same Street by Mr. Duncan Turner, and which afford, perhaps, the most spacious Mercantile Counting-House accommodation in the City.

Denholm, in his Edition of 1804 (for the Chronicler published several Editions from 1797 downwards), speaks of Jamaica Street as follows :—

"It contains some fine Houses. Through this Street is the principal Road to the New Bridge, Broomielaw, Paisley, Greenock, &c. On the right side is a Building formerly used as a Circus. It is now, however, devoted to the solemn Rites of Religious Worship, under the name of the 'Tabernacle.' At the Broomielaw, which lies at the foot of this Street, there is a considerable number of Buildings in the same Line with Clyde Street, which, from their situation at the Quay of a navigable River, where a great number of Vessels are daily loading and unloading, are very pleasantly and healthfully situated."

Where is now the "Tabernacle?" or who would prize a Residence in this "pleasant and healthy" Spot at Wood Lane, with the never-ending Fizzing, Snorting, and Smoking of Steamers, which absolutely drown the Smoke from the People's own Chimneys—leaving out of the question the finely-confounded Noise caused by the Rattling of Cabs, the Grinding of Cart-Wheels, and the Screaming, Shouting, and Swearing of Carters, Seamen, and Lumpers.

The Old well-known Bottle-Work long stood at the South-East Corner of Jamaica Street, upon the boundary Line of the "Old Green;" and though the Work has been removed years ago, we are glad to think that this Trade, to which the Flint Glass Manufacture has recently been added by one large House, is still of growing importance amongst us, as may be witnessed at Anderston and Port-Dundas, which now form Suburbs of the City, in the same relation that Jamaica Street did 80 years ago.—*Dean of Guild Court*, 1849.—*Glasgow Herald.*

Most of our Citizens will remember a substantial Mansion of the Glasgow old Aristocratic School, with its massive outside Stair, which lately stood on the East side of Jamaica Street, some 10 or 12 feet back from the Lining of the Street, having an Entry on the North into *Adam's Court.*

This Family Seat was erected about 85 years ago by one of our great Foreign Merchants during the halcyon days of the Tobacco Trade. I think it was Built by Mr. Buchanan of Silvercraigs, at the time when Jamaica Street was first Opened. It was Purchased in my boyish time by Duncan Campbell, Esq., Collector of Excise, who Resided in it till his Death. It was subsequently Sold to Mr. Robert Jeffray, Wine and Spirit Merchant, who turned the Lower Floors into Shops and Places of Business; the Upper Floors, however, still continued to be occupied as Dwelling Houses. The late Steamboat Firm of Messrs. Thomson and M'Connell for a number of years Rented part of the Under Floors as Shipping Premises. The whole Fabric (including the Back Offices) was Pulled down in 1849, and upon its Site the present large Tenement has been Erected, which is now occupied by the extensive Haberdashery Establishment of Messrs. Arnott & Company.

At the time when Collector Campbell resided in the above-mentioned Palatial Mansion, Jamaica Street was merely a Suburban Bye-Street, and but partially Built on. On the North, the present Union Street was Garden Grounds, extending up to Enoch Bank and Sauchiehall (or Sauchiehaugh) Street, through which Grounds rippled the clear Waters of St. Enoch's Burn. On the West lay the Dumbarton Turnpike Road, leading through Anderston, with a stray House erected here and there upon what was called the *Anderston Walk*. On the South side of this Walk lay the Lands, 1st, belonging to the Delftfield Company; 2nd, to Brown, Carrick, & Company, now Brownfield (which at one time was the Bleachfield belonging to Brown, Carrick, & Co.); and 3rd, to my Uncle, on the West, now Washington Street. These Lands were enclosed by quick-set Hedges.

In 1814, the River Trustees, wishing to Purchase the Lands of Washington Street for the purpose of making Docks, deputed Henry Monteith (then Lord Provost) to apply to Robert Grahame, Writer, acting as Agent for the Heirs of my Uncle, to ascertain what Price would be accepted for the said Grounds. Mr. Grahame said that the lowest Price was £10,000, upon which Mr. Monteith, who remembered the *vile pretium* of the Grass Fields about Anderston in his juvenile days, turned up his eyes in astonishment, and could scarcely believe Mr. Grahame to have been serious; but finding himself mistaken, he reported decidedly against making any further attempts at Negotiation. The River Trustees, however, after various Communings, at length (though greatly against Mr. Monteith's opinion) agreed to offer £8000 for this Property. Accordingly, Mr. Monteith again waited on Robert Grahame, and made the said Offer of £8000 for the Lands of Washington Street, saying that this Offer was made by the River Trustees quite against his wishes, and added that if Mr. Grahame did not accept it, he might rest assured no such Offer would ever again be received by his Clients for their Property in that Quarter. Mr. Grahame, however, answered that he could not advise his Clients to make any abatement of the Price of £10,000; and thus the River Trustees missed the finest Situation in the vicinity of the Harbour for erecting spacious Docks. Very soon after this time, my Uncle's Heirs feued off these Grounds at a rate which yielded them a Price of £30,000.

The South side of our River at this time exhibited a large blank

Space, through which ran the Greenock and Paisley High Road, by the Way of Norfolk Street and Morrison Street. Tradeston and Laurieston were not then in existence, and almost the only Building of that District was the celebrated *Wind Mill*, the Site of which is at present covered by the Waters of the Clyde. On the East of Jamaica Street the Westergate (now Argyle Street) still exhibited some Remains of the old thatched Barns and Malt-Kilns of former days. Howard Street was an open Rope-Walk, extending from Jamaica Street to the Rope-Work Lane in Stockwell Street, the Eastern part of the Walk being under cover. The Bottle-Work, with its extensive Offices and dingy Brick outside Walls, occupied the South-East Corner of the Street, which Work, like the famous Upas Tree, Poisoned the whole Neighbourhood with its offensive and noxious volumes of Smoke, affecting even the value of the Building-Steadings in St. Enoch Square, just then in the Market for Sale. In short, so long as the Bottle-Work was in operation, all hope of Jamaica Street becoming an improved Locality appeared like a grim and empty Shadow. When the great Cone of this Work fell, my Father waited upon the Magistrates of Glasgow, and strongly pressed upon them the necessity of Buying up the Bottle-Work Property, which was then Offered for Sale at a very small Price. I believe it could have been Bought for about 7s. 6d. per Square Yard. At a later Period, Mr. Alexander Oswald, of Shieldhall, purchased the large open Field which stood between the Bottle-Work and the Roman Catholic Chapel in Great Clyde Street for 10s. 6d. per Square Yard, which was considered a very high Price. (This Field of old formed part of the Western Common). The Magistrates, however, declined to entertain the Proposal of my Father, and then *The Bottle-Work Company* erected a new Cone, in consequence of which Jamaica Street remained for many years afterwards a forlorn and neglected Street. But it happened, fortunately for the Public, that the Bottle-Work was not a thriving Concern, and the Company, after continuing for a considerable space of time to Manufacture common Black Bottles, gradually Contracted their Establishment, and ultimately Ceased to Work. The Property remained for some time in the Market for Sale, and at last was Purchased on Speculation at, I believe, Two Guineas per Square Yard. Extensive new Buildings, including *The Custom House*, were then Erected on part of the Bottle-Work Grounds. From this Period may be reckoned the rise of Jamaica Street, at present one of the great Trunk Lines of our City, and for the extent of Traffic upon it, perhaps now exceeding our ancient Trongate. No doubt, however, Jamaica Street has got a great *Fill-Up* by the Extension of the Harbour, and the Erection of the Terminus to the Glasgow and South-Western and Greenock Railways, and it will be still further Improved by the splendid Buildings now in progress of erection [1853] upon the remaining Parts of the Bottle-Work Grounds in Howard Street and Dixon Street.

On the West side of Jamaica Street, and nearly opposite to Collector Campbell's Manor-House, was Built *The Royal Circus*, or "*Riding School*," as it was called; and here, 60 years ago or thereby, I used to attend Drill as a Member of the "Royal Glasgow Volunteer Light Horse." We were Trained by old Sergeant-Major St. Clair (who Fought in Germany during the Seven Years' War), to Walk, Trot, and Gallop round

the Circus, "*Toes firm in the Stirrups, and Heels down;*" and then to perform the like *Deeds* "*Stirrups up.*"

The Old Dragoon was delighted to see us making a clean Leap over a four feet Bar, although he never attempted the Feat himself, alleging that he was then too old; and our Captain, John Orr of Barrowfield, also got off from executing these flying Leaps by pleading hereditary Gout; but his Nephew, Sergeant Gilbert Kennedy, was always the foremost man of the Troop in showing off his dexterity, by glidely Springing over the Bar, and by forcing an unruly Horse belonging to any Member of the Corps to take the Leap *nolens volens.*

The Royal Circus was subsequently turned into a Place of Worship, and was well known under the name of "*The Tabernacle,*" the Rev. Greville Ewing being the Pastor.—*Loose Memoranda by* "*Senex,*" *in Glasgow Herald.*

THE CITY OF GLASGOW'S STATELY NEW HOSPITAL, BUILT FOR THEIR POOR IN GENERAL.

As you walk Westward from the great Bridge, towards the stately Harbour of the City, stands the most celebrated Hospital built by the City of Glasgow for alimenting and educating upwards of 152 poor decayed old Men, Widows, and Orphans of this City. The Building is of modern fashion, and exceeds any of that kind in Europe, and admired by Strangers, who affirm that *Sutton's Hospital,* called the Charter-House, at London, which indeed is a noble Foundation: but the House neither of that, nor *Christ's Church,* or anything of that kind at Rome or Venice, comes not up to the magnificence of this Building, when it is finished, resembling more like a Palace than a Habitation for necessitous Old People and Children.

I confess *Heriot's Hospital* at Edinburgh is more Embellished over the Windows thereof. Our Hospital is likewise Accommodated with a fine Well, and stately Garden, fenced round with a curious Wall of Ashlar work, together with a handsome Chapel and Hall for the Poor People and Boys to eat in.

Divine Service is Celebrated every Morning and Evening by their Chaplain within the Great Hall at the Ringing of the Hospital Bell.

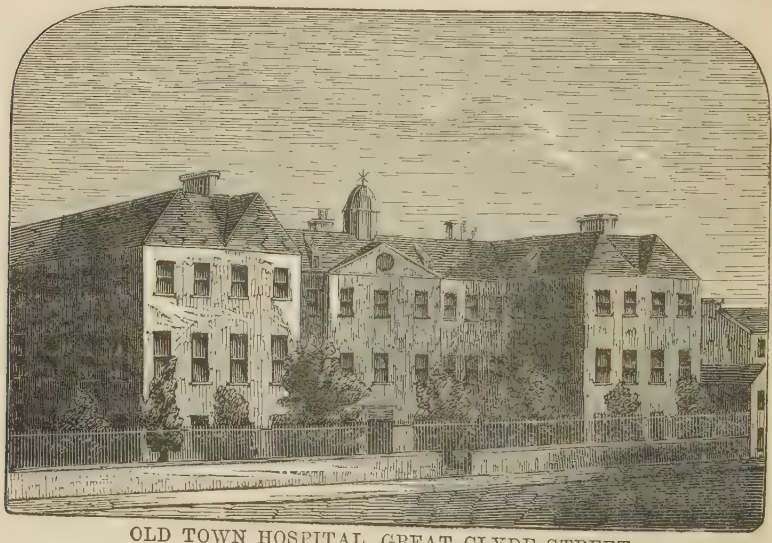
They are seasonably and frequently Visited by the Magistrates, Members of both Houses, Ministers of the City, and Directors, ordering all things necessary for the Use and Behoof of their Poor

When any of them are Visited by Sickness, the Faculty of Physicians, Surgeons, and Apothecaries attend them by Three of their Number in turns, and, to their deserved praise, they Furnish the Sick with daily Attendance, Drugs and Medicines, gratis. And when any of them Dies, they are decently Buried at the Town's charges, and the Defunct's place is forthwith filled up.

This Hospital is still Enlarging, and two Wings of addition

are to be added to the Building, and is an argument for encouraging Benefactors to the House; and it deserves particular consideration, the benefit of it not being restricted, like many other Hospitals, to any certain number, or to any particular sort of Poor, but being designed to extend to all sorts of Poor belonging to the Place.

The Plan of the Building is calculated, accordingly, for admitting of large Additions; so that if the Plan were completed, the House might accommodate about 600 persons, and the Directors have it under consideration, especially if the House be encouraged with Benefactions, to Build a more convenient Infirmary, also proper Apartments for People who have lost the use of their Reason, which is a thing very much wanting, there being nothing of that



OLD TOWN HOSPITAL, GREAT CLYDE STREET.

kind in North Britain, and such Apartments might be useful, not only for People under that Calamity, who belong to this Place, but also for such People from other Places on reasonable terms.

The Directors have also in view other charitable and generous Designs, to which the House, if duly encouraged, might be made subservient to the satisfaction of intelligent and well-disposed Persons.

It is on design of publishing Regulations, together with an Abstract of the first year's Management, that they who have Contributed to this Work, or any other upon a view of the present Management, may offer to the Directors or their Committee such Proposals or Advices as they judge useful for Promoting the Design of the House, either by rendering it more beneficial for

the Poor, or by rendering the Poor more beneficial to the Public. The Weekly Committee will, with great pleasure, hearken to every Proposal of that kind.

RULES RELATING TO THE NURSES.

There are proper Nurses appointed to Attend the Sick, who are obliged to keep the Rooms and everything about the Sick clean. When there has been any malignant Distemper, or when the Sick Person dies, the Bed-Clothes and the whole Room where the Sick Person lay is Washed before any other shall lie in it. The Nurse shall be accountable to the Mistress of the House for the Clothes and everything else belonging to the Deceased.

There are Women to attend the Children, who are to have them Washed, Combed, and Dressed every morning. All these Nurses are to be subject to the Mistress, and receive Directions from her.—*M'Ure.*

It appears from the following Advertisement that the antique House at the Corner of Stockwell, which Mr. Stuart thought had been, in former times, *The Glasgow Custom-House*, belonged of old to one Matthew Brown; and that, in 1758, the whole Space between the Stockwell and the Town's Hospital was then vacant Ground, and formed part of the Old Green or Great Western Common.

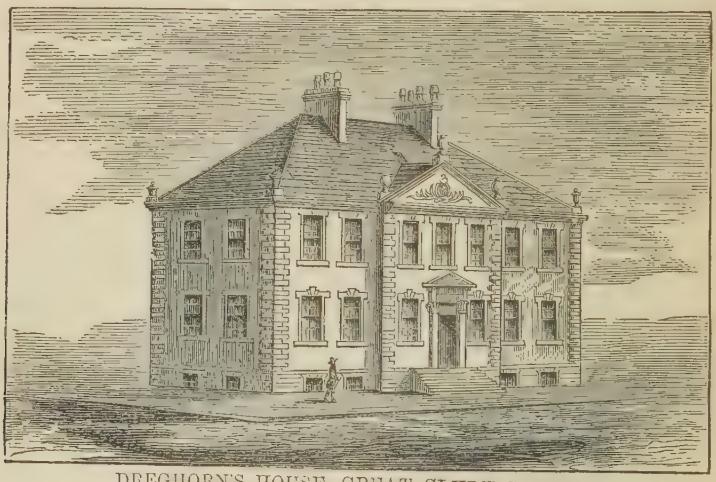
Glasgow Journal, 30th Oct., 1758.—There is to be Exposed to Public Sale, &c., all and hail that Tenement of Land, high and laigh, back and fore, with the Pertinents, lying on the West side of the Stockwell Street of Glasgow; bounded betwixt the Lands formerly of Matthew Brown on the South, the Lands of the deceased Francis Stevenson, Wright, on the North, the old Green on the West, and the High Street on the East parts.

In my younger days, the Property next to this old Building on the West, belonged to Bailie William Craig, of the Water Port; on which stood a very handsome Mansion-House, with Doric Pillars in front. Mr. James Morrison, of the Firm of King & Morrison, purchased Mr. Craig's Property, and erected upon it the present four-storey Tenement. Mr. Craig's House was Built in 1736, and was the first private Dwelling erected in Great Clyde Street; the only other Buildings then in the Street being the Town's Hospital, built by Subscription in 1732 (the Magistrates making a present of the Ground); and the Bottle-Work, established in 1730. Mr. John Craig, Bailie Craig's son, was considered one of our leading Connoisseurs in the Fine Arts; played upon the Fiddle at the Subscription Concerts; had made a Visit to Italy; and, what was then a rare accomplishment in Glasgow, he could speak a little Italian. He was the Architect who designed the Surgeons' Hall and Public Grammar School.

The House on the West, immediately adjoining Mr. Craig's Property, belonged to Robert Dreghorn, Esquire, of Ruchill, and is now occupied by Messrs. T. & F. Smith, as a Cabinet Warehouse. It was Built very shortly after Mr. Craig's House was Erected.

The Dreghorns are not a very ancient Glasgow Family: none of that Name appearing in the Annals of our City, earlier than the time of

Robert Dreghorn, the elder, who was Deacon of the Incorporation of Wrights, in 1724, 25, 28, 31, 35, and 1740. He is said to have been concerned in working the Govan Coal, in 1714. His Death is thus announced in the *Scots' Magazine* of 1760 :—9th December—"Died at Glasgow, Mr. Robert Dreghorn, Merchant in that City." Mr. Robert Dreghorn, the elder, was Succeeded by his Son, Allan Dreghorn, Bailie of Glasgow in 1741, who Built the Mansion-House in question; and was the first person in our City who kept a private four-wheeled Carriage. This Machine was Built in 1752, by his own Journeymen-Carpenters, and was probably a very rough Affair. Mr. Allan Dreghorn's Death is noticed as follows in the *Glasgow Journal* of 25th October, 1764 :—"On Friday last, Died at his Seat in the Country (Ruchill), Allan Dreghorn, Esquire, an eminent Merchant of this City." He thus survived his father, Robert Dreghorn, only about four years.



DREGHORN'S HOUSE, GREAT CLYDE STREET.

Mr. Allan Dreghorn was a Partner in the Smithfield Iron-Works, in conjunction with Bailie John Craig, and Robert Luke, Goldsmith. The present Oswald Street occupies part of the Grounds which belonged to the Smithfield Company. In addition to his Timber Trade, Mr. Dreghorn joined that of Lead Merchant and Plumber.

Glasgow Journal, 24th July. 1766.—The Copartnery betwixt Dreghorn and Bogle being Dissolved by the Death of Mr. Dreghorn, all Parties owing them are desired to pay James Hill, in Glasgow. The Timber Trade is continued by Michael Bogle and Scott, who hope to serve their Employers as well as ever. They also deal in Lead and Lead-Work, and furnish Wrights and Plumbers for Town and Country."

After the Death of Mr. Bogle, the Business was continued by Scott and Lawrie; and upon the Death of Mr. Lawrie, Mr. Allan Scott carried on the Concern in his own Name, and was succeeded by his Son, James Scott, who Sold the whole Property (where the Timber Yard was situated) about 40 years ago; and on the Front part of which the Roman Catholic Chapel, Great Clyde Street, was Erected in 1816.

Mr. Allan Dreghorn was Succeeded by his Son, the eccentric Robert Dreghorn, Esquire, of Ruchill. This last named Gentleman was said to have been the ugliest man in Glasgow, and also the most profligate Debauchee of his time. I must confess, however, that, in my opinion, both his Personal defects and his Libertine character have been considerably misrepresented and grossly exaggerated. It is true that the Small-Pox had made sad havoc on Mr. Dreghorn's Countenance, for they had deprived him of an Eye, and had made his Nose to lie flat upon his Face; some of the *Pock-Pits* upon his Cheeks were as large as Threepenny Pieces; his Figure, however, was good; he was rather above the middle height, erect, and with a gentle inward bend in the small of his back, which gave him a fashionable appearance. He Dressed generally in a single-breasted Coat, which reached below his Knees; his Hair was Powdered, and his Queue, or Pig-Tail, was ornamented with a Bow of Black Ribbon. He always Walked the Streets with a Cane in his hand, which he sometimes used very unceremoniously against vagrant Boys. With regard to this Gentleman's profligacy, I believe that there are many Individuals at present in Glasgow more Profligate than Robert Dreghorn ever was, but they conceal what they call their Peccadillos as much as possible; whereas Mr. Dreghorn, by his undisguised behaviour, seemed to take delight in acquiring the character of an open Rake. He had no resources of Amusement within himself, possessed no Literary Taste, and paid little attention to the manly Sports of the times. I never saw him at our Public or Amateur Concerts, or at any of our Dancing Assemblies. I cannot say that I ever remember of his having been known to take up a Newspaper to read in the Tontine Coffee Room, during any part of the 62 years that I Subscribed to that Institution. I believe that he was not even a Subscriber to the Room for many years prior to his Death. Mr. Dreghorn, however, kept Horses, and very early in life was a Member of the Glasgow Hunt; but in my juvenile days he had given up Following the Hounds, and the whole of his Equestrian exercise seemed then to have been a sober Ride from his House in Great Clyde Street to his Country Mansion of Ruchill, with a Man-Servant riding behind him. His Horses were kept at Grass on the Lands of Ruchill, and were occasionally used in Farm-Work. A Glasgow Merchant, who Married a Knight's Daughter, and Purchased a Tobacco Lord's landed Estate, is said to have been in Mr. Dreghorn's service in early life. Mr. Dreghorn appeared to me to have had only

"BOB DRAGON.

one source of Amusement, and this he pursued unremittingly, in the open face of day, and in the presence of hundreds of people who were looking on and laughing at him. He possessed a great share of curiosity; and it was his daily practice, and almost his sole delight, to Perambulate our Streets, but more particularly the Trongate and Argyle Street, and if he saw a good-looking Maid-Servant or Factory Girl passing along with a Basket or Bundle in her hand, he instantly Wheeled about and Followed her closely, to see where she was going; but if, in the course of this Female Chase, he happened to meet another Damsel whom he thought handsomer, he again Wheeled about and went in pursuit of this new *Flame*, to see where her Domicile was; and so he went on in succession, from hour to hour, upon our public Streets. In fact, his daily Amusement was to Follow every handsome working Female that took his fancy in the course of his Strolls, in order to find out where she lived, and what was her business out of doors. Mr. Dreghorn saw quite well that the Passengers on the Streets were looking after his Motions, and Laughing at him, but this gave him no concern; on the contrary, he appeared to Court this sort of Notoriety. Mr. Dreghorn occasionally Spoke to the Females whom he was Following; nevertheless, if they remained silent, he never in any respect behaved rudely or unpolitely to them, but always in a good humoured manner. In truth, the generality of Girls whom he Followed seemed to take it rather as a Compliment to have Attracted Mr. Dreghorn's attention; and much Joking and Fun took place among themselves, in telling how "*Bob Dragon*" had Followed them Home. Mr. Dreghorn's Female-Hunting Propensity, however, was quite general, for I never heard of his having Selected any Girl in particular for his *Chere Amie*, but, on the contrary, changed the Object of his Pursuit every day. In fact, his Conduct appeared to me to have arisen from a Vacancy of Mind, and from the want of something to amuse and interest him. Although he had numerous "Speaking Acquaintances" (as we call them) among the gay young men of our City, nevertheless, he had no intimate Companions; in short, he Perambulated our Streets day by day, a solitary man. Notwithstanding of all that has been reported of Mr. Dreghorn's profligacy, I never heard of his having Seduced any virtuous Girl, or of his having Annoyed any respectable Female by importunity. And I hold that his strange conduct in following indiscriminately good-looking Females on our Streets, arose from a sort of eccentric Mania, which he found difficult to resist; and this morbid state of his mind appears to have been fully confirmed by the melancholy Circumstances which attended his Death, about 1806. It is well known that he perished by his own hand—a striking Instance that Wealth and the possession of Worldly Comforts, do not alone confer Happiness.

Mr. Dreghorn looked very sharply after Money Matters, was what we call a "close-fisted" man, and rather a severe Landlord, as the following Case will show. In the year 1770, when a young man, he had Let a Farm of 52 Acres to a Person of the name of William Kerr, at the annual Rent of £50. Previously to becoming Farmer, Kerr had been merely a Servant, in which capacity he had saved about £100, but he had a Wife and eight Children to Maintain when he entered upon the Lease of the said Farm. Mr. Dreghorn soon saw that the Profits of this

small Farm would not be sufficient to maintain Kerr and his large Family; he therefore took early steps to secure his Rent, and, before the first year's Rent was Paid, he threw Kerr into Prison, where he was kept for some time; but Kerr having Borrowed a Sum of £28 from one King, a Baker in Paisley, he then satisfied Mr. Dreghorn's demand, and in 1773 he got out of Prison. Soon afterwards five Acres of Kerr's best Grounds were taken possession of and occupied by *The Forth and Clyde Canal*, which ran through the middle of Kerr's Farm, and separated it into two parts, thereby obliging him to keep extra Servants and Instruments of Husbandry, otherwise he could not have received any Benefit from the Ground so cut off. Kerr, after struggling for a few years, found himself still going back in the world, and then twice offered to give up his Lease, which Offers, however, were refused by Mr. Dreghorn. Kerr's Rent having again become in Arrear, Mr. Dreghorn, in 1778, Poinded the whole of Kerr's Farm, Effects, and Household Furniture, and for the second time cast the poor man into Prison, not leaving a rag or bit of coal behind in the House. Kerr now sought relief by a Process of *Cessio Bonorum*, in the course of which it appeared that Mr. Dreghorn was the sole Creditor for about £150, and that Kerr did not owe a Sixpence to any other person. Mr. Dreghorn, however, opposed the Process of *Cessio Bonorum*, and carried his Opposition to the Court of Session, no doubt thinking that the Expenses of the Process would be beyond the means of Kerr. In this, however, Mr. Dreghorn was mistaken, for Kerr obtained his Discharge in 1779. Mr. Dreghorn was thought to have acted very harshly on this Occasion, but he believed that Kerr, in order to disappoint him of his Debt, had given unjust Preferences to other Creditors, in particular by paying Hugh King, Baker in Paisley, the Sum of £28. Mr. Dreghorn further charged Kerr with having Killed and Sold to a Flesher the best Cow in the Byre, after the whole Cattle and Stocking on the Farm had been Sequestrated. To these Charges Kerr answered that the Payment to H. King of the Sum of £28 was on account of Borrowed Money, Lent by King to relieve him (Kerr) from Prison in 1773, and that Mr. Dreghorn himself had received the Money that was so Borrowed; and as to the Cow, that it belonged to his Son, who had Bought it in the Public Market for 50 Shillings, two months before the Sequestration in question. Kerr also stated that the Price received for the Carcase of the Cow had been all applied in preventing his Family from Starving.

Mr. Dreghorn, towards the close of his life, was generally reported, among the Working Classes, to be one of the Richest men in Glasgow, his Property being then Estimated by them at £70,000. At this time 10s. per Week was considered fair Wages for a Workman, and I have heard Operatives exclaiming, in terms of Wonder and Astonishment, "Goodness preserve us! only think of Bob Dragon having an Income of £10 a-day!" The Comparison between 10s per Week, earned by a hard-working Operative with a Family, and £10 per day coming in to an idle single man, could not have failed to have been exceedingly striking in the eyes of the lower Classes.

Although Mr. Dreghorn, at the close of his life, must have been Possessed of considerable Wealth, inherited by him through his Father, and greatly increased by Accumulation, and the general rise on the value

of Heritable Property, nevertheless, the amount of his Riches appears to have been greatly exaggerated, and at present he would have ranked only in the third or fourth class of our Glasgow Millionaires.

In 1773, the Citizens of Glasgow, for the first time, were Assessed for the Maintenance of the Poor. The Assessment was upon Means and Substance. Previously to this Period, the Poor of the City had been supported from the Collections made at the Church Doors, from Contributions, from Public Bodies, and from Private Benevolence. The original Assessment for the Maintenance of the Poor of Glasgow was very moderate—the total Amount levied for the first year being only £336 5s. 1d.; but it soon came to be increased year after year.

In general, the early Assessments in question were cheerfully Paid by our Citizens; and even Mr. Dreghorn himself appears to have Borne the Burden very patiently for some time; but finding the Demands for the Maintenance of the Poor rapidly increasing in amount every year, and looking back to the blessed days when he got cheaply off by *Chucking his Bawbee* into the Plate at the Church (viz., when he went there, which, by the bye, was *preciously seldom*), Mr. Dreghorn could no longer Stand the Screw; and so, in 1793, he Refused to Pay the Amount of Assessment charged against him, alleging that he was most unjustly and most grossly over-rated. Mr. Laurie, the Collector of Poor's Rates, had Assessed the Value of Mr. Dreghorn's Heritable Property within the City, and of his Personal Property, wherever situated, at £24,000, and had made Mr. Dreghorn's Share of the general Assessment £19.

Mr. Dreghorn, however, Refused to Pay this Sum, contending—1st, That his whole Estates, Heritable and Moveable, amounted only to £20,000; and, 2nd, That Poor's Rates could only be Levied on *Stock-in-Trade* and Heritable Property within the City; which last, he admitted, he was Possessed of to the Amount of £300 per annum, and *for which alone* he was willing to Pay. In consequence, therefore, of Mr. Dreghorn's refusal to Pay the said Assessment, an Action was brought against him before the Magistrates of Glasgow, by Laurie, the Collector of Poor's Rates, when the said Magistrates, after hearing Parties, repelled the Defences, and Decerned for the full Sum libelled. Mr. Dreghorn then Advocated the Case. After a protracted Litigation of nearly four years before the Lord Ordinary, his Lordship, on the 2nd of December, 1797, found the Defender liable to be Assessed for his Heritable Property within the Town, and for his Personal Property, wherever situated, and Remitted the Case to the Magistrates, finding the Defender liable in Expenses.

This was the first Case decided in the Court of Session regarding Glasgow Poor's Rates.

The following Anecdote will show that the Laird of Ruchill attended very carefully to his domestic economy.

One day Mr. Dreghorn had invited a party of Gentlemen to Dinner, and on this Occasion he was anxious to get a Turkey for his head dish —Turkeys being rather rare birds in Glasgow in these days. At the time in question, it was usual to serve up a Turkey at Table with its Head (including the Feathers thereon) ostentatiously displayed, so that the Company might be satisfied that they were really getting a Turkey, and not a Dunghill Cock. It so happened, however, that the Rev.

Robert Lothian, Teacher of Mathematics, had also, for the same day, invited a Dinner Party to his house; and he came first to the Poultry Shops in Gibson's Wynd, where there was just one Turkey for Sale, which Bird Mr. Lothian forthwith Purchased. Mr. Lothian had scarcely taken his departure when Mr. Dreghorn made his appearance among the Poultry Shops, and was sadly disappointed at learning that the solitary Turkey had just been Sold to Mr. Lothian, and that he had lost his Chance only by a few minutes. Mr. Dreghorn, now finding that there was no other Turkey at that time for Sale in Glasgow, as a *pis aller*, was obliged to Buy a Goose, which, however, did not please him at all for a Substitute. Mr. Dreghorn, on leaving the Poultry Shops in Gibson's Wynd, came into the Trongate by way of King Street; and who did he see standing at the foot of Candleriggs, in conversation with Mr. David Allison, the Grammar School Teacher, but Mr. Lothian himself. Away then, and up to them, instantly went Mr. Dreghorn, and abruptly addressing Mr. Lothian, said, "Mr. Lothian, you have been Buying a Turkey?" "Yes, Mr. Dreghorn," said Mr. Lothian. "Well, then," replied Bob, "I have been Buying a Goose; will you Give me your Turkey for my Goose?" "Ah," said Mr. Lothian, "that's a serious affair, and must be taken to *Avis*-andum" (*Avis* is the Latin for a Bird). "No, no, Mr. Lothian," interruptingly exclaimed Mr. Allison, "I think that Mr. Dreghorn's proposal is worthy of a present *Answer*" (*Anser* is the Latin for a Goose). "Be it so," replied Mr. Lothian. "Then, Mr. Dreghorn, what will you give me to Boot if I make the Exchange?" "Give you to Boot!" hastily retorted Bob, "I will give you nothing to Boot, for my Goose is heavier than your Turkey; and you should rather give me something to Boot." "Ah, ah," said Mr. Lothian, "but even supposing that to be the case, Mr. Dreghorn, your Answer (*Anser*) is not of sufficient *Weight* to induce me to make the Exchange." Upon which refusal Bob, with his usual Whistle, turned about upon his heel and unceremoniously marched off, without understanding a word of the scholastic gentleman's learned Puns. Mr. Dreghorn, when Conversing with his Acquaintances upon our Streets, had a peculiar manner of abruptly leaving them, by giving a droll sort of Whistle, turning round upon his heel, and then quickly moving off, without bidding them Adieu. His departure was generally followed by a hearty Laugh among the Party so unceremoniously left behind.

Mr. Dreghorn was very fond of little Children, and delighted to Chat and Joke with them. He frequently Amused himself in this manner, by addressing Children who happened to be Playing upon our Streets. Stranger Children, however, were rather frightened at first with his odd appearance, but his easy manner of speaking to them soon gained their confidence and dispelled their fears. The following little Anecdote used to be told of Mr. Dreghorn:—He was invited to a Family Dinner Party at Mr. Denniston's (Mrs. Denniston was his Sister), and, after Dinner, little Miss Denniston, then a lively Child about four years of age, was introduced to Table. Mr. Dreghorn took little Miss upon his Knee, and Amused her so much that she appeared quite Delighted with his attentions, and became so familiar with him that she Rattled back his Jokes and Gibes with great life and spirit. It happened that there was a short Pause in the Conversation of the Company at the Table,

while this frolicsome Chatting was going on between Bob and little Miss; and just at this critical Juncture, Miss Denniston looked up in Bob's face, and with great *naïveté* exclaimed, "Eh, ye cunning, cunning Hing; open youl tillel E'e." This Attack upon Bob's "tither E'e," set the whole Company in a Roar of Laughter; which, however, Bob took in very good humour, and did not stop his Badinerie with little Miss.

Mr. Stuart, in his *Views of Glasgow*, page 58, when taking notice of Mr. Dreghorn's House, says:—"After the Death of the last Owner of the Name, his Abode in Clyde Street long remained unoccupied, and acquired, in vulgar belief, the reputation of being Haunted. This was enough to invest it with every sort of suspicion of a Diabolical nature, and it long had the pre-eminence of being looked upon with dread." Dr. Strang, in his *Clubs*, page 284, thus writes:—"The House in which Mr. Dreghorn so long Lived, and Died, was ere long considered to be Haunted, and from this Circumstance, the Individual who had the courage to occupy it was looked upon with some suspicion as then being engaged in some occult and improper Business. The consequence was that under a popular Delusion some 30 years ago, a desperate Riot connected therewith took place on a Sunday forenoon, which ended in the House being completely Gutted and several persons severely injured." Both the above-named Gentlemen have mistaken the Facts. It was not on account of any Report about the House being Haunted that it remained long unoccupied and finally Mobbed. It is true that the House for a considerable time after Mr. Dreghorn's death remained without a Tenant; but this arose from the situation having become unfashionable, and from a repugnance on the part of Ladies to be the Successors of so noted a Character as the last Possessor. It was not till a Tenant had occupied Mr. Dreghorn's House as a Place of Business, that various strange Rumours came to be Circulated among the Working Classes of certain Dark Doings and very Scandalous Proceedings taking place within the Walls of Mr. Dreghorn's House. The Populace, from obscure Hints and mysterious Shrugs, suddenly came to Execrations loud and violent against the Tenant; and (as noticed by Dr. Strang) they attacked the House upon a Sunday forenoon, and gutted it, under the impression that the Tenant was then engaged in Celebrating the Orgies of the Place. The Mob, however, were so far mistaken that when they broke into the House the Tenant was not even found there. Nevertheless, they proceeded to destroy the Furniture and other articles of the House, and this they accomplished before the arrival of the Police Officers.

There can be no doubt that the Tenant was entitled to have demanded Compensation from the Magistrates of Glasgow, for the loss he had sustained by the Riotous Proceedings of the Mob. In place, however, of making any such claim, he suddenly left the Country, and I never heard where he went, or what became of him. His Representatives never took any steps to probe the matter; the Magistrates of Glasgow thought it best to "let sleeping Dogs lie;" and as for the Rioters, the fear of the Prison kept them quiet. It was now, for the first time, that the Rumour was set afloat that the House had been Mobbed under the belief of its being Haunted, and this Rumour being then credited, the Matter soon got Hushed up. No Investigation of the Circumstances ever took place.—*Glasgow Past and Present*, III., pp. 823-829, *by* "*Senex.*"

Perhaps among the most remarkable Oddities daily to be met with in Stockwell Street, about the close of the last and the beginning of the present Century, was the tall, thin, gaunt Figure of Mr. Robert Dreghorn, of Ruchill, better known throughout the City by the appellation of *Bob Dragon*. This Gentleman, who possessed considerable Fortune, resided in a large House with two Wings, fronting West Clyde Street, and immediately contiguous to that of Mr. Craig of the Waterport; in which at one time he maintained a rather hospitable Table, surrounded often by a circle of fashionable Friends. Whether the peculiar Idiosyncrasy, for which he was remarkable, sprung from the felt ugliness of his Countenance, which was not only deeply pitted by the Small-Pox, but exhibited also a large Nose, turned awry, with Eyes that looked askance, it is useless to conjecture; but certain it is, that the strong bent of his mind seemed to be towards the Fair Sex, and especially towards such Servant Girls as were guiltless of Shoes or Stockings. As he Paced up Stockwell Street, in his single-breasted grey Coat and large Buttons, with Stick under his arm, and Whistling as he went, Bob was no sooner espied than he became "the Observed of all Observers," especially of the Female Drudges who might be resting near their Water *Stoups*, or carrying a Basket in the Wake of their Mistress going to Market; while his proximity to the Objects of his *marked* attention never failed to excite either a Titter or a Tremor. Bob was likewise the particular Bugbear of all Boys on the Street, having a strong propensity to lay his Cane across the Shoulders of any one who might be busy Playing at *Butts*, or who might cross his Path with a sarcastic Smile. His Name, too, was frequently made use of by Mothers to frighten their peevish and noisy Children into quietude, which they must have done more as deeming him the Embodiment of Ugliness than as thinking him the Representative of any wicked peculiarity. The fact is, he was a Person of rather a kindly disposition, although his outward man certainly bespoke a different nature. It was about the year 1806, that this daily Perambulator from the Waterport to the Cross was missed one morning from the *Pavé*. The Rumour soon arose that he had Died by his own Hand, and so it soon turned out to be, for well do we remember, though very young at the time, with what curious feeling the Funeral Cortege was regarded by the Populace, arising, no doubt, from the Circumstances of his Death.—*Dr. Strang's Glasgow and its Clubs*, p. 233.

ST. ANDREW'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

Do just Step to the Foot-Path, and, taking your station opposite to the South-Eastern Angle, at least Glance at its Exterior. The Interior must, withal, follow; for the Edifice, both Within and Without, is highly deserving of minute Inspection. This Chapel is, in fact, one of the chief Architectural Ornaments of Glasgow, and is also most happily placed for the farther Embellishment of one of the most beautiful Portions of the City. That the Building, arrayed in all the Graces of the English, or Pointed Style of Architecture, should stand very nearly due North and South, will scarcely fail to excite surprise; and, although the Altar *is* a little *towards* the East, we are told that a Dispensation

for not placing it *Due* East had to be procured from the Court of Rome, ere such a Deviation from established Rule could be ventured on. The Edifice consists of a Body and Side-Aisles; the Southern End constituting the principal Front. This End, of course, exhibits three Divisions, the separation between that in the Centre and the Lateral ones being made, to the eye, by graceful Turrets of five Stages, Octagonal in form, appropriately Panelled, Belted, Embattled, and Crowned respectively by Eight tall, slender, and richly Crocketed Pinnacles. Of the Central Division, which advances several feet before the Lateral ones, the principal Features are: in the Inferior Portion, the Grand Door of Entrance to the Chapel; in the Superior one, a lofty, pointed Window of three Lights, subdivided by a Transom. The heads of these Lights, and that of the Window above them, are filled with delicately ramifying and varied Tracery—the upper part of the Window itself exhibiting three Circles, with interior Work in each. On the acutely pointed Apex of this Division, which, Laterally, is surmounted by a Parapet of open Work consisting of perforated lozenge-shaped Compartments, rests a splendid Tabernacle, of the Style prevalent throughout the Chapel, viz., the Pointed; its crowning Pinnacles rising from slender Buttresses at its Angles to the same height as those of the Octagonal Turrets; and its open Front disclosing, within, a Colossal Statue of St. Andrew, the Tutelar Saint of Scotland. The Archway of the Door is pretty deeply Recessed, and is Surmounted by a Foliated Ogee Canopy, resting on Corbel Heads, and terminating in a Finial. The Door itself is appropriately Panelled. The two Lateral Members of the Front are Bounded by Double Buttresses, placed at Right Angles with each other; Graduated, Panelled, and Terminated by lofty Pinnacles of unusual magnitude, superbly Crocketed, and adorned with rich Finials. Each Division is Surmounted by a Horizontally-capped Battlement, and pierced by a Window, that rests on a Tablet, and is similar in form and division to the great one, but less in size, and less rich in Decorative Tracery. At the point of union between these portions of the Front and the Body of the Fabric, rise, from the former, on shorter Buttresses, and, the Aisles being somewhat shorter than the Body, just behind the Turrets, still more gorgeous Pinnacles. Corresponding Buttresses, supporting also very rich Pinnacles, divide and flank the three principal Members of the Northern, or Altar End of the Structure. Of these Members, the central one projects semi-hexagonally, and displays in each Face a pointed Window, the middle one being shorter than the other two, on account of the opening just over the Altar. The Side-Aisles are Embattled, supported by five additional Buttresses of two Grades, the upper one Panelled, and Lighted by six Windows of two Lights—the Head of each Window being filled with Tracery consisting chiefly of an elongated Quatrefoil. The Body is likewise Embattled, displays the same number of Buttresses, and is Lighted by an equal number of Clerestory Windows; the Buttresses, rising above the Battlements, are Crowned by Foliated Pinnacles. Most of the Windows of this Building, as respects their Tracery, are in the Decorated English Style. Not a few are, however, marked by a Perpendicular arrangement of the Tracery in their Heads. This is the case with the three Northern Windows, and with some of the Clerestory ones. The Summit

of the Northern Gable is Graduated, and its Apex supports a Double Cross. Drip-Stones round all the exterior Arches. Tablets run beneath the Windows; Cornices or Mouldings beneath the Battlements. All the Pinnacles are Quadrangular. *Within*, the Chapel offers, also, much to solicit and gratify attention. Two long Rows of Clustered Pillars, sustaining Pointed Arches of many Mouldings, divide the Body from the Aisles; supporting the Walls of the latter and the Fronts of the Side Galleries. These Pillars, which have simple Capitals formed of a single Tier of Acanthus Leaves, are, as well as the Walls of the Chapel, exceedingly well Coloured to imitate a brownish-grey veined Stone. The Roof is appropriately wrought in Groin-Work, with Ornaments of Foliage on the Bosses. The Groinings are like those of New College Chapel, Oxford, but more multiplied and more beautiful. They are, however, of Wood, and so, too, are the clustering Shafts of the great Pillars; but the deception produced by the Colouring is complete. Both fine taste and correct taste seem, on the whole, to have presided over the Designing and Decorating of this Fabric; and to have been fortunate enough to meet with skilful Artificers and Artists in the execution of what had been so happily Planned. Trips may, perhaps, be here and there discovered by an eye accustomed to a critical Examination of Ancient Architecture; but where the general Effect has so much Harmony, and is of so enriched a Character, it would be invidious to notice them. The *Altar*, placed in a Recess formed by the hexagonal Projections already mentioned, is, in both Material and Design, beautiful. It is chiefly composed of a bluish-grey, and very delicately-clouded Marble, but exhibits in Front an Elliptic-Arched and Cusped Panel of White Marble, in which is Sculptured, in Relief, the Holy Lamb, recumbent on a Cross. The *Organ*, in advance of which is a smaller, or, as it is termed, *Choir Organ*, is a noble Instrument, its Case rich in Ornament of the Spire-Tabernacle kind. The decorative Pipes of both Organs are well Gilt. They are, as respects both, arranged in five Groups. The Instrument is said to have cost 600 Guineas. From the Roof of the Chapel depends, in front of the Altar, a superb *Lustre*,

ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.

composed of Metallic Ring and Chains, in black and gold, with Lamps, Basin, and Pendants, of Flint Glass. On the left of the Altar is a very handsome fixed *Pulpit;* but, in order to make himself better heard, the present Roman Catholic Clergyman usually Preaches to his Congregation from a *moveable Pulpit*, also kept in the Chapel, and which, on such Occasions, is Wheeled to the Centre Aisle in front of the Altar Rails. The stationary Pulpit is placed within the Rails of the Altar. These sweep, in semicircular form, to divide the Recess in which the Altar stands from the Body of the Chapel. They are elevated upon steps which assume a similar form; and are, like those of the interior, leading up to the Altar itself, richly carpeted. In front of the Southern Gallery is a *Clock.* The interior Wood-Work is Painted an imitation of Oak. In the three Northern Windows, Stained Glass is meant to be inserted; the Subjects—for the Centre one, an *Ascension;* for the two Lateral ones, figures of *St. Peter and St. Paul.* On each side of the Altar Recess is a *Vestry* of 14 feet by 12. The *Vestibule* of the Chapel is elaborately Groined, in imitation, we could almost think, of the celebrated Porch of Entrance to the Hall at Christ Church, Oxford. From it the Steps leading to the Galleries ascend. It contains two *Receptacles for Consecrated Water.* These are Octagonal, richly Sculptured in Panel. On them we distinguish the three National Emblems—the Rose, the Thistle, and the Shamrock, together with the Laurel. The Canopies or Covers of these Receptacles are something like enriched Resemblances of the Imperial Crown finish upon the Steeples of St. Giles' Church, Edinburgh, and St. Nicholas', Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

In front of the Chapel, separating the small Court in which it stands from Clyde Street, is an Iron Railing resting on a dwarf stone Wall. In it two Gates open—one to the Great Door of the Chapel, the other to the side part of the Court, at the North end of which is a neat Lodge.

The Chapel was 2½ years in building, and is said to have cost upwards of £13,000 Stg. Its Length is 109 feet; Breadth, 84 feet; height, to the summit of the Roof, 61 feet; of the Towers, including the Pinnacles, 83 feet. It has not been Consecrated, but was, in 1817, what some termed "Blessed," by Bishop Cameron, of Edinburgh. The Foundation Stone was Laid on the 23rd of June, 1814. Divine Service was first Celebrated in the Chapel on Sunday the 22nd of December, 1817.—*Wade's Tour of Modern and Peep into Ancient Glasgow*, p. 240.

Great Alterations and Improvements have been made in this Chapel (now the Cathedral of the Archbishop) since 1870. Two Transepts have been formed by opening up the Gallery on either side. The Wall that divided the Lobby from the Nave has been removed, and Side Doors pierced. The Church has also been new Painted and Seated below.

There has been added, also, a Font and new High Altar; but the effect of the fine Stained Glass Altar Windows is thoroughly Marred by the Independent Blockade behind. Bishop Murdoch was earnestly implored to Buy this Stance, but he was afraid of Debt. Hence, in process of time, the dense Eclipse by "The Church of the Future."

The Scale of the new Organ has been modernised—C C to g in alt.; but there are Open Pipes in the Great, and Stopped Pipes in the Swell and Choir Organs, C C C, or 16 feet Pitch and Tone; and in the Pedal Organ there is one Stopped 16 feet, one Open 16 feet, one 16 feet Reed,

and an Open 32 feet Stop—this last being the only one at present in Scotland, with exception of that in the Music Hall in connection with the College in Edinburgh. All the new Metal Pipes are good and powerful, and there are 3 Reed Stops in the Swell, 2 in the Great Organ, and One in the Choir. The Case has been re-painted in Oak, and the Front Pipes Diapered. There are 2 large Bellows in addition to that in connection with the Hydraulic Engine which now supplies the Wind. The Organ now contains Stops as follows, and they are nearly all complete, 56 Pipes each :—

Swell Organ,	-	-	-	-	-	11	Stops,	56	Keys.
Great „	-	-	-	-	-	14	„	56	„
Choir „	-	-	-	-	-	9	„	56	„
Pedal „	-	-	-	-	-	7	„	30	Pedals.

Of Couplers there are 5, and of Composition Pedals 7. There is also a Tremolo Stop to be added, and perhaps another Coupler.

St. Andrew's Organ, in the days of Bishop Scott, was one of 3 Rows of Keys. The number of Stops in the Swell was 6, of which 2 were Reeds and 1 a Double Diapason as to Tone. The Great had 10 Stops, one of which was a Reed, and the Stops in the Choir were 5. There was no Pedal Organ, consequently the entire number of Stops was 21. The Scale G G to f in alt. on Choir and Great Organs, but the Swell was from Middle F upwards only. There were Toe Pedals, but no Composition Pedals and no Couplers. The Pipes were of a light Tone, the Metal thin, and consequently there was a want of Body—though the Instrument was effective in its way, and superior for its time. After the days of Bishop Scott, Mr. J. H. De Monti had the Toe Pedals made into Toe and Heel Pedals, a Coupler inserted "Swell to Great," and the Tone strengthened by raising some of the Stops a Semitone, and by giving more Wind to others. The Case was roomy, rather handsome, well grained in Oak, and with gilt Speaking Pipes.

The present Organ is not yet out of the Builder's hands. It is entirely new in the Action, Bellows, Keys, Pedals, and indeed everything, except that the old Case has been enlarged, the old Great Sounding-Board is in the Swell, and some of the old Pipes are on trial, or made available in the Choir and Swell, and, in one instance, on the Great. Alexander Mirrlees is the Builder.

DUNLOP STREET.

Mr. Colin Dunlop, of Carmyle, who was Provost of Glasgow in 1770, acquired from Mr. John Wilson, of Shieldhall, in 1748, several Acres of *St. Enoch's Croft*, stretching from about the present Morison's Court, Westward, nearly to what is now Maxwell Street; and, Southward, as far as *The Old Green*, facing Clyde, then, and long after, a favourite Public Promenade. It was from Mr. Dunlop that Provost Murdoch purchased, in 1749, the Plot on which the latter erected, the year following, his elegant Mansion, already noticed. The Price paid by Mr. Murdoch for this Piece of Ground was £100.

When Mr. Dunlop entered into this Transaction, the idea had not occurred to him of opening a Street across the *Croft*. That was an after-thought, arising probably from the success which had attended the

efforts of other Proprietors, in Feuing off their Grounds in the Vicinity. At all events, he and Provost Murdoch continued to occupy their elegant Mansions about 20 years before Mr. Dunlop resolved to give off Ground, in the rear, for a Street to branch from Argyle Street Southwards. It was unfortunate, however, that he had not left sufficient room for a proper Entrance. In giving off the Ground to Mr. Murdoch, in 1749, Mr. Dunlop had gone close to the Westmost Boundary of his Front Ground at this point, and left only a Strip of about 10 feet broad, along the West side of Mr. Murdoch's Steading, for access to the Coach-Houses and Offices behind each Mansion. A Stone Wall ran along the North side of the *Croft*, where Dunlop Street now becomes wide, in which Wall was a Gate opening into the Pleasure-Ground within.

Matters continued in this state till about 1770, by which time Bailie Shortridge had Erected his great Tenement, already referred to, fronting Argyle Street, immediately to the West of Mr. Dunlop's 10 feet Entrance. The Bailie adopted Mr. Dunlop's Plan of leaving a Passage 10 feet wide within his own East Boundary, for access to the upper Floors of his lofty Tenement. In this way, there happened to be a breadth of 20 feet between the West Wall of Mr. Murdoch's Mansion and the East Gable of "Shortridge's Land;" the Eastmost half being Mr. Dunlop's, and the Westmost Mr. Shortridge's. These parallel Stripes of Ground, thus originally private to each Property, were subsequently, though not without some sharp Litigation, amalgamated into a Passage 20 feet wide, common to both. This was the cause of the narrow Entrance to Dunlop Street, now, however, overcome by the demolition of the "Land" by the Union Railway Company.

About 1770, Mr. Dunlop got a Plan of the intended Street, prepared by James Barrie, who seems to have been in requisition by most of the new Street-Makers of that day. It was to be 40 feet broad, and to run due South, from the common 20 feet Passage already noticed, through Mr. Dunlop's Garden to *The Old Green*. The Houses were to be "Self-contained," similar to those in Miller Street; and Clauses were framed, prohibiting "any Work or Manufacture on the Grounds, which may be deemed a Nuisance." Accordingly, the Building-Lines were Staked off, the *Solum* Causewayed, and the Street named after Mr. Dunlop, its Founder.

Among the first of Mr. Dunlop's Feuars was Dr. Moore, the well-known Author of *Zeluco*, and Father of the celebrated Sir John, who fell at Corunna. At that time, Dr. Moore had been Practising in Glasgow as a Surgeon, in partnership, first, with his old Master, Dr. Gordon, and latterly with Mr. Hamilton, Professor of Anatomy. Hitherto Dr. Moore had Resided in the antique three-storey Tenement, on the North side of the Trongate, nearly opposite the Tron Steeple, called "Donald's Land." There his brave Son was Born. But desirous to move to a more fashionable Locality, the Doctor resolved to build a Residence in Provost Dunlop's new Street; and, accordingly, Purchased a Piece of Ground from him for that purpose on the West side. It was the third Plot behind, or Southwards from Bailie Shortridge's Tenement. The House was of two Storeys, and Erected soon after 1771. It is still standing, a plain, quaint-looking Edifice, forming No. 22 of Dunlop Street. There Dr. Moore's Family resided till he finally removed to London, when it was Sold. In this now queer old House, the gallant

Sir John spent some of his boyish days; and when we look at it now, so sadly altered, a feeling of no ordinary interest is excited towards this once favourite Domicile of Glasgow's gallant Son. (See Page 950.)

Almost immediately opposite Dr. Moore's House, two were Built about the same time, respectively, by the well-known Rev. Mr. Porteous, of the Wynd Church, and the Rev. Dr. John Gillies, of the South, or College Church Parish. Other Building-Stances continued to be Acquired, and everything seemed going on very harmoniously; but an unexpected Event happened in the new Street, which created a sad Commotion.

In these days the most violent prejudice, if not horror, prevailed in Glasgow against the representation of the Drama. The "Playhouse" was regarded as the Temple of Satan; and it is a curious Fact that neither the Magistrates nor any private Proprietor would Sell, Feu, or Lease Ground for a Theatre, on any terms, within the whole City. The first Projector of such a Place of Amusement was therefore obliged to Erect it beyond the Burgh, out at *Grahamston;* and when the Owner of the Ground was remonstrated with on the enormous Price asked, viz., 5s. per Square Yard, he coolly Replied, that, as it was intended to be occupied by a Temple of Belial, he should expect an extraordinary Sum for the Purchase! This was Mr. John Miller, of Westerton. But when the Grahamston Theatre was at length Erected, and the celebrated Mrs. Bellamy engaged to appear, such was the popular Ferment against it, that, on the Evening of the Performance, in the Spring of 1764, the Edifice was set on Fire, and that accomplished Actress lost her whole Wardrobe, valued at upwards of £900, including Garnets, Pearls, and other Ornaments. This Outrage was occasioned by the fanatical Ravings of a Methodist Preacher, who Harangued the People, and told them that he Dreamed the previous night he had been in the Infernal Regions, at a grand Entertainment, where all the Devils in Hell were present, when Lucifer, their Chief, gave for a Toast the Health of John Miller, who had Sold his Ground to Build him a House, which was to be Opened next day for them all to Reign in! There were, however, many honourable Exceptions to this most illiberal view of Theatrical Matters; among whom were Mr. William Macdowall, of Castlesemple; Mr. William Bogle, of Hamilton Farm; Mr. John Baird, of Craigton; Mr. Robert Bogle, of Shettleston; and Mr. James Dunlop, of Garnkirk. These Gentlemen were principal Supporters of the Drama in Glasgow, and Subscribed £300 a-piece towards the Erection of the Theatre. The Ladies of Glasgow, at the same time, generously presented Mrs. Bellamy with 40 Silk Gowns, to assist in renovating her Wardrobe, destroyed through the Ravings of the Bedlamite already mentioned.

In these circumstances, what must have been the amazement of the good Folks in Dunlop Street when they learned that, instead of the Grahamston Theatre, a "Playhouse" was forthwith to be Built at their own doors! A most graphic Account of their consternation and proceedings is given in the *History of the Scottish Stage.* There was not the same difficulty in getting Ground for such a purpose in the new Dunlop Street, which had occurred elsewhere. Mr. Dunlop had Sold a large Piece of Ground on the East side of that Street to Mr. Robert Barclay, of Capelrig, Writer in Glasgow, who, being superior to the popular prejudice, had no difficulty in re-disposing of it to Mr. John

Jackson, Manager of the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh. This was in 1781, and Mr. Jackson immediately proceeded to Lay off the Ground thus Purchased for a Theatre, suitable to what he conceived Glasgow ought to have. Mr. Jackson was the Son of an English Clergyman, and had himself at one time been in Holy Orders. He was of Gentlemanly manners, but firm and decided. On the morning of the day when the Foundation Stone of the Dunlop Street Theatre was to be Laid, he received the following Letter from his two Reverend Neighbours:—

Dr. Gillies and Mr. Porteous offer their Compliments to Mr. Jackson, and think it their duty candidly to inform him, before he proceed farther in the Work, that they intend to join with other Proprietors in Dunlop Street, to apply to the Magistrates to Prevent the Building of a Playhouse, or Concert Hall for Acting Plays, in this Street, as being an injury to their Property, and inconsistent with the Dispositions granted by Mr. Dunlop to the Feuars. We are to meet with them on Tuesday Forenoon; and though we might have delayed giving any intimation till the Building was begun, we thought it fair, and becoming our station, to give it thus early.—Saturday, 17th Feb., 1781.

Mr. Jackson was not in the least daunted by this Combination. He proceeded to Lay the Foundation-Stone, ordered the Workmen to Push on with the Building, and then, resolving to seek the Protection of Law, went to Edinburgh, and consulted the celebrated Henry Erskine, at that time Practising at the Scotch Bar. Jackson returned to Glasgow with an Order from the philosophical Lord Monboddo, one of the Judges of the Court of Session, to the following effect:—"Prohibits and Discharges the before-mentioned Dr. Gillies and Mr. Porteous, and all others, from Troubling or Molesting the Complainer in the free exercise of his Property."

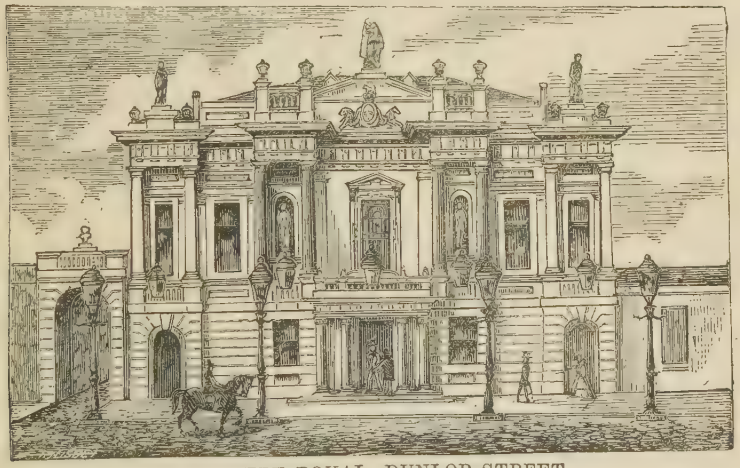
Mr. Jackson, at the same time, wrote a long Letter to the two Ministers, in a firm, yet courteous spirit, explaining his position and intentions, and assuring them that while he had the power, he had not the disposition to Molest them, in the exercise of his Rights. In one part he Writes thus:—

Let me persuade you, Gentlemen, to take the advice of one who has seen enough of the World to point out your prudent conduct on this occasion. Would you live in Neighbourly comfort with one who has pitched his tent so near you, molest him not in the pursuit of his Profession; for, believe it, he means to deport himself with the greatest deference to yours. The Son of a Clergyman, and brought up for Holy Orders himself, he shall ever pay honour to the Sacred Characters of that Order. Let it be your study to Preach Sanctity without Austerity; for, be assured, whenever compulsion or restraint accompanies Admonition or Advice, the Senses take the alarm, and Nature and Reason, ever rebellious under restraint, begin to weigh and to confute the unreasonable dictates of authority. . . . . I am ready, however, on all occasions, to meet you in the lists of Argument, as I am in the Parliament House, before the Lords, in Edinburgh, to whom I have already Appealed. . . . . I have been reminded that one of you (Dr. Gillies) was last Summer a Fellow-Traveller with me. We were not then disagreeable to each other; the Conversation at Auchterarder will attest that Circumstance. As we were Fellow-Travellers in a short Journey, let us be so in a long one—in a Journey of the World; and let us show to each Individual of that World, that Brotherly Love and Charity are the Characteristics of good Christians. That it may be so with me shall be the constant care of, Gentlemen, your humble Servant,

J. Jackson. *

* *Vide Jackson's History of the Scottish Stage.*

All this had the proper effect; there was no farther Contention. The Building was soon Finished, and in full operation. The total Expense of the Theatre, including the Ground, was upwards of £3000—a large Sum in these days. The Audience part of the House was Circular, very neat, and held, at the Edinburgh Prices, from £90 to £100. Such was the first Theatre within Glasgow. It was Opened in January, 1782, and the Performances through the Season were by a detached Company, occasionally recruited from Edinburgh, where a Theatre was open at the same time under Mr. Jackson's direction. Afterwards, the Seasons of Performing were so arranged, that one Set of Performers supplied both Houses. Two months after the Dunlop Street Theatre was opened, Mr. Jackson generously gave a Benefit for the Relief of those who suffered by the great Flood in Clyde, on the 12th March, 1782; and the House was Crowded to excess.



THEATRE ROYAL, DUNLOP STREET.

Besides the Theatre, Jackson built, immediately to the North of it, a neat two-storey House for his Residence. It had a small Flower-Garden in front, with an Alcove, and Honeysuckle trained up part of the Walls. This Domicile of poor Jackson, after undergoing many vicissitudes, was pulled down only in 1852.

To the South of the Theatre, Mr. Jackson had more Ground, reaching as far as the line of the transverse Street, since opened, to Stockwell, and named after him. This Southern portion he Sold to William Craig and Son, Architects.

As the Theatre has all along been a principal object in Dunlop Street, a few additional points in its History are worth recording.

After Jackson had carried on the Glasgow Theatre about 8 years, struggling with difficulties of various kinds, he was judicially Sequestrated in the disastrous year 1790. In the Proceedings he is designed, "Manager of the Theatre Royal, Edinburgh, Artificer and Builder." Several years passed, and at length, in 1799, Jackson, who had in the meantime made an arrangement with his Creditors, came forward and

Purchased from the Trustee the Glasgow House, in conjunction with Francis Aicken, of Gower Street, Bedford Square, London. Six years elapsed, during which the Theatre did little good. In 1805, a powerful Rival appeared. This was the magnificent Theatre erected that year in Queen Street. There was nothing like it out of London, and it damaged the House in Dunlop Street greatly.

At last poor Jackson, broken down with the Fatigues and Anxieties of a very chequered Life, Died about 1806. He left one Son, now an Artist in Edinburgh, and two Daughters, one of whom is Married to Mr. Wight, a Banker in London. To these three Children Mr. Jackson left his interest in the Dunlop Street Theatre; and they, in conjunction with the Co-Proprietor, Mr. Aicken, sold it by Public Auction in the Summer of 1807, to Andrew Thomson, Merchant, Son of old George, Partner of "Thomson's Bank," which had failed 14 years previously.

The Theatre did not prove a good Speculation to Thomson, which is not to be wondered at. He knew nothing about the Management of that peculiar sort of Property. After a short trial, he converted part of it into a Warehouse for the Sale of West India Produce, and it was long used for that purpose. The rest he Let out for almost all purposes; sometimes as a Circus, at others for the representation of Melo-Dramatic Pieces and Farces; for Public Meetings, or anything likely to produce a return. Thus a very queer Conglomeration of Performances and Characters might be seen there. At one time the well-known *quondam* Jeweller, "Bauldy Cochran," with a Mouth of alarming Dimensions, would appear on a Pasteboard Horse, and Sing, with much gusto, the "Greenock Post," and "Duncan M'Callaghan," to the great delight of a discerning Public; at another, some Itinerant Play-Actor would bring out Bluebeard, Cinderella, Valentine and Orson, Robinson Crusoe, Beauty and the Beast, and other Triumphs of Histrionic Art; while poor Montignani, the Italian Dancing-Master, refreshed the weeping Audience with a preparation resembling Coffee and Chocolate, in the small Side-Room. On the same Boards, sparred with the Gloves, the celebrated Tom Cribb, wearing the English Champion's Belt; Molyneaux, the gigantic Black, whose ribs Cribb fractured in the English Ring; Fuller, Jack Carter, Crosbie, and other Members of the "Fancy" who Starred it in Glasgow more than 35 years ago; and last, though not least, William Cobbett, with Hair white as snow, Blue Coat, White Vest, long Drab Gaiters and Inexpressibles, Lectured to the "Black-Nebs" from the same Boxing Arena, on Parliamentary Reform, Repeal of the Corn Laws, Abolition of the East India Company's Charter, and other favourite Topics of that erratic Pamphleteer and Gridiron Editor, with his usual force and egotism.

Such were the uses to which the unlucky old Theatre was generally put during many years, till it passed into the hands of the late Mr. J. H. Alexander. When he first came to it, he found it occupied, partly as a Coach-Work, Smithy, &c. He took down the front Wall, brought it nearer the line of Dunlop Street, fitted up the whole Interior as a Minor Theatre, and called it the "Caledonian." Sometime after that, finding it too small, he took down the whole of Jackson's old Edifice, and erected a new and larger one. This second Dunlop Street Theatre existed in successful operation till April, 1839, when it also was

Demolished; and the elegant House, built on the Site by Mr. Alexander, with his characteristic energy, in the short space of 9 months, was opened for the representation of the legitimate Drama in March, 1840 Mr. Alexander died, leaving a large Fortune; while poor Jackson, with superior Histrionic Talent, but adverse fate, died in poverty and broken-hearted.

It seems unnecessary to say more about Dunlop Street than that it long maintained an Aristocratic Character. Having no Outlet to the South, it never became the bustling, business Street that some of its Compeers have; while its inconvenient Northern Entrance rather favoured seclusion. The antique Houses still remaining were the Abodes of some of the most respectable Citizens of the olden time, and retain a certain imposing air of the tasteful Street Architecture of last Century, even amidst the disfigurements to which these Domiciles of Provost Dunlop's first Feuars have, from their conversion into Places of Business, been of late years subjected.—*Desultory Sketches in Glasgow Past and Present, by John Buchanan, Esq., Banker*, 1856.

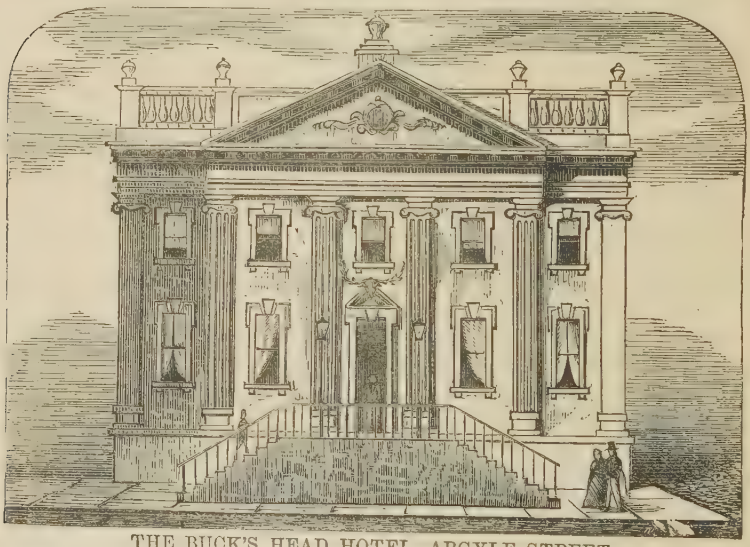
An appalling Catastrophe took place in the Dunlop Street Theatre on the night of Saturday, the 17th February, 1849. A false Alarm of Fire was raised by "the Gods," at seeing some one above the central Crystal Gasalier. A general rush to get out was made, when one of the halves of the Door at the foot of the Stair got Jammed, and, in consequence, 65 Men, Women, and Children were Trampled to Death, besides many who were severely Injured. In the end of January, 1863, during the Run of the Pantomime of "Blue-Beard," a Fire broke out and Consumed almost the entire Fabric, together with the Wardrobes and Library.

An Application was before the Court for authority to Erect an Addition to *The Buck's Head Hotel*; but, from some opposition on the part of counterminous Proprietors, the Case was delayed till next Court day. The Buck's Head Hotel is [1849] the only remaining perfect Specimen in Argyle Street of the spacious City Mansion House, in which the Virginian Lords of other days delighted to preserve their Household Gods. It was Built in 1757, by Provost John Murdoch, for his own Residence; the adjoining Building to the Eastward was Built about the same time by Mr. Colin Dunlop, who subsequently became Chief Magistrate of the City, and from him the Street takes its name. We observe that externally *The Buck's Head* is now undergoing a gaudy renovation; and both from this cause, and from old associations, it will long remain as one of the most interesting Structures in Argyle Street.

The ordinary Meeting of the Dean of Guild Court was held on Friday, July 6, 1849. A great variety of Business was disposed of. The Case which occupied longest time was the proposed Addition to the Buck's Head Hotel in Dunlop Street, which has been previously before this Court, as well as before the Lord Ordinary in the Court of Session. The Fiscal presented a Petition, praying the Court to Line back the new Building in a Line with the Front of the Houses on the East side of Dunlop Street, South of Moodie's Wynd, where the Street is 60 feet wide. The Court delayed the Case, so as to allow the Fiscal an opportunity of calling in as a party Mr. Batt, of Ireland, the Proprietor of the Hotel.

The standing Case of *The Buck's Head* came up as usual on a question of Expenses, and some able Sparring took place between Messrs. Lamond and Steele, the respective Agents. In discussing a reclaiming Petition connected with this weary Case, the Court was almost brought to a Stand-still by an Allegation on the part of the Lessee of *The Buck's Head*, to the effect that the Parties in whose name the Action had been raised had never given their Consent nor any Authority for all the Bother and Heart-burning that has come out of this Contest. The Case was again Delayed, to allow the Pursuers an opportunity of Rebutting this Allegation.

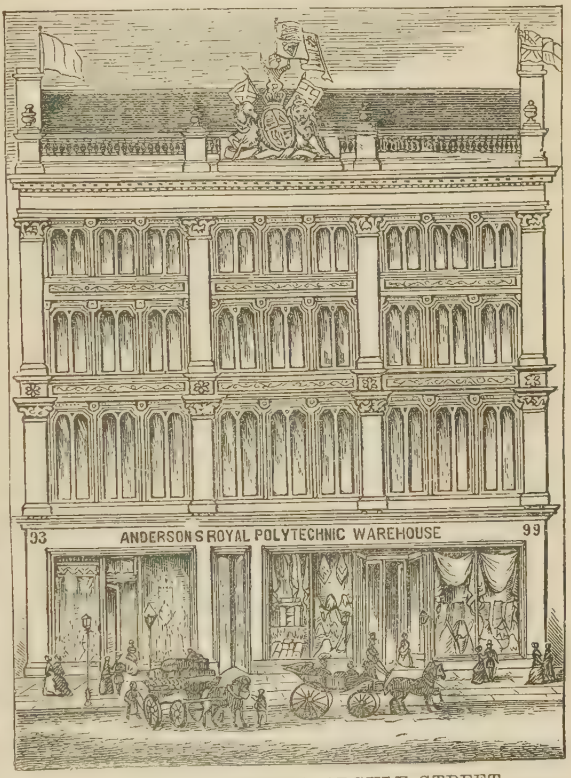
Amongst the disputed Cases which came up for Settlement at this day's Dean of Guild Court [6th December, 1849], last and greatest was that of *The Buck's Head*. It came before the Court for final Judgment on two Phases; first, at the instance of the Proprietors in Dunlop Street



THE BUCK'S HEAD HOTEL, ARGYLE STREET.

against the Proprietor and Lessee of *The Buck's Head*. In this Case, the whole Question turned as to Expenses; and the Court found for the Proprietors in Dunlop Street, as it was proved that the first proposed new Buildings to be Erected in connection with *The Buck's Head* did actually Encroach on the narrow Neck of the Street. It appeared that the first Wall had been run up a few feet, when it was taken down and set back; and that the proposal to Erect ornamental Chimney-Stalks, fronting Dunlop Street, was also found to be in contravention of the Title Deeds. In these circumstances, the Pursuers got their Expenses, so far as they had been successful in that part of the Suit. The second part of the Case, viz., the Fiscal *v.* Batt, the Proprietor, and Bush, the Lessee, to test the Question of Lining back, came up for final Judgment, and was also Decided. The Court found against the Fiscal, and also found him liable in Expenses. The grounds of this Judgment were

various. The principal appeared to be that the part of the Subjects proposed to be Lined formed only a small portion of the Premises in question, and that the actual width of 40 feet was that originally fixed when Dunlop Street was Laid out and Feued by the Ancestors of Mr. Dunlop of Tollcross, about 1772—the late *Buck's Head Hotel* being then Mr. Dunlop's new spacious Town Mansion. The South Side of the Lane behind the Buck's Head, however, became the Property of Mr. Jackson, one of our early Heroes of the "Sock and Buskin," and the Owner of the then Dunlop St. Theatre. Upon receiving a Consideration from the Proprietors on the West side, Mr. Jackson, some time subsequent to 1787 (we think, for we omitted to take Notes of the actual Dates), agreed to keep back his Building on the East, 20 ft. behind the Line at *The Buck's Head*. To this Deed the then Proprietor of *The Buck's Head* was no Party, and this formed another element in the Case.



ROYAL POLYTECHNIC, ARGYLE STREET.

Throughout the several months during which this Case has been before the Court, it has been managed with great ability and eloquence, though, perhaps, with some little temper, by Mr. Lamond, Mr. Macdonald, and Mr. Burnet, the Fiscal; and also by Mr. Steele, when he took a share in the Proceedings.—*Dean of Guild Court*, 1849.—*Glasgow Herald.*

Upon or near *The Royal Polytechnic Warehouse* was the Villa of Mr. Rae Crawford, of Milton, who, when he found the extending City gaining upon his Retreat, removed to a distance, and reared a second Suburban Residence at what is now the East Corner of Brown Street, Anderston. M'Tear & Kemp, Auctioneers, were on this Stance for 12 years from 1845, and were succeeded by John M'Intyre & Co., Drapers. After

having been tenantless for some time, *The Polytechnic* was engaged for a *Working Men's Industrial Exhibition;* and about 1866, the Buildings were Purchased by Mr. John Anderson, at a cost of £27,000, whose Commercial Career is worthy of all commendation. He was Born at Aberfeldy, in Perthshire. In early life, his Circumstances were of the most humble character, and his present position, attained by Perseverance and Enterprise, is the admiration of the general Public.

The Premises at present occupied by Messrs. Ferguson & Milwain, Warehousemen, at Nos. 135 & 137 Argyle Street, were Built by Mr. Reid, the Grandfather of the present Proprietor of the Argyle Arcade, who was a Builder in Glasgow, and whose Workshop was situated where Wylie & Lochhead had their Warehouse in Argyle Street. It was possessed by Proprietors who were Owners of their own Flats. The Ground Floor was occupied by a Spirit Dealer; the Floor above was *The Vine Tavern*, and was Purchased by *The Union Arcade Company*, and Sold to the present Proprietor, who converted it into the Warehouse as it now is occupied by the present Lessees. (See *Cut* in next Page).

PART OF ARGYLE STREET IN 1794.

Before the removal, in 1751, of *The West Port*, the Line of Argyle Street was a common Country Road, leading to the Mills at Partick, and to the ancient Burgh of Dumbarton. On either side, and extending Westward to the large Brewing Establishment situated at Grahamstown, were scattered a number of humble thatched Cottages, to each of which were generally attached a Malt-Barn and other Out-Houses. These Cottages were chiefly occupied by Maltmen, who produced upon a small scale a species of home-brewed Beer, which would appear to have been a general favourite with the Inhabitants. This Ale—prepared the one day, and delivered the next morning at the Houses of the Citizens—was, while Tea and Coffee were yet but little known, the ordinary Breakfast Beverage of all classes of the Community, and its preparation, as may be believed, gave Employment to a considerable number of "Hands."

Adjoining to the West-Port, the Buildings were probably numerous, and may have formed for some distance an almost continuous, but mean-looking Street. The Minutes of the Town Council enable us, in several instances, to form an idea of what must have been the appearance of this Locality a Century or two ago. In 1655, for example, so great a quantity of Rubbish had been accumulated by the Side of the Way without the West Port, that it "had fallen in the guitter and stoppit the current of the water, so that sundrie people on the northe syde of the Trongait were forcit to mak brige stones for entrie to their houssis." Again, in 1666, the Authorities were called upon to interfere in consequence of "divers persones," Residing between Hutcheson's Hospital and "St. Tenowe's" Burn, having taken the liberty of forming little Dungsteads in front of their several Holdings, by heaping up Straw and other Refuse in the very Line of the Water-Course that had then been recently "levelled and maid straight." From such Notices, and from the circumstance that the deep, dirty Road—for such it must previously

have been—was, in 1662, directed to be Causewayed from the West Port to St. Enoch's Burn, we may be certain that the now leading Thoroughfare formed, in earlier times, anything but an inviting Approach to the City.

On the removal of the West Port, or Gateway, however, a gradual Improvement began to take place, and, in the course of a few years, several handsome Houses were erected to the West of where it stood. Amongst these, it may be mentioned, was the elegant Residence of Provost John Murdoch, built by him in 1757, and occupied as *The Buck's Head Inn.* (See Page 1116).

The adjoining Building to the Eastward of it, of which the upper Portion alone retains the traces of better days, was erected at the same time by Mr. Colin Dunlop. In 1756, Virginia Street was Opened up, and four years afterwards arose, at its South-East Corner, *The Black Bull Hotel*, erected by the Glasgow Highland Society; while, about the year 1773, a respectable-looking Dwelling House was Built by Mr. John Miller of Westertown, immediately opposite to Provost Murdoch's more imposing Mansion, and "two Riggs of Land lying in that Croft called Longcroft," were devoted to the use of the Public, as the future Area of Miller Street.

As years rolled on, many other Buildings of a greatly superior class to any that had previously Existed there, began to line the opposite Sides of Argyle Street; still the thatched Cottages, Malt-Kilns, and such like Relics of a simpler time, were, in various Quarters, very tenacious of their hold, and long continued to meet the Eye of the Stranger, in curious contrast with the Aristocratic appearance of the more recent Structures. In a Deed executed by Mr. Miller of Westertown, mention is made of the "Kiln of the Deceased John Simpson." The Building formed three Sides of a Quadrangle receding from the line of Street, part of which was latterly occupied by a Spirit-Dealer. Next to it was the House erected on the Site of a similar "Kiln and Yard," by the said Mr. Miller. At one time it was partially occupied by a noted Keeper of Sedan Chairs, the Entry to whose Premises—a Cellar fronting Argyle Street—was wont to be flanked on either side by several of those once favourite Vehicles of Locomotion. The Opening to Miller Street succeeded—a Street long regarded as a great Ornament to the City, but

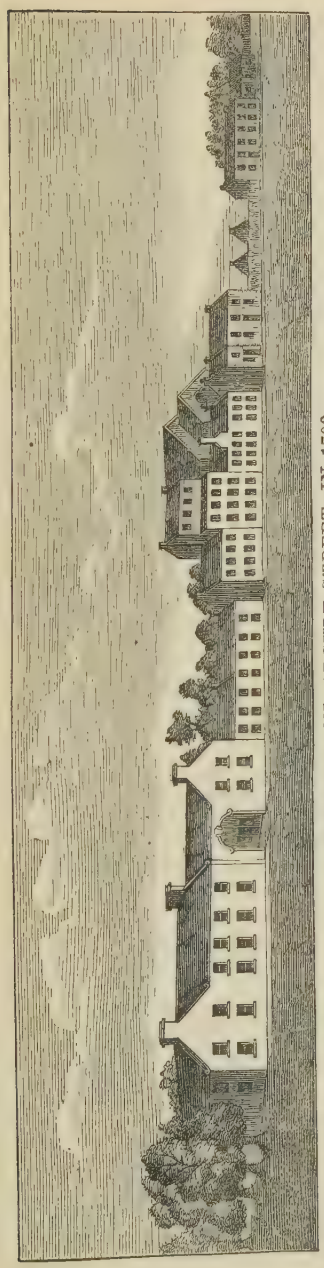
which would certainly have had a still better appearance, had its worthy Projector been liberal enough to cast a third "Rigg" of his Field into the Measure of its Width. Adjoining to Miller Street, on the West, was a tall Building, comparatively Modern; and immediately beside it, an humble, retiring little Cottage—another of the primitive-looking Buildings which had stood by the Wayside in the Vicinity of the West Port, and was occupied as a School. The handsome Structure which stood near it, at the East Corner of Queen Street, was "M'Call's Black House." To the West was a Barn or Malt-Kiln, and it long maintained its Ground in strangely incongruous keeping with the various Edifices near it. A Writer in the *Glasgow Herald* of October 18, 1843, says, of the Ground on which this stood, that the Proprietor held it at Three Guineas the Square Yard—a Price considered so outrageously absurd that it became a standing Joke throughout the City. The Proprietor, however, stuck to his Demand for upwards of 20 years, and at last obtained it from Bailie Morrison, Builder, who erected the present large Corner Tenement.

The line of Queen Street (originally known as the "Cow Loan") was, prior to 1777, a narrow Country Lane bounded by Hedges, through which the common Herdsman of the Burgh was accustomed to drive the Cattle of the Citizens on their way to the Pastures beyond the present Dundas Street. This Road is more than once referred to in the Minutes of the Town Council. It was by it, as previously remarked, that Cromwell and his Soldiers Entered the City, when obliged to make a Detour in order to avoid a Danger supposed to lurk in the Neighbourhood of the Bishop's Palace. It seems to have been, in fact, the only Approach from the North-West; and, in Seasons of Disturbance, was defended by Trenches formed in its Neighbourhood. This was especially the case during the Rebellion of 1715, when we find the Authorities to have been very active in Preparing for the "Safe-Keeping of the Town; and, among other Disbursements, to have Paid out £42 Scots as the Price of Timber supplied for making Gates to the Trenches at "Glasshouse, Cowloan, and St. Tennoch's Bridge." The "Great Argyle" himself visited Glasgow at the time, and personally inspected the doings of the Inhabitants in the important matter of Fortifying the City.

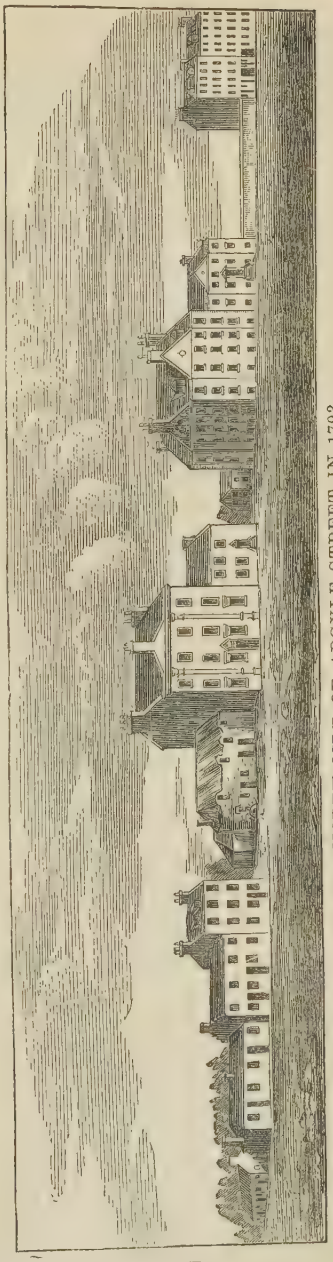
ARGYLE STREET IN 1793.

NORTH SIDE, FROM QUEEN STREET TO GRAHAMSTON.

Glancing along the Picture, from the Right of the lower Division, we have first the existing House in which is formed the Entrance to the Argyle Arcade, and next to it a somewhat capacious Malt-Barn, taken down about 50 years ago, to be replaced by the Buildings of Morrison's Court. Adjoining to this Barn stands one of the handsome Mansions of the Mercantile Aristocracy, built about the Period of the American War; taken down by Mr. George Douglas, in 1828 or 1829, to make way for the handsome Building he subsequently Erected on the Spot—the first, we believe, in Glasgow, which possessed Windows of Plate Glass;—and immediately beside it is the Edifice which still occupies, but under a changed appearance, the South-East Corner of Buchanan Street. This, we have been informed, was Erected by Tontine Subscription, to



GRAHAMSTON, ARGYLE STREET, IN 1793



NORTH SIDE OF ARGYLE STREET IN 1793.
(Between Union Street and Queen Street).

The above Views were Drawn by James Bogle, Esq.

be occupied as an Inn. Opposite to it is part of a small House, one half of which had been removed to permit of the formation of Buchanan Street in 1780; beside it may be observed the handsome Residence of Mr. John Gordon, a West India Merchant; and, in singular contrast, to the West of it, an old Thatched Malt-Barn and Kiln. This, we believe, was the last to disappear of the Thatched Buildings at one time common on the Line of Argyle Street, and continued in existence till about 20 years ago. On the opposite side of the narrow Lane now called *Mitchell Street* are a few small Houses, requiring no particular Notice.

The upper Division of the Cut continues the Line from what is now the Opening of Union Street: in the first place, with what appear to be Workshops, or a second Malt-Barn, and the tall plain Building still standing at the Corner of Alston Street—formerly called "Playhouse Close," from the circumstance of its having led to the first Theatre erected in Glasgow. The House was built by Subscription, at a period when Public Opinion ran high against Theatrical Amusements, and when, for some time, no one could be found bold enough to Dispose of Ground for its Site; this, however, was at length procured from Mr. Miller of Westertown, and the Building was Completed in the Spring of 1764. It was Opened by Mrs. Bellamy, and other Performers, when part of the Audience set Fire to the Stage, destroying all the Scenery and Mechanism. When subsequently Restored, the Performances were allowed to Proceed; but the Lessee met with no great Success. In April, 1782, a second Fire broke out in the Building, which left no part of it standing but the blackened Walls; these being afterwards Roofed in, the Premises were fitted up as a Granary.

The upper Part of it may be observed in the Cut, rising beyond some Two-Storey Houses which front the Street. The Drawing presents us with no other Objects worthy of remark, with the exception, perhaps, of the large Brewing Establishment which terminates the Buildings on the West, and which was taken down about the Period when Hope Street began to be Formed. Beyond this Spot, the Road to Anderston was formerly Bordered by a Row of large Elm Trees, the adjoining Grounds on the North being occupied as Market Gardens.—*Stuart's Views and Notices of Glasgow*, p. 104.

ANDERSTON, FINNIESTON, &c.

THESE lie about a mile and a half West from the Centre of the City, and on the same side of the Clyde, and although they are of older date than the two former Villages [Hutchesontown and Tradeston], and not Built in such a regular manner, yet they contain several very handsome and well finished Houses. Anderston was so named from the Proprietor of the Ground on which it was Built—Anderson of Stobcross; who, as early as the year 1725, formed the Plan of Erecting a Village. The Estate of Stobcross was Sold in the year 1735, and Purchased by John Orr, Esq., of Barrowfield, who found this projected Village in a state of Infancy, consisting of a few Thatched Houses. By proper encouragement, it quickly rose to be a large and Populous Place. About the year 1769, the Inhabitants Built their first Church, lying on the North

side of the Main Street, the Congregation of which are in Communion with *The Relief*. Since then, two others have been Erected—one as a Chapel of Ease of the Barony Parish; the other belongs to the Anti-burghers. In the year 1793, or thereabout, was Erected by Subscription, the Flesh Market and Shambles.

[In passing through the ancient Suburb of Anderston, we find ourselves at the Summit of Cranston-Hill, or, as it used to be termed in days long gone by, *Drumover Hill*, from the fact that all the Vagabonds who were Banished furth the City were accompanied to the Spot by the Town's Drummer, playing the "Rogue's March;" and this Official saw them fairly beyond the Bounds. There is an old Prophecy that the Cross of Glasgow would yet stand on Cranston-Hill, which means that this Spot would in future years occupy the Centre of the City.—*Dean of Guild Court*, 1849.]

Finnieston lies to the West. In it is situated a large Manufactory of Crystal Glass, called *The Verreville Crystal-Work*.

Betwixt Anderston and Glasgow lie the Villages of *Grahamston* and *Brownfield*, now connected with the City. The Ground upon which Brownfield is Erected was part of the Broomielaw Croft, consisting of no more than 10 Acres. It was Feued off in 1791, at a Ground-Annual amounting to upwards of £300 Stg. On the North, the Ground is mostly occupied by Gardens, running in a direction perpendicular to the River, alongst the Banks of which, in this Neighbourhood, are situated many elegant and agreeable Villas, the Property of the Manufacturer or opulent Merchant.—*Denholm's Glasgow*, p. 146.

Glasgow Journal, 2*nd November*, 1775.—Notice: The Inhabitants of Finnieston request of those Gentlemen who send their Horses to the Fields for Exercise, that they will desire their Servants not to Ride through the Village in such Crowds, and at such Speed, as has been done for some time past. The Bleach-Fields, from the Quantities of Dust dispersed by the Horses, are almost Ruined; and the Lives of the Inhabitants, from the number and fury of the Riders, have been often in Danger. They request, also, that no Person after this will carry away Sand from the High Street, as they propose, at their own Expense, to form that Street in such a manner as to be convenient for those who have occasion necessarily to Pass along it.

Anderstoun acquired its Name from the Proprietor of the Ground on which it is Built, [James] Anderson of Stubcross, availing himself of the Situation of his Lands in the Barony Parish and Vicinity of Glasgow. This Piece of Ground is Bounded on the North by the Wood of Blythswood, the only Remains of a Forest formerly belonging to Glasgow, in a Natural State; on the East by the Royalty of Glasgow; on the South by Clyde; and on the West by the Mansion-House of its ancient Lords, the Lairds of Stubcross. It was so late as the year 1725 that Mr. Anderson, the Proprietor, formed the Plan of a Village on an unprofitable Farm, and named it *Anderstoun*. When this Estate of Stubcross came to Market in 1735, it was Bought by John Orr of Barrowfield, who found this projected Village in a state of Infancy, consisting of a few Thatched Houses, and one Built of Turf; in which, if we are allowed to follow Tradition, a Weaver, possessed at that time of an uncommon Genius, Fabricated and Wrought the first Check Handkerchiefs in this Country; and, because they were only 11 Nails

wide, they were Nicknamed *Half Ell Half Quarter Divoties*, from the Materials with which the House was Built in which they were Wrought. From this Period, the Town of *Anderstoun* rose, from these small beginnings, to a size much beyond the proportion of the Population of Glasgow. In 1763, when an unproductive Farm on the West side of the Town, on the Stubcross Estate, was Feued off by the Proprietor, to be Built on a Plan, it was Named *Finnistoun*, in Compliment to the Projector, the Rev. Mr. John Finnie, who was at this time Chaplain [or Tutor] to the Family of Barrowfield.

His Piety and amiable Dispositions allowed this Laurel to sit on his Brow unenvied in Life; and the flourishing state of the Arts in the Rural Village of *Finnistoun* perpetuates his Memory while he is no more.

In 1790 and 1791, when an Enumeration of the Inhabitants of that part of the Parish was taken by the Elders, at the desire of the Rev. Mr. John Burns, the number of Souls in *Anderstoun* and its *Dependencies* was found to be upwards of 3000. About the year 1769, was Built that large Church on the North side of the Main Street, in a large, dry, and well-enclosed Burying-Ground. The People belonging to this Congregation are in Communion with *The Church of Relief*. A Bill of Mortality for this Place would give no room for forming Data to the Calculator, in Health and Longevity, because numbers of the Citizens of Glasgow Burying in that Place of Sepulture, it is therefore joined with the General Bill for Glasgow, the Barony Parish, and Gorbals, or Shedden's Town. In 1793, part of the Inhabitants of *Anderstoun* purchased a Piece of Ground in Piccadilly Street, on which they have Built a neat small Chapel, in a well-enclosed Burying Ground. The Hearers are in communion with *The Antiburgher Seceders*. About the same time, a neat Flesh Market and Shambles were Built by Subscription of the several Proprietors. This Market has made a visible alteration on the Intercourse which the Inhabitants necessarily had with the Markets of Glasgow on the Week-Days; and on Sunday the Burgher Chapel, together with that new Chapel of Ease in Campbell Street, Dowhill, has made a very conspicuous alteration in the numbers alternately Going and Coming from Public Worship in the City and Village. About the year 1762, a number of Merchants in Glasgow formed themselves into a Company; and having Built that large Brewery on the South side of *Anderstoun* on a scale superior to any on this side of the Trent, they formed the Project of Brewing Porter, and have been so successful that it is Drunk by Londoners as *London Porter*, until they are told it was Brewed at Glasgow. They then find Something, they cannot well tell what, that makes a small difference between it and the London-brewed. Here is a considerable Rope-Work, the second in Glasgow; and on the North side of the Town, a *Calico Print-Field*, on a pretty large scale; but the principal support of the Inhabitants of *Anderstoun*, Men, Women, and Children, is the Loom, Winding, Warping, Weaving, Tambouring, and Flowering the Muslin, now the staple Manufactory of Scotland.

Finnistoun, on a fine dry sandy Bottom, is famous for her Villas for Summer Quarters, an eminent Bleachfield, and the Verville Crystal Work, carried on in a scale and taste equal to any in Britain; some of their performances are inferior to none in Europe.

Brownfield, a Village of yesterday, which now, to appearance, at a Mile's distance, joins Glasgow and Anderstoun. This Piece of Ground, a part of the Broomielaw Croft in the Burgh Roods of Glasgow, consisting of not more than 10 Acres, was Feued off in 1791 at a Ground Annual amounting to upwards of £300 Stg. About 1766, this Plot of Ground was Feued from the College of Glasgow by Brown, Carrick, & Company, Lawn and Cambric Manufacturers, and was used by them as a Bleaching Field, and continued in that state until the project of the Village of Brownfield was formed and brought into effect. At this period, we have not been able to obtain the Amount of the Number of its Inhabitants. The Village of Brownfield is bounded on the North by the Road leading to Anderstoun, and on the East by Delphtfield; on the South by the River Clyde, and on the West by a small nameless Burn, which Terminates the Royalty of Glasgow.

Delphtfield, on the Broomielaw Croft, joins Brownfield to Glasgow.—*Brown's Glasgow*, II., p. 109.

STOBCROSS.

The old Avenue to the Mansion-House of Stobcross struck off from what is now the Western Extremity of Argyle Street, at the Point known in modern times as "The Gushet-House of Anderston." In other words, the present Stobcross Street, which stretches from the Gushet-House Westwards, all the way to the old House of Stobcross, is merely the ancient way to the latter, Straightened and Widened.

The Lands of Stobcross originally extended to 100 Scots Acres. They were Bounded on the South by the Clyde; on the West by the Lands of Over-Newton; on the North by those of Sandyford and Blackfaulds; and on the East by what is now the Suburb of Anderston.

As far back as the Reign of James VI., Stobcross belonged to William Anderson. This is ascertained from an old Contract preserved in the Charter-Chest of Hutcheson's Hospital, dated in January, 1611, between George Hutcheson of Lambhill, one of the benevolent Founders, and William Miller, Mason in Kilwinning, whereby the latter undertook to Build for the former a Country House on the right bank of the Kelvin, near its *Embouchure;* and in this curious old Document the Arbiter named, in case of Disputes, is "William Anderson of Stobcross."

The Lands of Stobcross continued with this Anderson Family about 145 years afterwards, but they had acquired, besides the adjacent minor Properties to the East of Cranston-Hill, Rankin's Haugh and Gushet. One of the Andersons, named James, endeavoured to Feu one part of these Farms for a Village. This was between 1721 and 1740. But he was not successful. Only a few Houses were Erected during that time, and these of a mean order, and chiefly Thatched. He named this small Cluster after himself, and this was the Origin of the now large Suburb of Anderston. From old Papers it appears that the principal Portion of this early Village stood on the Lands of Cranston-Hill and Gushet. The "Gushet-House" of Anderston, already alluded to, and so well known, keeps hold of the ancient Name of part of the Possession of these distant Owners.

In 1745, Stobcross and the other Lands referred to, so far as unfeued, were Conveyed by James Anderson to John Orr, Merchant in Glasgow. He was the second Son of the first John Orr of Barrowfield. It was this wealthy Purchaser who Erected a large Portion of Stobcross House. But there had been a part of the House in existence in the days of the Andersons, and Mr. Orr made Additions. It has, indeed, had a number of "Eiks."

John Orr followed up, with more energy than Anderson, the Feuing principle, and was more successful. Among his early Feus was one, in 1751, of 9 Acres and 1 Rood, to Hugh Niven. This Person was the real Prototype of *Hugh Strap* in "Roderick Random." Niven had his Shaving Temple in Bell's Wynd, and no doubt caught Smollet's attention when the latter was an Apprentice to Dr. Gordon, in his High Street Laboratory, which was near the Spot where the Brazen Symbol of the Barber Craft often flapped distractedly in the odoriferous Breeze. Nay, the witty Novelist himself may have been operated upon by that Shaver whom he has rendered immortal.

During John Orr's ownership, he Feued the greater part of Cranston-Hill to William Baird, Maltman, and thus this minor Property passed out of the Orr Family.

After possessing Stobcross and the other unfeued lands about 6 years, John Orr conveyed them to his Nephew, Matthew Orr, second Son of John's elder Brother William, the latter of whom had Succeeded to Barrowfield Estate. The Conveyance is Dated 11th May, 1751, and specially mentions "the Manor Place of Stobcross," as then existing, with Dovecot, Gardens, and Orchards. Thus, there is direct Evidence that this interesting old Mansion, now little heeded, was a Place of Note, at least 118 years ago, and probably a good deal longer.

Matthew Orr also followed out the Feuing, and, besides pushing it in the Anderston District, he resolved to form another Village. With this view, in 1768, he selected 20 Acres of the Eastmost part of Stobcross Lands, West from Anderston, and laid these off in small Lots of about Half an Acre each, "for House-Steads and Gardens." In the Feu Contracts he introduced a number of stringent Conditions, one of which was, "That no idle or disorderly Person or Persons of bad fame shall be allowed to possess any of the Houses so to be Built." Each Feuar was to Pay Entry-Money at the rate of £5, and £2 10s. Stg. of yearly Feu-Duty. This new Village was Bounded on the West by a small Burn, and received from Mr. Orr the Name of "Finniestown." Among the first Feuars on Finniestown was Mr. John Smith, Bookseller, who first introduced a Circulating Library in Glasgow.

In these old days there was about a Mile of Space between the then Westmost part of Glasgow (now Jamaica Street) and Anderston quite unbuilt, and this great Gap, with parallel Hedges and Palings along the Highway, was long popularly known as "Anderston Walk"—in fact, just a Country Road. What a Contrast now!

In 1776, Matthew Orr Sold the whole of Stobcross Lands West of Finnieston, extending to 60 Scots Acres, to David Watson, Merchant in Glasgow. The Price for this now most Valuable Property was only £3000, with £1 of yearly Feu-Duty for the whole.

David Watson, besides being a Merchant, was a Money-Broker and

Private Banker. Here is one of his Advertisements in *The Glasgow Journal* of May, 1767, about 9 years before he purchased Stobcross:—

David Watson, Merchant in Glasgow, takes in Ayr, Dumfries, Perth, and British Linen Bank Notes, at a Discount of One Penny a Pound; or, if there is a Hundred Pounds of one kind, at a Discount of a Quarter per Cent., and Pays the Value in Edinburgh or Glasgow Notes.

In 1783, Mr. David Watson died. He left four Sons and two Daughters, all in minority. Their Curators most injudiciously Sold the Stobcross Property, then commencing to rise in Value, and consisting of 60 Acres, at the low Price of £3750, or at the rate of only about £61 per Acre, including the Mansion-House.

The Purchaser was Mr. John Phillips, Merchant in Glasgow. He resided chiefly in the Mansion of Stobcross till his Death, about 1829. having wisely Sold no part of this most valuable Property. In 1844, his Testamentary Trustees Sold the whole Lands and Mansion to a Joint Stock Company, and, as a Proof of the enormous Increase in the Value of this Property since it was Purchased from the Guardians of Mr. Watson's minor Children, at only £3750, the Price paid by the Joint Stock Company to Mr. Phillips' Trustees was no less than £58,246; and the Lands have since more than doubled in Value—one small Portion alone having recently been Sold for Harbour and Dock purposes at the River Side, at a Price more than the Company paid for the whole Estate.—*The Old Country Houses of the Old Glasgow Gentry.*

BUILDING EXTENSIONS AND CHANGES IN THE WEST END.

The West End of Glasgow has changed its Ground at least a half-a-dozen times within the last hundred years. In 1770, Miller Street was objected to as a Residence by Business Men, "because it was so far out of the City!" and ten years afterwards the same Objections were urged against the Feuing of Buchanan Street and Queen Street. The principal Proprietors of these Lands never dreamed of erecting Business Premises in Localities considered strictly Suburban in character. For several years after these Streets were Opened for Building Purposes, few Houses were Erected, and these, without a solitary Exception, were Family Mansions for the City Nabobs. Shops were entirely out of the question. No thriving Shopkeeper from the Trongate or the Saltmarket would have ventured to remove his Business to such out-of-the-way places, and indeed such a step would not have been permitted by the Aristocratic Residenters. We are told, on the authority of an old Citizen, still alive and hearty, that he remembers the Grass growing over Buchanan Street, opposite where the Arcade Entrance now is. All the Lands to the North of Gordon Street were Corn Fields and Market Gardens, intersected by Rows of Trees and Hawthorn Hedges, where Boys went Bird-Nesting, and where Hares and Partridges have been Shot within the last 70 years. St. Enoch's Burn, bordered by Trees, ran clear as Crystal through this Rural District, and the Orchard of Meadowflat extended from the Site of George Square to the Site of the Western Club-House.

During the early part of the present Century, a number of Feus were taken on the Lands of Blythswood, and the example was quickly followed by other parties. The first Feuar on the Estate was a Mr. Lawrence Phillips, who erected Willowbank House on the South side of Sauchiehall Road, and did a good deal to improve the Locality. A few years afterwards this House and Grounds were Sold to the late William Harley, who, in 1804, Erected extensive Byres, Dairies, and Baths on the line of the present Bath Street. Mr. Dugald Bannatyne, Dr. Cleland, and other Gentlemen, also became Builders in the same Locality, and as the City was increasing rapidly in Wealth and Population, Blythswood Hill was rapidly covered by long and massive Ranges of Buildings. It may be worth stating that the Blythswood Lands extend to rather more than 470 Scotch Acres, and that in the year 1799 the exact Rental which they produced was £223 1s. 3d. They have now been Feued all over, and the Income derived from the Feu-Duties exceeds £25,000 per annum—a princely Revenue truly; and yet we are told that the said Lands were Purchased by old Provost Colin Campbell from the Town Council at a mere nominal Sum, or a "Wanworth," as the Phrase then ran.

The fashionable part of the City was now found seated on Blythswood Hill, and there it continued for perhaps a Generation. Then another Move was made towards the West. The Royal Terrace, Claremont Gardens, Woodside Crescent, Place, and Terrace were Erected. The self-contained Lodgings in St. George's Road, the long Lines of Houses and Tenements on the North side of Sauchiehall Street, the Queen's Crescent, &c., &c., were Erected about the same time, or shortly afterwards; and the South and East Portion of Garnethill in turn was covered with Buildings. Twenty-five years ago we passed along *Sauchiehall Road*, as it was then called, and found it quite in a rough and rural condition. There was not a single Tenement to the West of Blythswood Square on the South side, where the splendid Ranges of Houses and Shops now stand, with the Streets and stately Churches behind. A portion of Sandyford Place was then Erected, but from Berkeley Street to Douglas Street the Space was occupied by Green Fields or Market Gardens, and a Bowling Green. There was also a solitary Mansion-House, situated about 50 yards from the Roadside, in the Centre of a nice little Park, which was adorned with Trees. We are inclined to think that this was the Willowbank House above referred to; but, at all events, it stood alone in its glory, and looked as if it had seen better days. Here also, at the now fashionable Charing Cross, adorned by its Five Lamps, and overlooked night and day by the grotesque Statue of James Oswald, stood, or rather leaned, a Wooden Booth, which was the only Business Emporium in the whole Street to the West of Rose Street. It was kept by an oldish Woman, and served as a District Post Office, long before Pillars came into fashion. She also dealt in Sweeties, Fruit, Ginger Beer, and Lemonade, besides dispensing Draughts of Airthrey Water, fresh, as she affirmed, from the Spring. The old Huxter is now away, and her Place is occupied by Fine Buildings and fashionable Shops, where Bankers, Bakers, Butchers, and Family Grocers may be found Sitting or Standing daily at the Receipt of Custom.

In those days (25 years ago) *Kelvingrove Park* was in a natural and

rather neglected state. It had not come into the hands of the Authorities, and, of course, its present Terraces, Gravel Walks, Shrubs, and Parterres of Flowers, were things of the future. We remember scrambling along by the side of the Kelvin on Sunday morning, and seeing a number of Boys bathing in the Mill-Dam, a short distance above Kelvingrove House. It would take a brave and not over nice set of Boys to venture upon such an Experiment in the filthy Element, stinking and stagnating there at the present time. The Rooks had taken up their quarters in the tall Trees at the South End of the Park, however, but they were sometimes disturbed in their domestic circles by mischievous, climbing Boys, until the Guardians of the Peace appeared upon the Scene, and threw over the Rookery their all-powerful protection. At the same Period, the high Grounds were destitute of Buildings. Neither Park Terrace, nor any of the fine Houses to the East, including *The Park Church* and *The Free Church College*, were in existence; and, of course, *The Sebastopol Cannons* were either uncast or frowning in awful grandeur from the Embrasures of their native Forts. The only Buildings within the precincts of *The Park*, with the exception of the Mansion-House, were the Cow-Feeding and Milk-Dispensing Establishment, and the old-fashioned Porter-Lodge at the side of the Woodland Road, and both have maintained their Ground to the present day.

FREE CHURCH COLLEGE TOWER.

Away to the North, almost as far as the eye could reach, the Coast, or rather the Country, was clear of Buildings, and between the South Woodside Road and the Great Western Road there was a Common, broken up into Heights and Hollows, where Lads and Lasses roamed or sat in the Summer Evenings, and where Games of various kinds, such as Cricket, Foot-Ball, and Quoits, were carried on; but this vacant Space was gradually filled up with Rubbish to the level of the Western Road, sown with Grass, and carefully enclosed. No Buildings stood on the East side of the Mill-Lade, except a few dilapidated-looking Cottages, two or three of which were levelled, and some of the Inmates killed, by the fall of a brick Chimney-Stalk a few years ago. At the upper

end of *Lansdowne Crescent*, and facing the Road into Kelvingrove, there stood and stands an old-fashioned Public-House and Museum, which did a roaring Trade on the Sundays, previous to the Advent of the immortal Forbes Mackenzie. On the Hillhead Bank of *The Kelvin*, there were three Cottages planted in the midst of pretty Gardens, where Fruit, Strawberries, and Cream "might be had in their Seasons," but all have disappeared, and the Situation is now occupied by a huge Block of Dwelling Houses with Shops underneath. Returning to the Park Road, we come to "St. Silas' English Episcopal Chapel," erected some time ago, by the side of Kelvin Row, a String of very common Houses which are anything but an ornament to the locality. To the North of *The Great Western Road*, we have *Holyrood Crescent*, *Burnbank Gardens*, and *Napiershall Street*, where open Fields were found only a few years ago.

ST. MARY'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

[Here, also, in front of the *Crescent* aforesaid, the Congregation of St. Mary's, lately worshipping in Renfield Street (the Site of which is now occupied by the Offices of the City of Glasgow Assurance Co.), have Erected a magnificent Church (St. Mary's), which was Opened on the 9th November, 1871, and promises, when Completed, to be one of the finest Ecclesiastical Edifices in the City. It is estimated to Cost about £20,000, and already about £10,000 have been provided towards that Amount. So far as the Work has yet gone, the Outlay has been about £15,000. The Church was designed by Mr. Gilbert Scott, of London, and the Architecture is Gothic, of the Period of the 14th Century. The Church consists of a Nave, 100 feet by 30, North and South Aisles and Transepts, Chancel and Chancel Aisles. Externally, the Walls are of Rubble, faced with Lanark Stone in Courses. At the South-East Corner a massive Tower has been carried up to a height of 40 feet, and this it is proposed eventually to crown with a Spire 200 feet high, in which will be placed a Peal of Bells; but this portion of the Work has been deferred in the meantime. The principal Entrance is from the West, through a very handsome Doorway. Internally, the Building is a fine specimen of Church Architecture. The Nave is separated from the Aisles by Arcadings, consisting of six Arches with enriched Moulded Cases, Shafts, and Capitals; while bold and lofty Arches separate the Chancel and the Transepts from the Nave. The Pillars are of a beautiful white Stone, from Bath, which possesses the very desirable quality of hardening with exposure to the Atmosphere, and retaining at the same time its purity of colour. The Walls are in rough Plaster, and the whole is covered by a high-pitched timber Roof, open, save at the intersection of the Nave, Chancel, and Transept, where there is Wood-Groining. The Side-Walls are pierced by a number of two-light Windows, and in the Chancel Aisle there is a handsome tri-light Window. A fine Stained-Glass Window, by Messrs. Clayton & Bell, of London. has been inserted in the central Compartment; and there are other two Stained-Glass Windows in the Church—one in the Chancel Aisle, the other in the South Aisle of the Nave. The Window first mentioned has been procured by Subscription; but the other two are Gifts to the Church—the one bv Mr. Angus Turner, and the other by Mrs. Spens,

and it is anticipated that other Members of the Communion will emulate their example. The Internal Fittings are strictly in harmony with the Architecture of the Church. A very chaste and beautiful Reredos has been supplied by Messrs. Farmer & Brindlay, of London. It is of Caen Stone, with Marble Shafts, the Cross being white Marble inlaid with Mosaic, on a Background of Alabaster. The Nave and Aisles are Seated with open Pews in polished Pine, the Chancel Stalls being in Oak, and two fine Oak Screens separate the Chancel and the North Chancel Aisle. The Organ, which has been supplied by Messrs. Hill of London, occupies the South Chancel Aisle, and presents two Fronts, one to the Chancel, the other to the Aisle. It contains three complete Manuals and a Pedal Organ. The Great Organ contains in all 10 Stops; the Swell Organ, 11 Stops; the Choir Organ, 6; and the Pedal Organ, 3 Stops. The former fine Organ, built by Bruce of Edinburgh, was Bought for St. Mary's Roman Catholic Chapel, Calton, immediately before the Church in Renfield Street was taken down. At night the Church is Lighted by means of a String of Lights carried along immediately under the Clerestory Windows, while Corona Lights depend from the Nave and Transepts, and the Chancel is Lighted by two magnificent Standard Lights. The Contractor for the Work was Mr. John Thomson of Peterborough; Mr. Conradi was Clerk of Works; and the Contractor was represented by Messrs. Bradford, Frisbey, and Pepper. The Seats for the Nave were

OLD ST. MARY'S, RENFIELD STREET.

Fitted up by Messrs. James Lamb & Sons, Glasgow and Greenock; the Gasfittings by Messrs. Potter & Son; and the Heating and Ventilating Apparatus by Messrs. Coombe & Son, Glasgow.

It cannot be made out that this Congregation was in existence before 1688. (See pp. 217-222.) It seems to have been Formed, from time to time, out of Fragments from several Congregations, or Individuals scattered about in Glasgow who adhered to *The Stuarts*. Its first Formation is not upon Record. According to the Lord Chancellor's Letter, of Date 13th Jan., 1703, the Rev. Mr. Burgess was the first Minister in Glasgow after *The Revolution*, who performed Divine Service according to the Forms of the Church of England, when the Mob broke open and Rifled *the Meeting* wherein the small Flock assembled. For 15 years after *The Revolution*, there is an Historical Blank as to any "Non-Juring" or *Episcopal* Minister being in Glasgow. Not until 1724, when Bishop Alex. Duncan was appointed to Supervise the Diocese or District of Glasgow, is there any trace of *Episcopal* Surveillance. So, for 36 years after *The Revolution*, "Episcopacy" did not exist in Glasgow.

LANSDOWNE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This prominent and elegant Structure is situated on the Great Western Road, and close to the Banks of the River Kelvin. Besides the Church, the Buildings comprise a large Hall, Session-House, Vestry, Waiting-Rooms, and a House for the Church Officer. The idea of planting a Church in this locality originated in 1861, with a small Committee consisting of eleven Members of the United Presbyterian Church, worshipping in Cambridge Street, under the Pastorate of the Rev. Dr. Eadie. Their Object was purely Church Extension, commensurate with the rapidly-increasing Population in this Western Extremity of the City.

In Style, the whole Buildings are Gothic, and occupy a Frontage of 156 feet. The Spire is placed near the East end of the Church, exactly opposite Park Road, and rises to a height of 220 feet above the Pavement. The principal Entrance is in the West Gable, by a spacious Porch 15 feet wide and 30 feet high, having a groined vaulted Roof, with Ribs and sculptured Bosses. The Jambs and Arches of the Porch are enriched with Sculpture. The small Shafts supporting the Ribs of the Porch, and those in the Jambs of the Entrance Door, are of Polished Marble. The Interior is both commodious and elegant; many of the Pews entering from the North and South Corridors. The Pedestal of the Pulpit is of Polished Marble; the Pulpit, Pulpit-Screen, and Communion Rails are all of Pitch Pine, richly carved and polished. The Church is Seated for about 1100, and all the Pews are Cushioned. There are several very elegant Stained-Glass Windows, by Ward and Hughes, of London, all of which are Memorial Gifts by various Members of the original Committee.

The Church and Buildings were Designed by Mr. John Honeyman, Jun., Architect, Glasgow; and Cost upwards of £12,500. It was Opened for Public Worship in December, 1863, by the Rev. Dr. Cairns of Berwick, and the Rev. Dr. Eadie, who is still the Pastor of the Congregation.]

During the last few years, the North side of Garnethill has undergone a great transformation. Green Parks where Cattle grazed, and Greens where Housewives bleached their Clothes, have been almost covered with Houses—particularly in the line of West Graham Street. *Ashton Vale* and *Garnet Dale* are now out of all reckoning as Rural Spots, while the Barn-looking Church of St. George's-in-the-Fields, with the adjoining School-House, is now surrounded by Blocks of Dwelling-Houses, and is, therefore, "in the Fields" no longer. In this District, towards the head of St. George's Road, there has been much Building of late, most of the Tenements being Designed for Workmen's Houses. In short, during the past Season, and chiefly in the District through which we have been Traversing, there have been Erected, or are in course of Erection, 1069 separate Dwelling-Houses, about 800 of which are suitable for Working Men.

LANSDOWNE U.P. CHURCH.

In the District bounded on the East by North Street, and on the West by Dumbarton Road, there have been many fine Tenements erected of late years, and the Work is still proceeding. It is also worth noting that an important change has taken place lately in the character of West-End Tenements. A few years ago, it was exceedingly difficult for a Working Man to obtain a suitable Dwelling-House between Anderston and the Cowcaddens, but the unusual demand which has recently arisen for such a class of Houses in all parts of the City is gradually producing the Supply. In Dorset, Belgrave, Elderslie, Pembroke, and Breadalbane Streets—all in the Quarter above referred to—we were agreeably surprised lately to find a number of fine-looking Tenements nearly completed, and laid out as follows, viz.:—105 Houses of three Apartments each, 136 of two Apartments each, and 18 of single Apartments. This has hitherto been considered a Middle-Class part of the City, and when we find so many suitable Houses for Working Men in course of erection at the same time and place, we cannot help regarding it as a hopeful element of progress.

At the Corner of St. Vincent and Belgrave Streets, Mr. John Robertson, Coachbuilder, has just completed a first-class Tenement of the same kind of Houses, and intends to erect a number more; but

there are no single Apartments. They are all of one and two Rooms and Kitchen, well lighted and well ventilated, with Carriage Show-Rooms and Shops underneath; but then the Rents in the Locality are high. The Rooms and Kitchens in this Property were all let before the Houses were habitable, at £12 per annum, and the Houses of three Apartments at £18 per annum. Mr. Robertson's extensive Coachwork is situated in the Sunk Flat, and at the Back of this Range of Buildings, but it is so constructed, and so hidden, as it were, by broad Courts or Promenades of Asphalt Pavement on the level Roofs of the Workshops, that it does not interfere with the comfort of the Tenants. We must not omit to mention an ingenious contrivance which Mr. Robertson has adopted in place of the usual Dust-Hole for the Ashes. It consists of a large Wooden or Plate Iron Hopper, closed with a Lid at the Top and a Spring Valve at the Bottom. The Lid swings open with a touch, and shuts by its own weight after the Ashes are deposited inside, and as the Hopper is fixed above the level of a Manure-Cart, the Machine is turned into the proper place, the Valve is opened, and the Cart is filled, in a Second, without Dust or Noise. It must be admitted, however, that such a contrivance could not be adopted unless a Cart Entrance were left into the back of each Tenement, or Square of Tenements. In *North Street*, Messrs. Buchanan, Coachbuilders, are also Erecting a handsome Range of Buildings, with Workshops behind, for the accommodation of their Business. Coach-Building is evidently in a thriving condition in *The West End* at the present time.

Before leaving this Quarter, we made a Tour of Inspection through *Elderslie Street*, which is being laid with Granite and Side Pavements, each 12 feet in breadth, so that, when completed, this will be one of the finest Thoroughfares in *The West End*. Crossing over Woodside Hill, we reach the Woodland Road, where a large and elegant Block of Buildings—forming three sides of a Square—has recently been completed. In fact, new Streets in this Quarter are in course of formation to run Northwards until they reach the Great Western Road, through Gardens and Green Parks. There is also a large Bathing Establishment nearly completed, and, with a Drill Hall, a Riding School, a Bowling Green, and a Cricket Park close at hand, this surely ought to be the liveliest Portion of the City. *West Cumberland Street* has lately added a lofty, plain-looking Block to the number of its Buildings, and *Carnarvon Street* is also on the move. Two Tenements, four Storeys in height, on the North side of this Street, are approaching completion, but as they are to be divided into Houses of four and five Apartments each, they will afford no additional Accommodation for the Working Classes. Between the Westmost of these Blocks and *Grant Street*, there stands an ornamental Cottage, which we have often admired: it was so nicely secluded, with its pretty Garden in front, and yet it enjoyed a full measure of Light and Air so long as the North side of *Carnarvon Street* remained unbuilt. But a Change has at length come over the Scene. A number of the Trees in front have been Uprooted, and the tall Tenement above referred to will shut the Cottage from the Light of the Sun towards the South—except, perhaps, at Noonday in the height of Summer.

Mr. M'Kessock is erecting a Range, four Storeys in height, on the South side of *The Great Western Road*, opposite *Clarendon Place*, where

a Wood-Yard used to be, and adjoining an extensive Riding School. The Houses in this Block are intended to be of four and five Apartments each, and to be 12 of each kind. On the opposite side of the Road, and a little to the West of *Burnbank Terrace*, we found the Workmen busy excavating the "Found" of another Tenement. They were into a shelving Rock of Freestone, and were laying the Rubble aside to assist in Rearing the Fabric. Returning to *St. George's Road*, we observe a long Range of Shops and Warehouses up to the full height of four Storeys, and ready for the Roof. They are situated between *Shamrock Street* and *The New City Road*, are of an ornamental Design, and belong, we believe, to Bailie Morrison. The Site of these Buildings has undergone a series of Transformations within the last seven years—a fine Green at first, carefully Enclosed, then a Waste, then a Sheet of Water in wet Weather, in which Crowds of Boys used to Wade, or Paddle and Plunge on old Doors, Planks, or anything, in short, that would Float. By and by the "Bobby on the Beat" would suddenly make his appearance, and rush as near the Water as dry feet would permit. Of course there was a scamper of small feet in the opposite Direction, but in some cases, when the Pond was unusually large, one or two of the bravest would Paddle their Plank out of reach, and defy the Representative of constituted Authority, while the rest of the young Rogues stood at a safe distance and enjoyed the Fun. The Policeman generally succeeded in clearing the Water-Course, however; but no sooner was his back turned than the work of Navigation was resumed.

In the keen, frosty days of Winter, the Fun, if possible, grew faster and more furious. The Sheet of Water became a Sheet of Ice, and then such glorious Sliding did take place! If Snow lay upon the Ground, it was a capital Field of Balling-Battle; for the construction of Snow Houses, Pillars, or Men; and for the making of immense Rollers which half-a-dozen could scarcely move. But these unprofitable Pastimes came to an end. All at once the Site of Bailie Morrison's Building went into the Mechanical and Commercial lines of Business. Joiners' Shops, Coopers' Shops, Huxters' Shops, Cobblers' Stalls, and Tailors' Boxes, with, perhaps, the Office of a Chimney-Sweeping Plasterer, arose in a Wooden Row, and some of them were the reverse of respectable for *St. George's Road.* But they Disappeared even more suddenly than they arose, and now we have this fine Range of Buildings in their stead.

St. George's Road Residenters have always considered themselves an ill-used Class of Citizens, and not without reason. Their Street, until lately, was in the hands of the Road Trustees, and was either Swimming with Mud or Flying with Dust. The Side-Pavements were execrable, and, to crown all, a vexatious Bar-Gate shut them out from the City. They have now got rid of the Toll Nuisance, however, and the Pavements are greatly improved, especially between *The City Road* and *Sauchiehall Street;* but, in the upper part of the Road, on the West side, there is a bit of Pavement, or rather Side-Path, as bad as Mud and broken Flag-Stones can make it. We find, from the Records of the Dean of Guild Court, that in 1849 serious Complaints were made about the state of these very Pavements; and now, after 21 years of Grumbling, the Grievance has not been altogether Removed. The

Street also remains unpaved, except about a hundred Yards or so at the "Crooked Turn" near *Sauchiehall Street*, and yet "the Road" is rapidly throwing aside its rural aspect. It can boast of a "Cross," and sundry "Crossings" through Dub and Mire; it is Rearing lofty Ranges of Shops and Dwelling-Houses; and it has, perhaps, more Shops without Apartments up Stairs than any other Street of the same length in Glasgow. If that is not enough to attract the Attention of the Authorities, we have only to mention the fact that St. George's Road has two distinct Sets of Door-Numbers, so that a Stranger arriving at 183, for example, travels a few yards farther, and finds himself in front of 157. The upper end of St. George's Road is now entirely Covered with Buildings; Streets are shooting out right and left in the same Quarter, and a large Proportion of the Buildings has been Erected during the present Season.

In passing along the Maryhill Road, between the Cab-Proprietor's Box at the Corner and Windsor Street, the observant traveller cannot have failed to observe on his right hand a beautiful Park, merging into a Grove as it reached the Confines of Windsor Terrace. Such, at least, was its appearance within the last three years, but the hand of Change is upon it. Many of the finest Trees have been Levelled, the Fences have been torn down, the Grass is Trampled under foot, and heaps of Building Materials are accumulating. The plain-looking Mansion-House which occupied the Rising Ground at the Western Extremity of the Park, almost shrouded from observation by Evergreens and Fruit-Trees, is now apparently in the last stages of existence. A Site for a new Building has been dug in front of it, up nearly to the very Door, and this, we are told, is but the beginning of a new Circus in the Park, which must, in the nature of things, interfere sadly with the View-Privileges of Windsor Terrace. Crossing North Woodside Road, we find Changes vastly more Extensive. Whole Streets are rising East, West, and North, and Public Works are setting themselves down in the Middle. A few years ago, this busy Locality, popularly known as "Paddy's Park," was almost as secluded as the upper reaches of Kelvin-grove, although it could not boast of so many Trees. It was full of "Braes and Howes," nevertheless; a "*Burnie*" wimpled by the side of a Hawthorn Hedge, and on the Top of a Rising Ground there grew a real Lovers' Trysting-Tree. At the East end, there stood a comfortable-looking two-storey House, with Garden and Shrubbery in front; and, in front of that again, a Clump of pretty Trees. To the West, might be seen Nursery Gardens, and a second Park, devoted in the Summer Season to the Pasture of Sheep; and, lastly, towards the North, there was a Hedge of gigantic growth, and a worked-out Quarry, which had all the appearance of a Natural Production—or, in other words, a Ravine without the Water.

All this, and something more of the same kind, might have been seen four years ago, or even less, but not a Vestige now remains. One side of a Street has been Erected by the side of the Burn, while the Burn itself has been turned into a Common Sewer underground. The Braes have been Levelled, the "Howes" filled up, the Clump of Trees cut down, a four-storey "Land" of Houses occupies the Cottage Garden, and a Wood-Yard rests upon the romantic Quarry Hole! A Church

and a Machine-Shop stand side by side at one Corner, an extensive Saw-Mill occupies another, and the whole Place, from Centre to Circumference, is rough and red with Excavations, Rubbish, and Stones. We are not aware of the number of Houses erected here since the Breaking up of *The Park* commenced, but in the course of our Visit, 150 separate Domiciles were in various stages of progress, the great majority of which were designed for the Working Classes. Houses of two Apartments, in short, were the Rule, and either three or one the Exception. We met with none of four Apartments, and, in all probability, none will be Erected in the Locality of this description. We Inspected a number of the new Houses, and found them unexceptionable, but there was one "Land," finished some time ago, and fully Tenanted, which tickled our fancy not a little. It is a large four-storey Erection, and consists altogether of Single Apartments, if we except an occasional Bed-Closet or Recess. There is a Sunk Area, but it is level with the Ground at the back, and at every Stair-Landing there is a Square Opening in the Wall, considerably wider than a Church-Door, and fitted with an Iron-Railing instead of Glass. Looked at from a distance, therefore, the "Land" reminds one of a Mammoth Caravan for Wild Animals, as it certainly is the only thing of the kind in Glasgow. We do not mean this to be taken as a Sneer against the Tenement in question, because it does not deserve it. On the contrary, we have seldom seen Houses of Single Apartments so well arranged, so cleanly kept, or occupied by a more respectable class of Tenants.

A few years ago, a Green Park extended from North Woodside Road to the Round Toll-House in Garscube Road, but, since then, it has become the Site of new Streets, and is almost Built up. The Tenements forming the outside of a Semicircle opposite the old Toll-House, where "Garscube Cross" is now Located, are of a very fine description, and consist for the most part of two Rooms and Kitchen, with Shops underneath. In the other Streets, Rooms and Kitchens prevail, so that the Working Classes in this busy Locality have received very considerable Additions of late to their House Accommodation. Mr. John Duncanson is the Builder, and he seems to have taken every Precaution to ensure Cleanliness and proper Ventilation. The Closes and Back-Yards are laid with Asphalt, and, as a consequence, they are easily Swept. In fact, the idea of leaving a small Green at the back of thickly-populated Tenements is worse than useless, in a practical point of view. The Green is soon trampled into a Puddle and worn into Holes, or Receptacles for Filth, which cannot easily be cleared away, and thus a Nuisance is created where a Privilege was intended. On this Property, Mr. Duncanson has Erected about 220 Houses of one Room and Kitchen each; 39 of three Apartments each, and 34 Shops. On the North side of Garscube Road, where the Oakbank Foundry used to stand, the same Gentleman has just completed an extensive Tenement, four Storeys in height, and divided into 72 Houses of Rooms and Kitchens, with 13 Shops underneath. This Range is intended to be lengthened Eastwards as soon as Possession can be obtained of an old-fashioned School-House and the dilapidated Round Toll-House; in fact, Mr. Duncanson intends to open a new Street at this Point, which will run

almost in a Line with St. George's Road, and cannot fail to Improve the Locality very materially.

Before leaving *Oakbank*, it may be worth mentioning that it was in this Foundry, now out of existence, that the late Mr. John Neilson Constructed the first Iron Steamer which plied upon *The Clyde*. Failing in his efforts to form a Public Company for the purposes of Iron Shipbuilding, Mr. Neilson determined to proceed single-handed, and within the Gates of his own Foundry, although it was Situated nearly a couple of miles from the River, and therefore a very unlikely place for a Shipbuilding Yard. Accordingly, we find him Setting to Work in 1828; but, as other Contracts intervened, the Steamer was not completed till 1830, when it was conveyed upon Trucks from Oakbank to the Broomielaw, Launched, and Christened "The Fairy Queen."

On the West side of St. George's Road, and South from the old-fashioned Church of St. George's-in-the-Fields, there has lately been erected a large square Block of Buildings, consisting of 51 Houses of two Apartments, and 14 of three Apartments each, with 10 Shops, the latter being mostly situated in St. George's Road. A Tenement has also been Erected at the back of the Church, but a part of the "Yard" abuts upon a new Street running East and West, and forms a very ugly Obstruction. In Inchbelly Road, Springburn, and on Garngad and Keppoch Hills, Tenements are rising, or have lately been Roofed in, the greater Portion of which are Designed for the occupation of the Working Classes. The same may be said of the Parliamentary Road, where we found lately not fewer than 8 Tenements, consisting of 156 Houses, 34 of which were Single Apartments, 81 of two Apartments each, and 41 of three Apartments, besides upwards of 20 Shops. In this Quarter also, Messrs. George Smith & Co., of the Sun Foundry, are busy Erecting a new Work, which is intended to cover about four Acres of Ground, the Fronts extending 450 feet and 320 respectively. The Walls are rising towards the requisite height, and, in the meantime, the Undertaking may not inappropriately be termed "the Rising Sun." We have now exhausted our Rambles in the West End, and may present the Results in plain Figures. We found, in various stages of progress, or newly completed, 83 Houses of one Apartment each, 621 of two Apartments, 234 of three, 69 of four, 47 of five, and 15 of six Apartments each, besides 98 Shops; to say nothing of several Public Works. It will be seen, therefore, that the great majority of these Houses have been Erected specially for the Working Classes, and not a few of them in Situations hitherto held sacred to Middle-Class Gentility.—"*A Known Hand*," *in Glasgow Herald, December*, 1870.

THE SUBURB OF POSSIL.

Within the past few years, new Suburbs have been springing up with such rapidity around the City, that, unless our Civic Authorities are successful in their projected Municipal Extension, one is almost driven to the conclusion, absurd though it may sound, that, at an early period, Glasgow will be living "outside" of Glasgow. The growth of Towns and Cities is invariably in a Westerly *Airt*, and our own Hive of Industry, for Generations, has been no Exception to the general practice;

but, in the present day, the demands of a superabundant Population have broken down the Conventional Rule, and Branches of the great Tree are shooting up in all Directions. Our more opulent Citizens have provided Residences for themselves beyond "The City's Din and Smoke;" but the Efforts of a few enterprising Gentlemen to afford Rural Accommodation for the less affluent Section of the Community have not hitherto proved of great advantage to the mass of those in whose behalf they were made. The want of easy, speedy, and cheap Communication has been the one chief Obstacle to their Success. These three Qualifications will be found, we doubt not, in the process of time to be combined in the Suburb which forms the Subject of this Notice.

The Suburb of Possil Park lies a little over two miles almost due North from the Centre of the City, and is most directly approached by Port-Dundas Road, crossing the Canal at Port-Dundas, and along Craighall Road; or it can be reached, a much better though longer Route, by Cowcaddens, Garscube Road, and Possil Road. The larger Portion of the Ground, 75 Acres, at one time formed the fine Policies possessed by the late Sheriff of Lanarkshire, Sir Archd. Alison. At his Demise, in 1867, it passed into the Possession, at a high figure, of Messrs. Walter Macfarlane & Co., the celebrated Iron-Founders, for whose rapidly-increasing Business, from the close proximity of the Helensburgh Branch of the North British Railway, the Site was most suitable for the erection of Workshops. The necessity for Workmen's Houses, on account of the distance from Dwelling Accommodation, was at once apparent, and the adaptability of the Place for Residences for the Industrious Classes in general soon presented itself. In order to secure a proper Approach, upwards of 30 Acres of Ground contiguous, but nearer the City, were also Purchased, thus making the Area of the Suburb a little over 100 Acres. The work of Levelling the Ground, and Removing the Trees, of which there were about 1800, large and small, began exactly a year ago, and that no time has been mis-spent is evident from the fact that since then nearly 70 Acres of the Ground have been brought to the required condition, Streets have been formed, a part of the Works built and occupied, and several Tenements of Dwelling-Houses almost completed. The principal Street, named Saracen Street, stretches from a short distance beyond the Toll-House on Possil Road to the Entrance to the Iron-Foundry. Running from East to West, and across Saracen Street, there will be Lennox, Allander, Bardowie, Closeburn, and Hawthorn Streets, while parallel with the first-named there will be Denmark Street. Ashfield Street will form the Eastern Boundary of the Suburb, Gartmore Street and the Helensburgh Railway the Northern, and Carbeth Street and Balmore Street the Western. The part of Messrs. Macfarlane's Foundry already Built covers a space of $2\frac{1}{2}$ Acres, but that reserved for the whole Establishment is 20 Acres. The Ground from Denmark Street to Ashfield Street (which lies to the East of the Iron-Foundry) will be set apart for Public Works, and a Line of Rails in connection with the North British System, part already laid, will afford Railway Communication with the whole Country. At the Corners of Saracen and Hawthorn Streets two large Tenements of four Storeys each have been Erected by the Proprietors of the Ground, and two Rooms and Kitchen are Ticketed at from £13. Several other

Tenements have also been put up next these, while many Feus have been taken for Building-Operations in the Spring. The Stones of which the Foundry and Dwelling-Houses were Built were taken from a Quarry opened on the South-West portion of the Grounds. These Tenements have been, as all others will be, Erected with the strictest regard to Sanitary Laws; but perhaps the most commendable Feature in the arrangement of the Suburb is the Walling in of a large piece of Ground to be called *The Possil Park Gardens*. Here Labourers are busily engaged putting everything in good order; and, when Completed, it is intended to Let the Gardens off in Plots, as is done just now in the Albert Gardens, on the South Side. Altogether, this New Suburb is likely to become a great Favourite with the Class for whom it is specially intended. For Workmen employed in the Northern District it is within easy walking distance, indeed Half-an-Hour would suffice to go from the Royal Exchange; and as the Place becomes Populated, doubtless the North British Railway Company will see it to be their advantage to offer facilities for the speedy Conveyance of Passengers from and to the City.

To the West of the Suburb, Workmen have been engaged for some time conducting Boring Operations, as it is contemplated to open a Sandstone Quarry, should the quality of the Stone prove encouraging.—*N. B. Daily Mail*, 1870.

See *The Old Country Houses of the Old Glasgow Gentry*, for a Description of Possil.

KELVINGROVE HOUSE.

This fine old Edifice is a well-known Object in the South-Western Section of *The West End Park*, and faces East. The Lands of "Kelvingrove" extended to about 24 Acres. But that was not their ancient Name. They embraced three Subdivisions, all adjoining, of the Lands of "Nether Newton" and "Woodside-Hill." The former, *in cumulo*, comprehended the whole of the low Grounds of what is now *The West End Park*, and beyond it, Eastward, as far as modern St. George's and Woodlands Roads; while an old "Lone" (now Sauchiehall Street) bounded Nether Newton on the South. The ancient Name of this considerable Range of Property has been so overlaid by modern fanciful ones, applied to various Crescents, Places, and Terraces, built along its Flanks, as to be nearly forgotten, but in one instance it crops out in "Newton Place."

Woodside-Hill lay immediately to the North, and included the whole of the High Grounds of *The West End Park*. It was covered by an old Wood of natural growth, and was Fenced off from Nether Newton by an ancient Fog-Encrusted Drystone Dyke, running East and West. The Ranges of Park Terrace, Park Circus, Woodland, and Claremont Terraces, and other fine Buildings adjoining, occupy part of the Site of this old wooded Eminence. *

* Among the earliest, if not the very first, of the Feuars on this Eminence, was James M'Nayr, LL.D., Writer in Glasgow, and first Editor of *The Glasgow Herald*, in 1802. He entered the Faculty of Procurators in 1780. The House built by him was on the very Summit, where Woodland Terrace now is, and was long a most conspicuous Object. People thought it so absurd to erect a House in such an out-of-the-way Place, that it received the *Soubriquet* of "*M'Nayr's Folly.*" Dr. M'Nayr died 8th September, 1808, aged 50 years.

Now, two of the Sub-Divisions composing the original Kelvingrove lay in the South-West Portion of Nether Newton, alongside each other. *The Kelvin* swept past the Westmost, which was named "Woodcroft," indicating that it had been reclaimed from Wood, and was then under Cultivation. The other Subdivision was called "Berrie-Dyke," probably from having been in old times remarkable for certain wild Fruits. Be that as it may, these two Subdivisions of Nether Newton, consisting of about 12 Acres,* were conveyed, in 1754, by James Campbell † of Blythswood, to Alexander Wotherspoon, Writer in Glasgow, whose only Son, a Merchant in Liverpool, sold them, in 1782, to Patrick Colquhoun, an eminent Glasgow Merchant.

This Gentleman enclosed the Lands thus acquired by him; laid them out in Pleasure-Grounds, with extensive Gardens and other Accessories to a Country Retreat. He also Built the Mansion (now converted into a Museum, free to the Public), and a Range of Offices, naming the whole "*Kelvingrove.*" This new Appellation was appropriate, the House having been placed among fine old Timber, part of which may yet be seen near the Edifice, while *The Kelvin* flowed, in a graceful curve, close behind. This was about 1788. *Kelvingrove* was long one of the most beautiful Country Seats around Glasgow, and as such has been commemorated in well-known Poetry.

In these old times, Kelvingrove was more than two Miles from the then Westmost part of the City at Jamaica Street, which was only partially Built. What is now *Sauchiehall Street* was a narrow, unpaved Country Road, full of Sloughs and deep Ruts. It was, in fact, an old "Lone" between Hedges, leading from "Swan's Yett" (or Gate) near the modern "*Cleland Testimonial,*" Westward to Clayslap, near Partick, joining the Partick Road at the South end of what is now Kelvingrove Street, Sandyford. So bad was this old "Clayslap Road," as it was popularly called, that it could not be used for Carriages, so that the Route from the City to Kelvingrove was through the then incipient Village of Anderston and along the Dumbarton Road as far as Sandyford, where a turn Northwards, along a small bit of the end of Clayslap Lone, led to a handsome Gate and Lodge at Kelvingrove. This Gateway was close to the West Angle of the modern *Royal Crescent*, and some of the old Trees which skirted the Avenue still linger on the West side of "Kelvingrove Street," which is a mere amplification of the old Approach to the House.

Mr. Colquhoun, who thus originated *Kelvingrove*, was a Native of Dumbarton, and related to the Luss Family. He became one of the

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* Over (or High) Newton, to which Nether Newton was opposed, lay in the immediate Vicinity, on the South side of the old Road to Partick, now known chiefly as the beautiful Eminence of Yorkhill, a modern Name.

† This James Campbell purchased Nether Newton from Sir John Maxwell of Polloc. Mr. Campbell was an only Son, and the last Male Heir in the direct Line of the old Campbells of Blythswood. He Espoused Mary, one of the ten Daughters of the third and last John Walkinshaw of Camlachie and Barrowfield, a noted Jacobite, who was "out" in 1715. Mr. Campbell died Childless in 1767, and was Succeeded in Blythswood Estates by James Douglas of Mains, Nephew of the celebrated Duchess of Douglas, who was of the Mains Family. He took the Surname of Campbell, under the Provisions of the Blythswood Entail. He Married one of the Ladies of the old Glasgow Family of Dunlop of Garnkirk, and Died in 1778.

leading Merchants in Glasgow, and was characterised by great Enterprise and Intelligence. He Instituted *The Chamber of Commerce*, *The Royal Exchange* at the Cross; was sometime Chairman of the Committee of Management of the Forth and Clyde Canal, and Lord Provost in 1782, the same year in which he became Proprietor of Kelvingrove. His numerous excellent Publications and active exertions in promoting Commerce and Manufactures, are well-known, and need not be enlarged upon.

Sometime after his permanent Removal to London, he sold Kelvingrove, in 1792, to Mr. John Pattison, Manufacturer in Glasgow; and Died in 1820, at the age of 76.

Mr. Pattison enlarged Kelvingrove by acquiring, from the Trustees of Blythswood, rather more than 12 additional Acres immediately to the North of what had been Mr. Colquhoun's Property.

This was in 1803, and the Addition formed that Section of Kelvingrove alluded to in the outset as part of Woodsidehill.

It had been Separated from Mr. Colquhoun's Lots of Woodcroft and Berrie-Dyke by the old Drystone Dyke already mentioned running East and West, within which was a Wood, giving name to the general Range of the High Grounds of "Woodside-Hill." It was the Westmost Section of this Hill which Mr. Pattison acquired North, stretching as far as Park Terrace, and Sloping Westwards down to, and Bounded by *The Kelvin*. Thus, Kelvingrove Grounds came to consist, in whole, latterly, of about 24 Acres. Mr. Pattison thinned his part of the Wood, and otherwise improved his new Property. Some of the old natural Wood still exists on the Slopes underneath the Position of the Russian Cannons.

Mr. Pattison resided at Kelvingrove a number of years, and both he and his Sons were well-known and enterprising Citizens.

In 1806, Mr. Pattison Sold the whole Property to Mr. Richard Dennistoun, Merchant in Glasgow. It remained in his Family till 1841, in which year Kelvingrove was conveyed by his Sons to the late Mr. Colin M'Naughton, Merchant in this City. Since his Death, this fine old Place has been acquired by *The Corporation*, and now forms a large portion of the Westmost Section of the beautiful *West End Park*.—*The Old Country Houses of the Old Glasgow Gentry*.

GILMOREHILL.

On the Lands of Gilmorehill, the magnificent New Buildings for the University are in course of Erection. The Mansion-House—still remaining for the use of the Clerk of the Works, but on the eve of Removal—faces the South. Its precise Position is close to the South-West Angle of the Common Hall within the Western Quadrangle of the University. The House was Erected by Robert Bogle, Jun., West India Merchant, about the year 1802, and from its elevated position, as well as imposing Style of Architecture, formed a conspicuous and attractive Object. The Lands around the Mansion extended to about 60 Acres, and were Purchased by Mr. Bogle from different Proprietors, in 1800 and 1803. The general Boundaries were the River Kelvin on the East; partly a Bend of that Stream and partly the Road to Partick on the South; the "Byres Road" on the West, and the Lands of Hillhead on the North.

Mr. Bogle laid off a large Portion of the Grounds in the Vicinity of the Mansion, in ornamental Plantings, Shrubberies, and Walks, while extensive walled Gardens contained Grape, Peach, and Green Houses, besides other Accessories to a Gentleman's Country Residence. An extensive Court of Offices was Built on the Northern side, screened from View of the House, and Entering off what is now the improved Cross-Road from Hillhead. The Avenue to Gilmorehill House was from the new Partick Road, a few yards West from the Bridge over the Kelvin, with handsome Gate and Lodge. In its prime, Gilmorehill was a beautiful Place, and the Residence of Mr. Bogle a great many years, till his Death.

A short Review of its previous History may not be undesirable. What has been generally known since Mr. Bogle's Proprietorship as "Gilmorehill," includes also the Lands called "Donaldshill," lying immediately to the West of, and Bounding, the Former Property. But, when both became united in Mr. Bogle's Person, he gave the name of *Gilmorehill* to the Mansion he had Erected, as well as to the whole Estate.

During the Protectorate of Cromwell, the Duke of Lennox granted a Charter of "Gilmorehill" in favour of John Hamilton. After several intervening Owners, these Lands became the Property, in 1720, of Walter Gibson, formerly Provost of Glasgow, well-known in old Glasgow Story. In 1742, Gilmorehill was Purchased by Hugh Cathcart, one of the leading Glasgow Merchants enumerated by M'Ure as connected with "the great Company which arose, undertaking the Trade to Virginéa *(sic)*, Carriby Islands, Barbadoes, New England, Saint Christopher's, Monserat, and other Colonies in America"—a singular enough Conglomeration. Mr. Cathcart's Town Residence was the curious-looking antique Edifice, still extant, on the East side of Stockwell, near the North end, figured in Stuart's Views. After this old Merchant's Death, his eldest Son, William, a Merchant in Jamaica, sold Gilmorehill and other Lands in the Vicinity, in 1771, to Thomas Dunmore of Kelvinside, another extensive Glasgow Merchant, whose Son, in his turn, nine years later, conveyed Gilmorehill to Dr. Thomas Litham of the East India Company's Service, who had become, also, Owner of Kelvinside about the same time. Finally, Gilmorehill was Purchased by Mr. Robert Bogle, Jun., as already stated, in 1800.

When Mr. Bogle acquired the Lands, they were occupied partly as a Farm and partly as a Printfield, under Leases nearly expired.

Donaldshill anciently belonged to the old Family of the Grays of Dalmarnock, and was formerly called "The Brewlands." This Property carried right to "the Salmon, or Cruive Fishing, and other Fishings, in the Water of Kelvin." In 1786, John Gray, the last of that Family in Dalmarnock Estate, granted a Feu Charter of Donaldshill to the Widow and to the Sister of William Ross, Farmer in Stobcross, who soon after Disposed of the Lands to William Robb, Bleacher and Printer at Meadowside and Dalsholm. In 1792, he became unfortunate. His Trustee was Mr. Walter Ewing M'Lae, Father of the late Mr. James Ewing of Levenside, who Sold Donaldshill the year following to Mr. John Mair, Merchant in Glasgow, afterwards of Plantation. From this Gentleman the Lands were Purchased by Mr. Robert Bogle, Jun.,

in 1803, and, as already said, incorporated with his previously-acquired Property of Gilmorehill, adjoining.

Mr. Bogle died about 1822, leaving large Estates in the West Indies, as well as in Scotland. His eldest Son, Archibald, made up Titles to his Father, in Gilmorehill; * and in the year 1845—memorable for the Mania which prevailed for all sorts of Joint-Stock Companies—he Sold Gilmorehill at a large Price, to one of these speculative Undertakings, for the purpose of a Rural Cemetery. This lugubrious Association took the Title of "The Glasgow Western Cemetery Company," afterwards modified to that of "The Gilmorehill Company."

But besides Gilmorehill Lands, the Promoters acquired a considerable Slice of the adjoining Grounds of Hillhead, chiefly for the advantage of a better Approach from the North.†

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* A Younger Son was the late Mr. James Bogle, Dean of Guild in 1847, so much respected, both as a Citizen and a Magistrate. While Dean, among other valuable Services, he made a thorough Revision of the Roll of Members of the Merchants' House, so as to ascertain and distinguish those Deceased, the want of which had long occasioned much Inconvenience. This Mr. Bogle did personally, at no small degree of trouble and labour, as the Amended Printed Roll, so constructed, testifies. He also made a peculiarly interesting Contribution to local History, in a splendid Folio Volume of Coloured Representations of many curious Edifices in the old Districts of the City, with descriptive Letterpress, for private Circulation, titled "Relics of Ancient Glasgow Architecture." This worthy Gentleman died suddenly, 3rd May, 1855, at his Residence in Athole Place.

† *The Lands of Hillhead* have since been almost covered with Buildings, and now form an important Suburb. A few words regarding their former History:—About 200 years ago, these Lands belonged to Robert Campbell of North Woodside, Dean of Guild in 1679. He was second Son of Colin Campbell, the first of Blythswood, and was twice Married. His first Wife was a Daughter of John Napier of Kilmahew, Dumbartonshire, and Sister of the Countess of Glencairn. By this Marriage, Robert Campbell had an only Child, who became the Wife of the second James Dunlop of Garnkirk, and had 16 Children. She Died in 1709, at the early age of 34. The second Wife of Robert Campbell was eldest Daughter of the first James Dunlop of Garnkirk, and Grand-Daughter of Lord Bedlay. By this second Marriage, Mr. Campbell had again only one Daughter, Janet, who became the Wife of Thomas Haliburton, Advocate, Proprietor of Dryburgh Abbey and Newmains, Berwickshire, to whom she had a large Family. Robert Campbell Died in 1694, aged 47, and was succeeded in Hillhead and other Lands by his second Daughter, last referred to, under a special Deed. In 1698, while she was in Minority, a Crown Charter was carried through in her favour, embracing Hillhead, Byres of Partick, Keppoch, and North Woodside. After her Marriage to Mr. Haliburton, she Sold all these Lands, and removed to her Husband's Estates in Berwickshire. The Purchaser from her, of Hillhead and Byres of Partick was Andrew Gibson, then the Tenant, and the Date was 17th June, 1702. These Lands have continued with Mr. Gibson's Descendants ever since, subject to the Feus which they have latterly given off. One other interesting Circumstance is, perhaps, worth a Niche. Robert Campbell's second Wife survived him, and, in the third year of her Widowhood, Married Patrick Coutts, from Montrose, then a "Merchant Burgess of Edinburgh." She had several Children to Mr. Coutts, the eldest of whom, John, was Provost of Edinburgh in 1742. His Sons founded the celebrated Banking-Houses of Coutts & Co., in that City and in London. In the former, Sir William Forbes and Sir James Hunter were Fellow-Apprentices, and Succeeded to the Business of Coutts & Co. of Edinburgh, which they carried on some years under that Title, but changed it in 1773 to the well-known Firm of Sir William Forbes, J. Hunter, & Co. Their former Partner, Thomas Coutts (youngest Son of Provost John), carried on the London Firm of Coutts & Co., independently, which is still extant, the chief Partner now being his Daughter. Thus, the Widow of Robert Campbell, whose Jointure Lands were *Hillhead*, was Grandmother of Thomas Coutts, the Millionaire, London Banker, and the munificent Miss Burdett Coutts s her Great Grand-Daughter.

The Scheme, however, did not succeed. A sudden Panic which took place in the Money Market, as a natural Consequence of excessive Speculation, caused the Collapse of almost all the Embryo Companies, and stopped the Prosecution of *Sepulchral* Gilmorehill. No Interments ever took place there. But the Grounds were thought likely to rise in Value, and were placed under the charge of a Committee of Shareholders, who, during a number of years, Let the House of Gilmorehill, and the Lands, for various temporary purposes. The gradual Extension of the City Westwards, and the Formation of *The West End Park*, gave an impetus to the Value of the Gilmorehill Property. This resulted in the Sale of the whole to the College of Glasgow, in 1865, at a very large Increase beyond the Sum paid by *The Gilmorehill Company* 18 years previously. On the other hand, the College Authorities contemplated an Arrangement with the Municipal Corporation, completed only some years later, whereby the latter were to take over at Cost Price, and under certain Restrictions as to their occupation by Buildings, such Portions of the Lands as the College did not require for University purposes, thus relieving the Senate of the University of about one half of the Sum paid to *The Gilmorehill Company*. The quantity of Ground finally retained by the College is about 21 Acres, including the Summit of the Eminence, and affording by far the finest Site for the New University in Glasgow or its Vicinity. Nearly at the same time, the Authorities of the University made Purchase of a Piece of Ground in the Property of Clayslaps, lying to the South of the River Kelvin, and opposite the College Grounds, as the Site for a new Hospital intended to supply curative Relief to the Sick Poor in the Western Part of the City, and to be available for Clinical Instruction in the Medical School of the University.

The Turning of the first Sod, to prepare the Ground for the Erection of the new University on Gilmorehill, was performed by Professor Allan Thomson, Chairman of the Building Committee of the University, on Saturday, 2nd June, 1866, at 12 o'clock, in presence of a select Party. The Spot selected was a few Yards from the South Face of the fine old Mansion, and in the place now occupied by the Tower of the University.

Building operations were actually commenced in March, 1867, and, when they had already made considerable progress, the Foundation-Stone was laid, below the Entrance to the Great Hall, on Thursday, 8th October, 1868, by their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, before a concourse of not less than 20,000 Spectators, placed on a Platform erected within the Buildings.

The Cost of this magnificent Edifice, designed by the celebrated Architect, Mr. G. Gilbert Scott, together with the Professors' Houses and Accessories, and including a Contribution of £60,000 to the Funds for the Erection of the New Hospital, is estimated at about £400,000. Of this large Sum, £117,500 is furnished by the University from Funds accruing from the Sale of the Old College, and other sources; £126,000 has, with unparallelled liberality, been contributed by the Inhabitants of Glasgow and the Neighbourhood; and £120,000 has been promised in aid by the Government, to be voted by Parliament in six annual Grants of £20,000 each. To complete the whole Undertaking, including the Great Public Hall and Staircase not yet Contracted for, about £40,000

will be required, which, it is expected, will be raised by further Subscriptions from Wellwishers to the Great Centre of Learning in the West.

The Contrast between the Value of these Lands in the beginning of this Century and at the present time is remarkable. In 1800 and 1803, the Price at which Mr. Bogle purchased Gilmorehill and Donaldshill was £8500, whereas, in 1865, the Sum paid by the College for the same Properties, without any Buildings thereon except the old Mansion-House, was £81,000, or nearly ten times more.—*The Old Country Houses of the Old Glasgow Gentry.*

THE NEW INFANTRY BARRACKS

Are situated on a Portion of the Lands of Garioch, near Maryhill, and will cover in all 30 Acres of Ground. Mr. John Kirk, Contractor, Woolwich, has been entrusted by Government with the Erection, who Estimates the Cost of the whole at £100,000. They are Bounded on the North by the Kelvindale Private Road; on the South by the Garioch Parish Road; on the East by the Garscube Road; and on the West by the Line of *The Kelvin*. On the West side of the Lands forming this new Military Establishment, the Ground, as we have indicated, falls down to the Valley of *The Kelvin*, and here the Government have secured other 12 or 13 Acres, for the purpose, in the first place, of Utilising, by means of Irrigation, the Sewage produced in the Barracks, leaving the ultimate use of the Area so acquired to be afterwards determined. The Barracks are Enclosed within a Wall; its lowest height is 10 feet, from which it rises where the Ground falls to 12 feet. This Boundary Wall is Constructed in Bastion form, but as this may not be quite plain to non-military Readers, we may explain that the main Line of the Wall presents a series of 12 projecting Angles. These Angles are Pierced with Loopholes, varying in number according to the importance of the Point to be Protected; and through these Loopholes, Soldiers from the inside may sweep with Musketry any Portion of the Wall which may be Assailed from without. There are two Entrances—the main Gateway, which will probably receive some Architectural Adornment, being nearly opposite Jeffrey's Weaving Factory on the Maryhill Road, while a second Entrance is from the Garioch Parish Road. The Barracks are Built in the form of a Quadrangle, with open Parade Ground, extending to 490 by 380 feet in the Centre, and are Designed to Accommodate in all 600 Single Men, with Quarters for 38 Officers, 21 Staff Sergeants, 28 Sergeants, and 44 Married Soldiers.

The Officers' Quarters are Situated to the North of the Parade Ground, and consist of a massive Range of three-storey Buildings, about 350 feet in length, within the Centre a Building of two Flats, 44 feet by 30 feet, the Lower Storey being intended as a Mess-Room, while the Upper Flat will be fitted up as a Billiard Room for the Officers.

To the South of the Parade Ground is the Site of the Soldiers' Quarters—Privates and Single Men. There are in all four Buildings, two being of two Storeys, and the others of three Flats, the former Accommodating 240 Men, and the latter 360, making in all 600. The Soldiers' Quarters are Flanked on the West by an Infirmary of two Storeys in height. In each Flat is a spacious Ward, to contain 20 Beds, with smaller Wards in other parts of the Building. The Infirmary

comprises, of course, Surgeries, Stores, Nurses' Apartments, and all the necessary Accommodation of an Hospital, including a spacious and admirably-arranged Kitchen, detached from the main Building, with which, however, it has Communication by means of a Covered Way. To the East of the Soldiers' Quarters, again, are Ranges of Buildings, all of one Storey, consisting of Quarter-Master's Quarters and Stores, Regimental Stores, and Barrack Stores, while immediately to the South, and extending to the Boundary Wall, are the Provost's Establishment, the Powder Magazine, Baths, &c.

On the East side of the Parade Ground are Ranges of Buildings for Married Sergeants. To the South of these, and also facing the Parade Ground on the East, are the Staff Sergeants' Quarters, the Sergeants' Mess-Room, the Kitchen, and the Recreation Room, with the Pensioners' Depot in the rear. Between the Married Sergeants' Quarters and those last referred to are the Chapel and School, the Gymnasium, the Fives Court, Skittle Alley, and Infant School. The Chapel is a neat, attractive Edifice, of Gothic Architecture, with open Timber Roof, and a Bell-Turret at the West end. Running along the inside of the Boundary Wall of the Barracks are a series of subordinate Buildings, including Latrines, Washing Establishments, Ablution Rooms, Stables, Guard-Room and Cells, and Regimental Offices. We have thus adverted to the Buildings situated on the North, South, and East sides of the Square. On the West side, we may add, the Area is at first to remain Unbuilt upon, its future Military destiny being yet undecided.

In the internal Arrangement of the Barracks, the most modern Improvements are being Introduced as far as possible, while the Sanitary Requirements of the various Buildings are provided on Scientific Principles. The Soldiers' Barracks will be furnished with Baths and Lavatories; and, in the Married Quarters, a Verandah on Each Floor runs in rear of the Building, admitting of separate Entrances to each Quarter. The Rooms are to be Heated by means of Ventilating Grates, the Principle of which may be briefly explained. An Opening is made in the Outer Wall, and a Stream of Fresh Air passes to a Hot Air Chamber at the back of the Grate, whence it is carried by a vertical Shaft to the upper part of the Room, into which it is admitted through a Grating below the Ceiling. The vitiated Air again passes through a Foul Air Shaft at one end of the Room, and escapes through the Roof. We may further mention that the external economy of the Barracks includes a thorough system of Surface and Subsoil Drainage, as well as of Sewage Drainage.

When the Lands of Garioch were acquired by Government, the hope was entertained that Stone might be got by Quarrying, and this expectation has been realised. Two Quarries have been Excavated—one to a depth of 25 feet, and the other to about 12 feet—from which the whole of the Rubble used in the Construction of the Barracks has been Obtained. The Buildings are of Rubble, faced with Freestone Dressings, the latter being chiefly got from Hunter's Hill at Bishopbriggs. In opening the Quarries, a Bed of excellent Clay was found above the Stone, and a Brick-Field was set a-going inside the Barracks, which has sufficed to provide for the Construction of the internal Walls of the Building. The whole Works are being carried out under Captain Percy

Smith, Royal Engineers, on behalf of the War Department, his Chief Assistant being Sergeant-Major Libbey; while Mr. John Phillips, Civil Engineer, discharges the duties of Manager of the Works on behalf of Mr. Kirk, the Contractor.

THE NEW SUBURB OF KELVINSIDE.

From the new Infantry Barracks at Garioch, a pleasant Walk returning to the City is through the fresh and leafy Suburb of Kelvinside, now rising on the Banks of the once Classic Stream. Here the progress of the City Westward, and the destruction of natural Beauty which that Extension involves, receive striking and, as some may think, unpleasant illustration. He would have been regarded as a highly-imaginative Person who should have Predicted, 20 years ago, that *The Kelvin*, between the Great Western Road and a mile or so up the Stream, would at this time have been Spanned by three new Bridges, and that the fine old Trees which stretched along the Valley, gladdening the eye with their rich, soft Beauty, would have given place here and there to the Terraces of West End Citizens. And yet all this has very nearly taken place. The Trees, it is true, are being Preserved as far as possible, but the Woodman's Axe has nevertheless, in some Places, been pretty freely applied. Spacious Mansions are rising, Crescents are being formed; and already two new Bridges connect the North and South Banks of *The Kelvin*, while a third will be thrown across by-and-by.

The Lands upon which *Kelvinside* is being Erected are Owned, in the first place, by *The City of Glasgow Bank* to the extent of 28 Acres, situated on the North and South Banks of *The Kelvin*, with the Great Western Bridge at the South-East Corner, and connected by means of a handsome Stone Bridge, in one magnificent Span. The other Proprietor is Mr. John E. Walker, Coach Proprietor, who possesses fully 100 Acres of Ground on the North side of the River, and also a small Piece on the South Bank of *The Kelvin*, East of the Botanic Gardens. In order to connect both sides of the River, Mr. Walker, at a cost of fully £7000, has Erected a very substantial Bridge, with stone Piers and malleable-iron Girders, opposite *Hamilton Drive*. The Bridge consists of two Arches of 80 feet span, with a central Pier, and is 40 feet in height from the Roadway to the Bed of the River. Its massive Character is agreeably relieved by an ornamental cast-iron Parapet. The Bridge will be laid with Caithness Pavement, 6 feet in width, while the centre Pathway will be Paved with Granite Setts. The Plans were Designed by Mr. Ritchie Rodger, Engineer, Glasgow, and the Bridge has been Erected by Messrs. John M'Elroy & Sons, Engineers and Founders, Mile-End. At the Western extremity of Mr. Walker's Ground a new Foot-Bridge will be thrown across *The Kelvin*, superseding the old Wooden Structure near the "Pear Tree Well," which is now frail and antiquated.

The new Suburb of *Kelvinside* belongs to two Proprietors (as has been just mentioned above)—*The City of Glasgow Bank* Possessing the Ground on the East, while the larger Holding of Mr. Walker forms a Continuation to the West. Being thus natural Allies, we had hoped that the Proprietors might have been able to lay out the Suburb so as to admit of the Terraces and Roadways forming, as far as possible,

continuous and uniform Lines. An unhappy Misunderstanding, however, has occurred between the Parties, the Result of which is that the Boundary of the two Properties is being marked off by a dead Wall, the Erection of which is far advanced. One of the features of the new Suburb on *The City Bank* Ground is a Carriage Drive, which is nearly completed, and which runs East and West, terminating at the March Wall before referred to. On the other side of this Wall, but at a different Level and on a different Line, a Carriage Drive is being formed by Mr. Walker, which is continued Westwards to Kelvingrove House. Both Roadways are of the best description, and it is therefore the more unfortunate that they are Divorced from each other.—*Glasgow Herald*, *October*, 1870.

BUILDING EXTENSIONS ON THE SOUTH SIDE

Having finished our Rambles in the West End, we now direct our course to the South Side, where changes of an extensive and important character have also taken place of late years. New Towns have sprung up at Govan, Kinning-Park, Ibrox, Strathbungo, and Crosshill, and even the ancient Burgh of Rutherglen is threatened with the Stone and Lime Invasion. The Population resident on the South Side of the River is now estimated at 100,000, whereas in 1790 it did not amount to more than 3000, located in a miserable Village, consisting chiefly of Main Street, Gorbals, and its Network of Closes. During the year above named, the Trustees of Hutcheson's Hospital and the Trades' House began to Feu their respective Lands on the East and West sides of the Gorbals Boundaries, and this Example was soon after followed by Mr. James Laurie, who laid out the Suburb which still bears his Name. The Trades' House portion of the Gorbals Lands was originally Acquired for £1726, and the present Value thereof cannot be much less than £130,000. The "House," in fact, waxed rich on Feu-Duties, just as Hutcheson's Hospital and the Campbells of Blythswood have done.

The new Suburb was appropriately named *Tradeston*, and, when first laid out, the Streets were Christened in honour of the different Incorporations. There was a Skinner Street, a Flesher Street, and so on, but these original Titles in course of time were changed to Commerce Street, Centre Street, and other Designations by which they are known at the present time. Eight years after the first Laying out of Tradeston, it was visited by Denholm, who thus describes it:—"The principal Streets extend Westward from the Bridge and parallel with the River. Several of these are already Built in a handsome Style, with small Courts or Areas behind; and, when completed, we have no scruple in saying that it will certainly be the finest Village in Scotland—whether we regard the position of its Streets, its Buildings, or the very healthful and pleasant Situation in which it is situated."

This Opinion sounds rather odd in 1870, when we find the rising "Village" a thickly-populated part of our Leviathan City; and yet honest James Denholm was quite right. In 1798, the greater part of the Tradeston Lands was Corn Fields or Grass Parks, intersected by thick-set Hedges, while a thriving Plantation occupied a portion of the Windmill Croft and the North end of West Street. In those days, the

South Bank of the River existed in its natural state. Stuart, in his "Views of Glasgow," briefly describes it as "a rough, uncultivated Waste, broken where it approached the River into numerous Hollows and Indentations."

The old Windmill stood about 100 yards West from the Broomielaw Bridge, and nearly in the Centre of the present Harbour; but the River Trustees subsequently Acquired this ancient Landmark of Glasgow with a Stripe of Land from the Trades' House at a Cost of £10,000, and the formation of the South Quay was commenced. But even within the last Quarter of a Century the South Quay did not extend much beyond the line of West Street. We distinctly remember a Brick-Built Mill, opposite Springfield, standing on the "solid Land," where Ships and Steamers of 2000 Tons burden are now Riding safely at Anchor. The Bank of the River, from the "Coal Quay" to Govan, was almost as Sequestered as the North Bank now is from the Clyde Ironworks to Carmyle. The Lands of Parkhouse, Greenlaw, and Mavisbank were Enclosed by Thorn Hedges, and Studded with Trees; but sufficient was left open for a Footpath by the side of the River. This Footpath wound round the Mill above noted, and the Kinning Burn was crossed by a single Plank without Railings. A little further down stood a Fisher's Hut, and from this a narrow Road between two Hedges ran from the River to the Govan Road, and was called the "The Lover's Lone." All this is now changed, as if by the hand of an Enchanter. The Harbour has swallowed up a great portion of the South Bank, and gigantic Sheds for Ship Cargoes now occupy the Sites of Hedge-Rows and Fishermen's Huts.

Twenty-five years ago, the Village of Govan seemed in the last stages of decline. Almost every House bore the marks of old age and decrepitude; and Trade—with the exception of Whisky-Selling—there seemed to be none. In those days, Forbes Mackenzie had not interfered with the Liquor Traffic on the Sundays, and the Result was highly profitable to the Publicans of Govan. Crowds sauntered down the River Bank, especially on the Sunday Afternoons, and the old-fashioned Taverns of the old-fashioned Hamlet got literally packed to the very Doors. They were numerous enough, in all conscience, for such a small Place, but one in particular was a special Favourite with the Sunday "Strangers." It was kept by Moses Waddell—a Boniface of the old School—who was full of quaint Humour and Jokes, and favoured particular Companies with his presence over a Dram. He had a fine Gooseberry Garden behind the House, which was liberally Patronised by Lads and Lasses during the Fruit-Bearing Season; and the kind of Beverage most in request by the Customers of honest Moses was a Mixture of Small-Beer and Whisky peppered with Oatmeal, and served out in Wooden Cups.

In those days, not a Stone or Brick of the great Engineering and Ship-Building Establishments in the Neighbourhood of Govan was laid, where Fighting Sea-Monsters, such as the "Black Prince," the "Hector," and the "Osman Ghazy," have since been Created. It was altogether a Country Village, as we have said, with perhaps 300 Inhabitants; but the "Yards" began to open, and Govan began to increase in Size and Population. Yard after Yard was opened above and below the Village,

and Street after Street followed as a matter of course. The Hamlet rapidly became a populous Village, the Village a Town, and the Town a Burgh, with its Provost, Magistrates, and Council, and now it contains a Population of something like 18,000. This extraordinary Transformation has taken place in little more that 20 years, and is due almost entirely to Glasgow Enterprise and Capital. But Govan, in its present greatness, seems to have forgotten its former insignificance, for we find it talking as loudly of its Rights, Privileges, and Pretensions as its Brother-Burgh up the Water possibly can do.

Plantation is now in course of becoming an additional Suburb, and *Ibrox*, if it moves at the same rate of progress, will soon reach the "Half-Way House" on its Road to Paisley. Twenty-five years ago, the Roadside from Tradeston to Govan was open towards the River, with the exception of a few Cottages, but now it is a continuous Street of Houses, Brick Sheds, or Wooden Erections as far as the Toll-Bar, and is about to be laid with Granite Pavement. At the same date there were few Houses on the South side of the Road beyond Kingston, if we except a single Range of Tenements in Pollok Street, which stood for years, with Stone Pillars at the Doors, and looked like the forlorn hope of a City running into a Wilderness. It has now become the Centre of a new Town, however, and the new Town is striving to get its Name placed on the List of Burghs, to keep itself out of Glasgow.

Pollokshields is another Suburb of recent growth, but of the Aristocratic kind. It deals largely in the Self-Contained or Villa Class of Houses, and casts a weighty number of Votes at the Renfrewshire Elections; but it exhibits an ever-present antipathy to Glasgow Taxation, although its Ways and Means are mostly drawn from Glasgow.

Strathbungo was a mere *Clachan* previous to the Opening of *The Queen's Park*, but since then it has broken out into Squares and Terraces of the fashionable kind. As a matter of fact, *The New Park* has done for Strathbungo what the Ship-Building Yards have done for Govan; but enough of the old Place still remains to show its primitive and unpretending character in former times.

Eastward, again, we come upon another *Suburb* raised altogether on Park Influences. It occupies both sides of the main Thoroughfare near the Park Gate, and runs over the Hill to the side of Cathcart Road. The Name of this braw new Settlement is *Crosshill*, and already it is lifting its Head pretty high. It has grown a populous Place, on account of its proximity to *The Park*, and nothing now will serve the Residents but the Rights and Privileges of Burghers. In fact, the City of Glasgow is threatened at the present moment to be "Cabined, Cribbed, and Confined" by a Circle of upstart Burghs, sharing its Wealth, and more than a fair share of its Privileges, without Paying a Farthing in return. We have *Crosshill* almost shutting us out from *The Queen's Park*, and *Hillhead* using the *Kelvingrove* ditto, as if it were a portion of the Burgh Pleasure Grounds.

Govan sticks tenaciously to our Ship-Building Yards; *Partick* has our Lunatic Asylum, and is about to fasten upon the New College; and *Maryhill* will be equally ready to claim the New Barracks as soon as they are Finished. *Springburn* will be the next to move, with *The Alexandra Park* looming in the distance; and we know not what other

Circumstances or Combinations may effect in time. From Govan to Crosshill the extension of Buildings has been wonderful, and even Hutchesontown has felt the Impetus of late. The Lands of Stonefield, opposite *The Green*, are now in course of being covered with Buildings, and are likely to become an additional *Suburb*. Even at this inclement Season of the year we found, on a Tour of Inspection lately, not fewer than 553 separate Houses, of from 1 to 5 Apartments each, in course of erection or newly finished on the South Side, to say nothing of 78 Shops, 2 Public Halls, and 8 other Buildings for different purposes.

THE GORBALS.

STRANGERS visiting Glasgow, and inspecting our Quays, our Shipping, and our Bridges, are disagreeably surprised to find a "River Roadway" such as *The Victoria Bridge* leading directly into a narrow, dirty, and dilapidated Thoroughfare on the South Side of the River, which bears the pre-eminent appellation of *Main Street*. Eighty years ago, the title was perfectly appropriate, for *Gorbals* at the time consisted of little more than the Street above-named, including its deep and numerous Closes, with Kirk Street, Buchan Street, and the "Lones" of Paisley and Rutherglen. It was a Village, or rather Burgh of Barony, with perhaps 3000 Inhabitants, huddled together on a very few Acres of Ground. Neither *Hutchesontown*, *Laurieston*, nor *Tradeston* had local Habitations or Names in those days, but though few in number, the *Gorbalonians*, and more especially the Feuars, regarded themselves as an important part of the Community. By an Act of Parliament, passed in 1661, the Magistrates of Glasgow were empowered to appoint a Bailie or Bailies for Gorbals every year, and this Privilege was duly exercised until *The Amalgamation Act* was passed in 1846, when *Gorbals* and *Glasgow* were united in Municipal Bonds.

But *The Gorbals Depute Bailies* of the olden time were veritable Terrors to Evil-Doers within their limited jurisdiction. They had not the power of "Pit and Gallows," it is true, but they Fined, Imprisoned, Whipped, and even Banished Law-Breakers, with very little compunction. The Lords of Justiciary used to Banish Criminals "furth of Scotland," and Sheriffs turned the same class out of their Counties from time to time. Magistrates of Royal Burghs exercised the same Powers within their Jurisdictions, and this example was followed by *The Bailies of Gorbals*, who were in the habit of banishing Incorrigibles into Glasgow! Even so late as 1775, a notorious Case of this description occurred under the Reign of a Baron-Bailie named David Hendry. On the 4th September of that year, James M'Arthur, a Gorbals Blacksmith, and Jean Stevenson, his Wife, were brought before the Bailies at the instance of John Maxwell, Procurator-Fiscal and Justiciary of the Barony, charged with "being guilty of keeping a Disreputable House; of Receiving and Entertaining in it People of bad Character; and of Cursing, Swearing, making Noise, Alarming and Disturbing their Neighbours at unseasonable Hours," &c. After Trial, the Bailies found the Libel *Proven*, and "Adjudged and Decerned the Defenders to be carried from the Bar to the Common Prison in the Chapel of Gorbals, and there to be Detained until the 16th day of September current; at

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